The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE Insurance Co.

Statement Jan. 1, 1878.

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Market Value.
Real Estate........		$ 555,000.00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages..		924,719.33
U. S. Government Bonds..........	$1,505,000.00	1,636,387.50
N. Y. State Bonds	45,000.00	53,100.00
City of Richmond bonds...........	5,000.00	5,900.00
Mississippi Pay Warrants........	20,000.00	18,000.00
South Carolina, 6 per cent bonds..	20,000.00	8,000.00
Alabama 5 per cent bonds	10,000.00	4,200.00
Cash on hand in Bank...		364,430.60
Prem'ms in course of collection....,		278,819.59
Bills Receivable, Interest Due and Accrued, etc....		111,343.98
		$3,959,901.00

LIABILITIES.	
Unpaid Losses............................	$ 203,212.02
Unearned Premiums......................	1,543,985.65
Reclaimable on Perpetual Policies...	280,699.41
Life Liabilities............................	105,658.70
Commissions to become due..........	58,213.71
	$2,191,769.49
Surplus over all Liabilities............	1,768,131.51

INCOME.	
Net Premiums............................	$2,553,709.92
Interest, Rents, etc.....................	159,349.70
Total Income..........................	$2,713,059.62

EXPENDITURE.	
Losses Paid..............................	$ 954,466.90
Commission and Salaries.............	466,859.06
Taxes, Printing, and all other expenses..................................	182,590.83
	$1,603,916.79

Surplus Income, $1,109,142.53.

WILLIAM WARREN,
Resident Secretary.
CHICAGO OFFICE,
124 LaSalle-st.

FURNITURE.

SPIEGEL & CO.,
251 & 253 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

A large line of PARLOR and CHAMBER SETS which we are anxious to CLOSE OUT AT ANY PRICE, to make room for large Spring Stock now in process of finishing.

Our $45 Marble-top Dressing Case Chamber Set beats the World.

PROPOSALS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
2 and 4 West Van Buren-st., CHICAGO, Feb. 6, 1878.

Notice to Contractors.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company in Chicago until noon on the 26th of February inst. for the grading, masonry, trestle and pile bridges on Sections No. 1 to 84, inclusive (with the exception of the bridge over the Missouri River), on the line of the proposed extension of this Company's railway from Mexico to Marshall, in Missouri.

Profiles, specifications, form of contract, and proposals may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in Chicago.

Contractors will be required to give satisfactory security for the completion of the work according to contract, and also for the prompt payment for all supplies purchased and labor employed while prosecuting the work.

Sub-contracting will be prohibited, and contractors are requested to bid for no more work than can be done under their personal supervision.

The work will be paid for in cash, and will not be contracted except at the lowest cash prices.

Proposals should be inclosed and addressed to the Chief Engineer of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, Chicago, Ill., and marked Proposals for Work in Missouri. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

To Builders and Contractors.

Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

By authority of an Act of the Legislature, approved May 25, 1877, the Trustees of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane invite sealed proposals for the erection of buildings for said Hospital, in accordance with plans prepared by James R. Willett, Architect, at whose office, No. 85 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill., the said plans and specifications may be seen. A bond for ten thousand dollars, with three good and sufficient sureties, must accompany each bid, conditioned that the bidder will enter into such contract as is required by the Trustees if his bid is accepted. Bids must be made out on blanks furnished, and no others will be considered.

Bids will be received by H. C. Clarke, Secretary of the Trustees, Kankakee, Ill., or by the Trustees, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, March 19th prox., when they will be opened in the presence of the bidders at the City-Hall in Kankakee, Ill. All envelopes containing bids should be indorsed "Proposals for the erection of buildings for the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane." Bids will be received for all or any portion of the work. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

For further information apply to the Architect, or the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, H. C. Clarke, Kankakee, Ill.

JOHN H. CLOUGH, }
WM. F. MURPHY, } Trustees.
WM. REDDICK, }

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.

A gentleman who has resided in this city the past 15 years, holding in that time two positions of trust and responsibility to the entire satisfaction of his employers, to whom he would refer, being about to make a change from his present business, would like to make an engagement with some reliable house where integrity and a faithful attention to business will return him an income worthy of a trust and responsibility faithfully administered. The best of city references given. Address B 35, Tribune office.

LOOK THIS WAY.

A cash buyer wanted for a general stock of merchandise valued at $4,000; centrally located in a live town. Will give a big discount for cash. Address J. K. DUNCAN, care of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., or Box No. 162 Central City, Neb.

TO GRAIN MEN.

I want to rent a Grain Warehouse at some good country point. Am free to ship when I please. State location and full particulars. C 68, Tribune office.

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Allen Academy,
CHICAGO,

Splendidly equipped for preparing boys and young men for college or business, with equal advantages to young ladies. Little boys and girls thoroughly trained under the best professors and teachers. A good time for new pupils to enter. A limited number received into the family of the President. Charges low for the advantages afforded.

IRA W. ALLEN, LL.D., President,
663 Michigan-av., Chicago.

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GAS APPARATUS.

We have recently made up a 300-light apparatus suitable for factory, hotel, or opera house. Will give favorable terms and price if taken soon. COLEMAN GAS APPARATUS AND OIL CO., 222 Clark-st., between Madison and Adams.

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BOYS' PANTS
50 CENTS!
Fit Boys age 3 to 10 Years.

Boys' & Children's Suits
VERY CHEAP INDEED.

A Very Pleasant
DEPARTMENT
FOR THE
Accommodation of Ladies with Boys & Children to Clothe.

We will take great pains to please you and yours.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,
Boston Square Dealing House,
Corner Clark and Madison-sts.,
And Branch, 532 Milwaukee-av., corner Rucker-st.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT TILL NINE.

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MANDEL BROTHERS.
JUST RECEIVED,
Another Lot of
"PASQUALE"
KID GLOVES!
In Dark and Medium Shades,
Which we will offer at the extremely low price of
35c per Pair!
ALSO
50 DOZEN
"LEON,"
(WHITE),
6-Button French Kid Gloves, at
$1.50 per Pair!
121 & 123 STATE-ST.
☞ Same goods can be had at our Branch Store, Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

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MONEY to LOAN
By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y..
In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.
Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

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Prime Real Estate Securities wanted at lowest rates for cash.
SAM'L GEHR,
Loan Broker, 114 Dearborn-st.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker,
Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, is selling
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
On large cities in England, France, Germany; buying and selling Government Bonds, Cook County and City Bonds; loans money on mortgages; receives deposits; and does a general banking business.

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90 WASHINGTON-ST.
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HARRISON KELLEY, Sec.

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MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.
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Fine spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

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JOS. RODGERS & SON'S RAZORS Every one warranted. The Chicago Favorite. Made expressly for and sold only by J. W. D. KELLEY, 88 Madison-st. Price $2.50. Sent everywhere on receipt of price.

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GRATES Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS. HOBASCO & RUMNEY 252 STATE-ST.

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THE LATEST NOVELTY FOR GENTLEMEN
Is the "PRINCE RUPERT" Scarf, sold by R. C. GARRABRANT, 100 Clark-st. (Methodist Church Block). He also makes to order the celebrated BERLIN Dress Shirt.

FOREIGN.

The Situation at Constantinople at Last Explained.

Russian Troops Can Enter the City at Short Notice.

The Outer Line of Defenses Having Been Entirely Dismantled.

A Copy of the Order Sent to the British Mediterranean Fleet.

Five Iron-Clads Directed to Sail at Once for Constantinople.

The Extra Grant Voted in the House of Commons by a Large Majority.

An Offensive and Defensive Alliance Between Russia and Turkey.

Preparations for the Forthcoming Papal Obsequies in Rome.

Additional Arrangements for the Meeting of the Conclave.

ENIGMATICAL.

EVERYTHING MIXED.

[*By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.*]

LONDON, Feb. 9—8 a. m.—Every day sees the candle moved nearer to the powder. The British Ministry have secured their £6,000,000, and have sent a portion of the fleet to Constantinople. It is impossible to get at the real reason for paying the money or sending the fleet.

THERE IS SOME PURPOSE FOR THE FORMER

not yet explained or even hinted at by the Government, but there are good reasons for believing that the purchase of the Turkish fleet is intended, and the English war-ships have gone to Constantonople ostensibly to protect British and other foreign residents there, but really to take out the Turkish iron-clads. Whether this can be done with Turkish consent becomes

MORE AND MORE DOUBTFUL.

Every effort is being made by Russia to force Turkey into an offensive and defensive alliance with her, and, should this result be reached, the transfer to Russia of Turkey's fleet will be part of the bargain. It is doubtless because Turkey is wavering in her friendship to England that the English fleet has gone to Constantinople, but, should she accept the Russian alliance, I have reason to believe that

HER FLEET WILL BE SEIZED BY ENGLAND

and brought out without regard to consequences. This would be not so difficult as might be supposed, for many of the junior officers of the Turkish navy, particularly the engineers, are Englishmen. As if some such step were feared, it is reported that the Porte has

ASKED THE RESIGNATION

of all foreign officers. There is no question but that Turkey has yielded her last line of defense. She can resist no demand Russia may make, and it is too late for her to get aid from England. She is too nearly bankrupt to be able to maintain a large fleet, and

ENGLAND'S CLAIM,

in case the latter should decide to take forcible possession, would be on account of the English holders of Turkish bonds.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN ENGLAND

is rapidly changing from a peaceable to a warlike policy. Evidence of this fact is seen in the hopeless demoralization of the Liberal party in the House of Commons.

THE TOTAL SURRENDER OF YESTERDAY

would never have happened if the Opposition members felt that they had the country with them. It is known that

AN ALLIANCE WITH AUSTRIA

either has been concluded, or can be had at any moment, and, if a European Conference does not begin its sittings within three or four weeks, it probably will not take place until after another war.

ENGLAND.

ORDERED TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Feb. 8—6 p. m.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, communicated the summary of the terms of the armistice. He said they disclose such a state of affairs that the Government, in view of the possible disturbance in Constantinople, has ordered a portion of the fleet thither, not as a departure from neutrality, but as a protection of life and property. The Government has notified this step to the other Powers, asking whether they will join in the movement. It has also notified Russia.

DERBY APPROVES.

LONDON, Feb. 8—7 p. m.—In the House of Lords, Lord Derby, the Foreign Secretary, made a statement similar to that of Sir Stafford Northcote in the House. He said he was justified in his resignation when the fleet was first sent to Constantinople, but he approved the present action in consequence of the altered aspect of affairs.

WAR CHEERS.

In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote's announcement that the English fleet had been ordered to Constantinople was received with deafening cheers.

POPULAR MEETING.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A great meeting will be held at Cremorne Gardens on Saturday, to indorse the Government's foreign policy.

THE "TIMES" ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The *Times*, in a leading editorial, says that it does not share in the excitement and alarm which yesterday's news created in many quarters, but think the time has come when the whole responsibility of action ought to be thrown upon the Government, and generous support be accorded it if the legitimate interests of the country are to be protected. It says: "The Government may have to act, and to act promptly. It is impossible for the Opposition to act for them, or take their places, and it ought now to be left to them to take the course they deem necessary on their responsibility. It is to be hoped that the division of last night will close the controversy, which, however, properly raised at the outset, is now wholly out of place."

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 8—5 a. m.—The summary of the terms of armistice communicated by Sir Stafford Northcote to the House of Commons this afternoon is given in a dispatch from Mr. Layard, dated Feb. 7. According to this the line of demarcation fixed by the armistice places in Russian hands almost all of Bulgaria and Roumelia up to the lines of Constantinople and Gallipoli. Three days' notice is to be given before the resumption of hostilities.

ANOTHER ARTICLE

of the armistice stipulates that the Turks are to remove their arms, etc., on evacuating places within the neutral zone which will divide the two armies. The dispatch concludes by stating that the Turks have commenced the withdrawal of the guns from the Constantinople lines. Sir Stafford Northcote said it was quite evident from this that, although the Russians have not occupied the Constantinople lines, they have occupied the outposts close to them, and as the lines under the provisions of the armistice are thoroughly dismantled, the Russians are able, after merely giving three days' notice, to

ADVANCE UPON CONSTANTINOPLE WITHOUT HINDRANCE.

Sir Stafford Northcote stated that Mudurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador at London, had positively contradicted the report from Adrianople that Lord Beaconsfield and Layard had encouraged Turkey to fight by promising England's intervention.

Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to various questions, said

NO ANSWER HAD BEEN RECEIVED

to the communication sent to Lord Loftus directing him to call the attention of the Russian Government to the Czar's assurance that the Russians would not occupy Constantinople for military honor, but only in case of necessity.

The Chancellor declared that the present mission of the fleet was of a different character from that upon which it was recently ordered to enter the Dardanelles, though he protested against the former mission being considered an act of war.

ORDERS TO THE FLEET.

He read the instructions to the Admiral on the present occasion, which are as follows: "Proceed—if possible, to-morrow afternoon—with the Alexander, Temeraire, Ruby, Salamis, and Achilles, to Constantinople, to protect the lives and property of British subjects. Mr. Layard is to ask the Porte to give the necessary orders to the forts immediately."

The House then went into Committee on the Vote.

The Marquis of Hartington said the dispatch of the fleet to Constantinople

COULD NOT BE REGARDED AS A MENACE

to any other Power, but might be beneficial both for the protection of the lives of British subjects, and as tending to calm the apprehension which, whether well or ill founded, undoubtedly did exist among the people of England concerning the Russian advance on Constantinople. In reference to the money vote, he said what would really have strengthened the hands of the Government would have been a unanimous vote of confidence. This, however, could only have been given in response to the full explanation of the Government's intended policy.

THE EXTRA GRANT.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—After the debate in Committee, the vote of £6,000,000 passed by a division,—328 to 124,—amid enthusiastic cheers from the Conservatives. Prominent Liberals and leaders of the Opposition, including Lord Hartington and Mr. Forster, abstained. Mr. Gladstone voted with the minority. The Opposition hissed Lord Hartington as he left the House.

Mr. Forster protested against the vote, but declared he had withdrawn his amendment so as not to inflame the excitement of the country.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

In the House of Lords to-night Lord Derby announced that one foreign Power had already applied to the Porte for a firman to permit its fleet to enter Turkish waters.

The statements of the Government have been

MERE GENERALITIES.

Lord Hartington conveyed the implication that it was his belief that the Government did not even know their policy themselves. He continued: Although he had opposed the vote as long as it was possible it might encourage the Turks to prolong the war, he did not feel it his duty to continue the opposition now. In justification of this course he pointed to the Ministry's energetic repudiation of a desire to involve the country in war, and their expressions of sympathy for the Christians of Turkey.

Sir Stafford Northcote expressed his satisfaction at Lord Hartington's speech.

ARMY ORDERS.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 8.—Col. Lyttelton, Military Secretary, and Capt. Hamilton, A. D. C. to the Governor-General, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to join their corps. It is understood that all officers of the regular army have received the same instructions.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 8.—It is understood that the coast defenses of the Dominion have been placed in an effective state.

PEACE SPECULATIONS.

OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE.

VIENNA, Feb. 8.—A special from St. Petersburg states that an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Turkey is to be included in the definitive treaty of peace.

THE ARMISTICE CONDITIONS CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—An official telegram from St. Petersburg confirms the correctness of all the armistice conditions made public yesterday. The only additional condition mentioned is the evacuation of fortresses, and Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube.

OFFICIAL PEACE BASES.

Official information from St. Petersburg gives the detailed peace bases as follows:

1. The erection of Bulgaria into a principality.
2. War indemnity or territorial compensation.
3. The independence of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, with an increase of territory for each.
4. Reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
5. Ulterior understanding between the Sultan and the Czar regarding the Dardanelles; and,
6. The evacuation of the Danubian fortresses and Erzeroum.

SURPRISES.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, commenting on the Russian occupation of the defensive lines of Constantinople, says: "The mystery which still envelops the conditions of the armistice leaves plenty of room for further surprises. Thus it looks very much as if the evacuation of the Danube fortresses by the Turks will turn out to mean their occupation by the Russians. These surprises seem to be bad preparations for the Conference."

DENIALS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—The *Agence Russe* contradicts the reports that the Servians refused to accept the armistice, and that Austria opposed the Russian occupation of the Danubian fortresses.

THE TURKISH CAPITAL.

OCCUPIED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 5, via SYRA.—The Russians have occupied Chatalja Silivria, on the Sea of Marmora, and Osmanli.

Suleiman Pasha has gone to Larissa, the Capital of the Province of Thessaly.

OTTOMAN CABINET CRISIS.

There is a Cabinet crisis in consequence of parliamentary criticism of the Government's abolition of the Grand Vizierate without consulting Parliament, and of the contemplated policy of Ahmed Vefik Effendi, the new President of the Council of Ministers.

THE FORTRESSES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 7—Evening—via Bombay.—In accordance with the armistice conditions, the Russians will occupy Widin, Rustchuk, Silistria, Belgradjik, and Erzeroum.

STILL IGNORANT.

The Ambassadors of the Powers are still ignorant of the conditions of peace.

AGAINST THE GREEKS.

Nedjib Pasha, with twenty-seven battalions, has left for Volo, in Thessaly.

DEPREDATIONS.

Accounts have been received here of depredations committed by the Russian troops in the houses of Mussulmans in Adrianople and neighboring villages.

GERMANY.

HER EASTERN POLICY.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A Berlin dispatch says: "The speech from the throne on the opening of Parliament yesterday making no mention of the three Emperors' alliance, but emphasizing the existence of friendly relations with all the Powers, and more especially Austria, it is concluded that the German Government has not entered into any engagement to support the new demands of Russia. This inference is not a little strengthened by the Royal speech expressly mentioning the programme agreed upon at the Constantinople conference as the basis of the coming peace."

WILL CATECHISE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The Conservative and Liberal parties in the Reichstag to-day came to an agreement in regard to a joint interpellation to be addressed to the Imperial Chancellor inquiring whether he intends to make any statement respecting the Eastern question, and the position which the German Empire has taken regarding it, and, if such declaration is intended, what day it will be made. The interpellation has been signed by the leaders of the two parties. It is rumored in parliamentary circles that Bismarck is expected in Berlin Tuesday or Wednesday next.

WAR NOTES.

OSMAN PASHA.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The *Globe* says: "Osman Pasha will certainly be court-martialed this or next month. He is charged with burying Russian prisoners alive. The Russians are so exasperated against him that he very rarely leaves his lodgings. The police are instructed to prevent public demonstration against him."

RETURNING FROM THE WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A special from Lamia says the Greek army is returning home. Its loss during the war was three wounded and one prisoner.

THE ITALIAN FLEET.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A telegram from Paris announces that the Italian fleet has arrived at Salonica.

SCANDINAVIA.

THE PART IT WOULD TAKE IN A GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR.

Chicago Heimdal (Scandinavian) Feb. 7.

A dispatch from Copenhagen states that Denmark is preparing to close not only the approaches to Copenhagen, but the whole Sound, the highway to the Baltic and to Russia, with torpedoes, in twenty-four hours, if necessary.

Such a step will be explained as a precautionary measure on the part of Denmark to guard herself against a repetition of the events which took place during the wars of the great Napoleon, when England in 1807, without any declaration of war and without any provocation whatever, sent her men-of-war to Denmark, and, after a violent bombardment of the City of Copenhagen, took possession of the entire Danish fleet. Copenhagen itself is of vast importance as a key to the Baltic, and both Russia and England have formerly shown that they fully understand this. At the outbreak of the Crimean war, the Danish Cabinet suddenly began making preparations for war, without the necessary appropriations having been made by the Parliament. The Ministers were afterwards impeached by the House, but the Court acquitted them. It was, however, never made known to the public that these preparations had been caused by the most earnest contemplations on the part of both England and Russia to occupy Copenhagen. It is to guard against any such attempt that the Government is now taking steps to close the approaches to Copenhagen.

But the torpedoes in the Sound mean in reality a great deal more. It means that the Scandinavian countries will, in the event of a general European war, become the allies of Russia and Germany. Denmark will be compelled to join, as nobody can protect her against mighty Prussia. Besides, it will be the wisest course for her to pursue. The great question which has for years interested the Danish people is, whether the German Government will carry out its agreement made by the treaty at Prag in 1866, to allow the inhabitants of North-Slesvig by their vote to decide if they will remain German or again become Danish subjects. And, by allying herself with Germany, it is not improbable that Denmark, in event of war, may be compensated with a return of part of her lost provinces as stipulated in the before mentioned treaty. It is well known that the line of thought of the Swedish-Norwegian Government runs in the same direction. In a war between Russia and Germany, the sympathy in Stockholm would certainly be with the latter, and, while prudence should teach Denmark to place herself on the same side, it is equally certain that her sympathy would be extended to Russia. But, when the two Powers are allied, there can be no doubt of the position of the Scandinavian countries.

A great European war will naturally involve the existence of the small Powers, but it may also become the means of satisfactorily settling the question of better and more prosperous international relations, further the plan of restoring the northern part of Slesvig to Denmark, and provide for a union between the three Scandinavian Kingdoms,—the only way in which the independence of our race can possibly be secured.

THE DEAD PONTIFF.

PREPARING FOR THE CONCLAVE.

ROME, Feb. 8.—The Conclave will assemble immediately at the Vatican. The Pope left instructions which will be unsealed to-day, and read, *praesente cadavere*, to all the Cardinals now here. Probably the Hall of the Consistory will be chosen for holding the ballot for the new Pope. Prince Chigi, Marshal of the Conclave, has assumed his functions, and given orders for the customary walling up of the doors of communication, and the removal of persons now living on the same floor on which the Conclave assembles. The Cardinals have already been informed of the meeting of the Conclave. The French Cardinals are expected to arrive to-morrow, and the Austrian and Spanish Cardinals Sunday and Monday.

LYING IN STATE.

Nothing has yet been decided regarding the remains lying in state. The Cardinal-Vicar's announcement of the death of the Pope says his funeral will be celebrated at St. Peter's Cathedral, and orders prayers for the deceased.

LAST WISHES.

The congregation of Cardinals to-day heard the late Pope's last wishes relative to the Conclave and his funeral. Cardinals Bilio, Pecci, and Di Pietre will govern the Church pending the election of the Pontiff.

All the church-bells in Rome are tolling.

FUNERAL SERVICES

will be held in all the churches, but the Requiem in St. Peter's is expected to be very imposing. The remains are to be temporarily deposited in the choir chapel of St. Peter's, and finally be placed in the crypt. The Conclave will decide whether the funeral shall be public or private.

The Pope's last act was to provide for the continuance of his servants' salaries and the pensions of their widows.

THE ASSEMBLED CARDINALS.

ROME, Feb. 8.—Forty-three Cardinals are now here, and ten more have sent notice by telegraph of their intention to come.

A public lying-in-state of the Pope's remains is anticipated.

CANDIDATES.

The Ultramontane candidates for the Papacy are Cardinals Luigi Bilio and Antonio Panebianco. The Liberal candidates are Cardinals Innocente Ferrieri and Camilla De Pietro.

A PORTUGUESE SCHEME.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Portuguese Government, which enjoys the right of veto in the Papal election, is endeavoring, in accord with other Catholic Powers, to obtain the election of a Pope who will put an end to the conflict between Church and State.

THE ANCIENT USAGE TO BE FOLLOWED.

ROME, Feb. 8.—As soon as the Pope died, the Ambassadors to the Vatican asked the Camerlengo to follow the ancient usage regarding the funeral and election of successor. Cardinal Pecci replied such was the intention of the majority of the Sacred College.

PRINCE AMADEUS.

ROME, Feb. 8.—Prince Amadeus has arrived here to assume his place at the head of the army corps of Rome, of which he is commander.

Cardinal Simeoni has ceased to exercise the functions of Secretary of State. The conduct of affairs devolves upon Mgr. Lasaqui, Secretary of the Sacred College of Cardinals.

The *Official Gazette* of the Italian Government pays a tribute of eulogy to Pius IX., and promulgates orders for the suspension of all public amusements while the remains are lying in state.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

The official declaration of the physicians who attended the Pope during his last illness is published. It states that the immediate cause of death was paralysis of the lungs.

The Italian prefects and military authorities have been ordered to pay the late Pope Sovereign honors, but await an ecclesiastical invitation before attending the funeral.

The *Italie* says the congregation of Cardinals decided by only a majority of three to hold the Conclave in Rome. It will wait for the arrival of foreign Cardinals before taking any final resolution.

THE OBSEQUIES.

All the Cardinals who are in Rome, except Monsignors Amat and Panabianco, who are unwell, attended the Preliminary Congregation in the hall of the Consistory to-day. They decided that the Pope should lie in state three days in the Sistine Chapel and three days in the Basilica of St. Peter's. The ceremonies will last altogether nine days, after which the conclave will meet. The Italian court and Ministry notified the Cardinal Vicar that they will attend the funeral if proper places are allotted them.

At Naples, the bourse, theatres, and a majority of the shops are closed.

In Spain the churches will be draped in black for ten days.

LAST MOMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The official account of the death of the Pope substantially agrees with the details already sent. It states that the Pope remained calm throughout. At 11 o'clock, when his distressed breathing was painful to witness, he took a crucifix from under his pillow and blessed the bystanders. He afterwards, at the request of Cardinal Bilio, blessed the Sacred College.

At 3:40 p. m. the body became livid. The Cardinals relieved each other in praying by the bedside. Cardinal Bilio recited the offices for the dying, and at the commencement of the fourth office the death-rattle was heard.

HOPES OF PEACE.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A Berlin correspondent says the hope is expressed in all circles that means may now be found to establish peace with the Church.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 8.—The Chamber of Deputies have resolved to adjourn on the day of the Pope's funeral.

IN CANADA.

QUEBEC, Feb. 8.—The Provincial Legislature adjourned to-day out of respect to the late Pontiff. Flags were suspended at half-mast from the Parliament House, Naval University, and other public buildings. The bells of the different Catholic churches tolled all day, and will toll an hour daily till Thursday next, when the grand requiem mass will be celebrated in the Basilica.

BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 8.—Archbishop Gibbons, at 9 a. m., was officially informed of the Holy Father's death, and requested to communicate the intelligence to other Archbishops. This afternoon at 4 o'clock a meeting of the pastors will be held in the Archbishop's house.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8.—High mass of requiem for the Pontiff was celebrated in the Cathedral this morning by Bishop Hendricken.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Cardinal McCloskey leaves for Rome to-morrow, in the steamship City of New York, to take part in the election of a successor to Pope Pius IX.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—The several District Courts adjourned to-day out of respect to the memory of his Holiness Pope Pius IX.

DETROIT, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 8.—The City Council has ordered the flag on the City-Hall to be half-masted for three days because of the death of the Pope.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The bells of the Roman Catholic Church in this city were tolled this morning for the passing of the soul of Pope Pius IX. Cardinal McCloskey did not receive official notification of the death of the Pope until 7 o'clock, when a telegram from the Cardinal Chamberlain of the Papal Court reached the archiepiscopal residence. He was informed, however, at midnight of Thursday by a telegram from Paris that the newspaper accounts of the Pope's death were true. He immediately began preparations for the journey to Rome, and engaged passage on the Inman steamship City of New York for himself and his secretary, Father Farley. The steamship will sail at 9:30 to-morrow. Vicar-Generals Quinn and Preston, Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, and a large number of clergymen will be present to witness his departure. It is not expected that his Eminence will reach Rome in time to take part in the Conclave, and, apparently, he will make the long journey

MERELY TO SHOW PROPER COURTESY

to the College of Cardinals by making an effort to fulfill the duties which devolve on him as one of its members. Following is the official notification to the clergy of the Diocese of the death of the Pope, and of the Cardinal's wishes with reference to the recognition to be given by them and their flocks to that fact.

THE LETTER

was written by Father Preston:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop has just received official intelligence confirming the sad news of the death of our beloved and venerated Holy Father, Pope Pius IX. It being his duty to hasten without delay to Rome, there is little time for him to communicate directly with the faithful of his diocese. He desires me, therefore, to announce to you, and, through you your people, our great bereavement by this mournful event, the church is deprived for a time of her supreme head on earth, and her children are overwhelmed with grief. In a moment so serious as this, our recourse must be to earnest prayer to Him who has so long and wonderfully preserved the life of our illustrious Pontiff. A solemn mass will be celebrated in the Cathedral at an early day, of which due notice will be given. It will also be proper that the Holy sacrifice should be offered in your church for the soul of our departed Holy Father. His Eminence also desired you to ask the faithful to unite in faithful supplications to God for the repose of the soul of Pius IX., for the Church so sadly bereaved of her faithful and glorious pastor, and for the College of Cardinals, that the Divine Spirit may direct and inspire them in the choice of one who shall fill the place of our lamented Pontiff to the glory of God and the salvation of souls, and, finally, his Eminence bids you remember him in the holy sacrifice, and to ask the prayers of your flock that he may have a prosperous voyage and safe return to his Diocese. Yours faithfully in Christ,

THOMAS S. PRESTON,
Vicar-General and Chancellor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 8.—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill enacting that a state of siege cannot be proclaimed without the consent of the Chamber.

THE ENGLISH GRAIN-TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.—The leading grain circular says: "Grain has been excited and unsettled, but holders have been unwilling to offer freely. Buyers have paid full prices or more for wheat and maize within the last two days. At this market to-day there was a good attendance. Red wheats were held for a penny to two pence per cental advance on Tuesday's quotations, which millers paid reluctantly. White was comparatively neglected and unimproved. On the whole, only moderate transactions were noted."

GREECE.

ATHENS, Feb. 8.—Members of the Provincial Government of Thessaly have addressed a proclamation to the Hellenic Government declaring Thessaly annexed to Greece, and entreating the protection of the mother country.

FIRES.

AT KANKAKEE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Feb. 8.—One of the Smith & Johnson elevators on the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago track burned early this evening. About 600 bushels grain in store and a car-load on track were destroyed. There was an insurance of $500 on the grain in the Connecticut of Hartford. The building was insured for $4,000, divided equally between the Firemen's Fund of California, the Underwriters' of Mobile, and the Traders' of Chicago. The origin of the fire is unknown. This is the seventh elevator burned here within eight years.

AT MILLERSBURG, O.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 8.—A fire occurred at Millersburg this morning, destroying the Commercial Block, owned by J. Mulvane, M. Shoup, and Harpster & Hull. Loss on building, $7,000, of which Mulvane is the heaviest loser. White & Cunningham, proprietors of the *Holmes County Republican*, lose $4,500 on printing material, engine, and press. Rody & Hall are damaged on hardware, and the I. O. O. F. lose $200 on the contents of the hall. All covered by insurance but M. Shoup. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 8.—Stille, Heller & Co. and Sanning & Aggers, furniture manufacturers, corner Gest street and McLean avenue, were burned out this morning. Loss, $33,000. The building was owned by C. L. English. Loss, $25,000. About 40 per cent of the losses are insured.

The insurance on the building is all in Cincinnati companies. The stock is insured in the Ohio & Dayton, of Dayton; Buffalo German, of Buffalo; Newark City, of Newark, N. J.; and a number of other Eastern companies.

AT BUTLER, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 8.—The house of Ira Andrews, at Butler, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $4,000. Insured for $2,500.

EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 8.—The dwelling of Mrs. L. Hooker, at Saginaw City, burned this evening. Loss $1,000; insurance, $600.

BISHOP DOMINEC.

A Strange Rumor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.—A rumor of a rather sensational character obtained currency in the city to-day, to the effect that Bishop Dominec is not dead, but is immured for life in a dungeon at Rome. The rumor states that Bishop Dominec was cited to appear at Rome to account for the misappropriation or squandering of $800,000 of the Diocesan funds, and that before he left here he told his friends there was an intrigue on foot to degrade him, but he expressed confidence in his ability to expose the scheme and circumvent the influence to secure his deposition. It is further stated that, after a hearing at Rome, the Bishop was condemned and sentenced to solitary imprisonment for life. Bishop Tuigg characterizes the report as a vile slander on the Church, and says incontestible evidence will soon be forthcoming that Dominec died at the time and place mentioned in the telegram from Terragona. On the other hand it is claimed that circumstances give at least a color of probability to the report. There is considerable excitement in the city over the strange rumor.

CORBIN.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 8.—The Special Committee to investigate the charges against David T. Corbin in regard to the improper appropriation of money belonging to the State collected in the phosphate suit, also as to his bribing members of the Legislature to vote for him as United States Senator in 1876, reported to the Senate to-day recommending that the evidence be turned over to the Attorney-General with instructions to institute civil or criminal proceedings against Corbin.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 8.—A meeting of citizens to-day appointed a committee of twenty, with Mayor Langdon as Chairman, to canvass the city to secure 12,000 subscriptions in order to locate the State fair here.

The Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church this evening voted to accept the resignation of the Rev. Robert J. Laidlow.

The Relief and Aid Society to-day organized, electing Philo Parsons President, and appointing committees to canvass the city for funds.

ARTIFICIAL BUTTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—In answer to inquiries by the State Senate whether oleomargarine was a wholesome article of food, and what legislation was necessary to prevent its imposition on the public as dairy butter, the Board of Health says oleomargarine is wholesome, and that no additional legislation is necessary beyond the enforcement of the law passed by the last Legislature requiring every receptacle in which it is offered for sale to be stamped or branded with the word "Oleomargarine."

RIOT LOSSES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 8.—Williams, Miller, Olmstead & Co., of Chicago, entered suit this morning in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 against the county for the loss of goods during the July riots. The shipment contained two cases of gloves and eighty-one boxes of hats, valued in all at $3,089.68. As in previous cases, a change of venue to Beaver County will probably be granted by the Court.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 8.—N. H. Cotton, son of R. H. Cotton, an honorable citizen of this city, dropped dead in the People's Bank to-day. He was formerly very wealthy. On his person a bottle of liquor and a bottle of chloral were found. The jury returned a verdict of death by heart disease. He has a brother a Lieutenant in the regular army, now stationed at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Ben Hill's Views on the Silver Question.

Some Severe Comments on the Returning Board Prosecutions.

What the Prospects Are of Reaching an Understanding with Mexico.

A Lively Debate in the House Over a War-Claim Bill.

In which the Tilden Letter Is Liberally Quoted From.

An Effort to Secure Additional Life-Saving Stations on the Lakes.

THE SILVER DEBATE.

HILL'S SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, grew up a slaveholder and secessionist, and, although he claims to be thoroughly reconstructed, some of the old Confederate leaven will show itself at times. It did in his speech against silver to-day. Yet he is nevertheless of the highest type of a legislator in personal character and conduct at the Capital, and he never appears to care what his constituents may think of his course on any measure, or how it may affect his chances for a future Presidential nomination. This was manifest from his speech to-day, which will not be approved by one in fifty of his constituents. He opposed the Silver bill, calling it "The Pickpocket Bill of America." He was vigorous and copious, clear in statements, replete with facts, plausible and at times forcible in argument. He gave Eaton, of Connecticut, a rap over the knuckles about his allusions to the South, and inquired whether the people at the North had not been "religiously educated to destroy property recognized by law." There was a slight passage at arms with Blaine, in which Hill did not appear to the best advantage.

Senator, or Doctor Withers, as the Virginians call him, followed him, and occupied the remainder of the afternoon in advocating the bill. On Monday Senator Davis, of West Virginia, has the floor, and he will be followed by Senator Coke, of Texas. A number of other Senators intend to speak, and although Conkling says that it is not his present intention to say anything on the question, he can hardly keep silent.

Jones, of Nevada, has been preparing an elaborate defense of the remonetization of silver, and Allison, who has charge of the bill, will close the debate. As there are several votes to be taken on the amendments, any one of which may provoke discussion, it is probable that another week will be consumed before the final vote can be reached.

CHITTENDEN TO ATTACK THE WEST.

Representative Chittenden, of New York, will to-morrow deliver a set speech on the finance question, in which he will arraign the silver meeting at Chicago and Chicago itself. Chittenden has collated articles from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and other Western sources, and will use them as a text for arraignment of the West.

LOUISIANA.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE RETURNING BOARD PERSECUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—If those Republicans who visited New Orleans are not indicted it will not be the fault of a number of gentlemen here who are noted for their activity in sowing the seeds of discord in the Republican party. These are very busy among Louisiana men here, and are believed to be in correspondence with others in New Orleans. The object in view is to foment troubles and to urge extreme men forward to secure indictments of the most prominent of the visiting Republicans. Some of these at work already profess confidence in their success at no distant day.

The general feeling here caused by the conviction of Gen. Anderson in New Orleans is

ONE OF ASTONISHMENT

and profound regret, and with Republicans it is one of indignation. A Republican of prominence familiar with the entire procedure in New Orleans says the conviction for the alleged alteration of the Vernon returns, when that alteration is pretended to have been made after the Returning Board had caused the true Vernon returns to be recorded and printed, both in the daily records of the Board proceedings and in the public journals, and after the Board had exhibited such Vernon returns to the visitors and other spectators of both parties present at its opening, and when the Board had left unaltered until this day in their records the true Vernon returns, and when the evidence failed to convict Anderson with any such pretended alteration, is regarded here as

A MOCKERY OF THE LAW

and an act in execution of a conspiracy to convict, in furtherance of partisan plans. In the most conservative Administration circles, and those which have done, and are doing, the most to allay sectional and party animosity, these prosecutions are deemed a wanton attempt to revive sectional strife, and as an act of violence disguised under forms of law. The feeling is general that the time has come when the whole country should demand that these wrongs being done under the name of the law shall cease. The Louisiana representatives of both parties to-day express the opinion that Gov. Nicholls

WILL IN NO WAY INTERFERE

with the proceedings of the courts; that his ambition for future political preferment will prevent him, were he so disposed, from it. It is even said the State Senate alone has power to pardon. The Judge, from his rulings, too, is not expected to be disposed to clemency, but Representative Darrall, from whose district the Judge comes, is of opinion that the sentence of Anderson will be the mildest the law allows. Louisiana lawyers differ as to the conditions of the laws, some insisting that the minimum sentence is six months, others that it is two years. The maximum penalty is five years. It is conceded on all hands that the conviction of Wells is now about certain, and there is great interest manifested to know this mysterious story of Wells, that is claimed will be made public.

MEXICO.

SHALL DIAZ BE RECOGNIZED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee will to-morrow have a conference with Mr. Foster, Minister to Mexico, and get his views in regard to the propriety of recognizing Diaz. Schleicher, Chairman of the Sub-Committee having the Rio Grande border-troubles in charge, is of opinion that our Government may ultimately recognize Diaz, but he sees no occasion for precipitate action. Schleicher thinks that, inasmuch as our Government has made a peremptory demand that Mexico shall comply with certain terms as conditions precedent to negotiation, Diaz should not be recognized until those terms have been met; yet the Mexican Government has refused to comply with them. Nevertheless, the agents of Diaz are here clamoring for recognition, and a strong public opinion seems to support them. A recent copy of a Mexican paper furnishes, perhaps,

A REASON

why public opinion is setting so strongly in favor of Diaz. That paper, referring to the object of the mission of Zamocana and of two other representatives of the Diaz Government, says that they are here for the purpose of "clearing the atmosphere of the American press." Whatever the cause for it, the atmosphere at least of a certain portion of the New York press has been greatly cleared in favor of the recognition of the Diaz Government.

SCHLEICHER

says the Diaz Government itself started as a revolutionary movement among those very cattle-raiders on the northern border. It is a creature of revolution. The Diaz movement received its first impetus in a loan of $40,000 made to Diaz by the brother-in-law of the bandit Cortina, and that noted bandit chief himself, as soon as he escaped from prison, declared for Diaz. It will be impossible, therefore, Schleicher thinks, for Diaz heartily to co-operate with the United States in putting down the very men who have helped to make the revolution which elevated him possible.

SELF-PROTECTION NECESSARY.

Schleicher thinks that if nothing else comes out of the present Mexican complications the Government and people of the United States will have learned that the only practical remedy for existing border troubles is that the United States shall protect its own citizens. It is useless to rely upon pledges of co-operation on the part of any Mexican Government, as all Mexican Governments originate in revolution.

THE EXACT ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES

to the Diaz Government is shown from the recent letter of instructions to Minister Foster. The demands made in the instructions not only have not been complied with, but the Mexican Government has affirmatively stated that it does not desire to comply with them. It would appear, therefore, under the circumstances, that to recognize Diaz, these demands being unmet, would be a diplomatic surrender on the part of the United States. This is substantially the situation as it will be presented at this important conference to-morrow.

The following is the extract from the letter of instructions to Minister Foster, which explains the present status:

> It is not difficult to believe that Gen. Diaz and his Minister of Foreign Affairs earnestly desire friendly relations and recognition on the part of the United States, and it is gratifying to receive the assurances, unofficially made throughout, that they are disposed to adjust and rectify these complaints and grievances, and are not unwilling to consent to some arrangements for concerted action between the military commanders of the two countries on the frontier for the preservation of peace and order, and the protection of life and property. It is natural that Mexican statesmen should urge upon you the argument that the restoration of official relations between the two Governments would open the way toward such an adjustment; but it is natural, on the other hand, that the Government of the United States should be disposed to believe that some guarantee of such an arrangement should be made the condition precedent to any recognition, rather than trust to the possibility that it may ultimately follow. In continuing your present unofficial and informal communication with the Mexican Government, you may present these views in whole or in part at your own discretion, not failing, however, to let it be clearly understood that while the Government of the United States seeks amity and cordial relations with their sister republic, they prefer to await some evidence that their friendship will be reciprocated.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The executive session this afternoon was devoted to a consideration of the Mobile, Ala., appointments, but no action was taken. The proceedings were of a semi-filibustering character. Spencer and his friends sought to defeat the confirmation, and several roll-calls were had upon motions to reconsider and discharge the Committee. The Republicans are said to have twice broken a quorum by retiring from the chamber, and adjournment without any result was finally made necessary on account of the absence of a quorum. The Democrats charged the Republicans with purposely absenting themselves. A call of the Senate was demanded, but could not be secured.

JUDGE NORTHRUP,

whose nomination for the District Attorneyship of South Carolina is now pending in the Senate, and whom the Republicans are opposing, makes answer to the charges against him. He denies that he is a tool of Hampton, or in any way under his control. Northrup claims that he has been a consistent Republican since reconstruction, and the editor of the principal Republican paper of the State; that the reason he has not answered the charges against him before is that he is conducting the office without an assistant.

S. S. COX

is coming forward as the American Plimsoll. He is making a careful study of the life-saving service, and Kimball, chief of that service, says no one outside of it has given the subject so much study, and knows so well its needs, its defects, and its possibilities, as Cox. Cox has an elaborate bill for the improvement of the service, which he will soon press to the attention of Congress.

ROGERS.

The stories telegraphed in various directions reflecting upon Private Secretary Rogers in connection with business transactions in Minnesota have no just foundation. Intimate friends who are fully acquainted with all the affairs thus grossly misrepresented say that, so far from any discredit attaching to Mr. Rogers in these cases, his conduct was of the most honorable character, and such as secured him warm commendation from those acquainted with the real facts.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

Mr. Cox recommends the establishment of new stations at Sleeping-Bear Point, Lake Michigan; he has record of three wrecks there within six years, and says it is a bad place for shipping; at Bailey's Harbor, Lake Michigan, where there have been eight wrecks within ten years; at Muskegon, where there have been sixteen disasters within ten years; at Manistee, where there have also been sixteen disasters within the same time; and five at Kenosha within five years. On Lake Huron, at Port Austin, there have been eight disasters within five years; at Middle Island, eleven within ten years; at Grand Beach the harbor of refuge is nearly finished. At all of these places Mr. Cox will recommend life-saving stations.

THE WHISKY CASES.

The report now is that J. N. Jewett, attorney for one of the railroad corporations in Chicago, and a Democrat, is to be appointed a special counsel to take charge of the whisky cases, instead of Mark Bangs. There are also rumors that Judge Bangs' removal is expected, and it is certain that a number of names have already been sent here to Congressmen as persons proper to succeed him. Mr. Jewett's name is not among the number of those sent for Bangs' place.

SENATOR KELLOGG

called on the President yesterday and urged him, as he had done many times before, to settle the Louisiana troubles by appointing Packard as Collector. He told Mr. Hayes that Packard was the choice of the Republicans of New Orleans, and that his selection would aid much to settle the difficulties in Louisiana. Kellogg said he thought Williamson would be rejected by the Senate, and that Mr. McMillan, if nominated, would share the same fate. Packard has the written indorsement of all the Republican Senators except two or three, and over a hundred members of the House. The President gave no answer, neither promising nor refusing.

THE HOUSE

spent the day on private bills. One, providing payment to Northern loyal mill-owners for the use of a mill in Alexandria used by the Federal troops, occupied most of the afternoon. The debate involved the general discussion of the payment of the Southern claims. Southern men generally could learn from the discussion that bills for the payment of claims to which the condition of loyalty does not attach will meet with stubborn opposition. The Republicans generally opposed and the Democrats favored this particular bill.

A WORD IN SMITH'S FAVOR.

Gen. Sherman has received from Charles T. Gorham, Assistant Secretary of the Interior under Secretary Chandler, a letter in regard to the high standing of the late Indian Commissioner John Q. Smith. This letter is dated Marshall, Mich., Feb. 2. In it Mr. Gorham said that while Assistant Secretary no man deficient in business intelligence or executive ability could have succeeded as Smith did, and that he regarded him as a man of the highest integrity, who served the Government ably and faithfully.

THE VENEZUELAN SWINDLE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The Sub-Committee on the Venezuela case examined the Rev. John C. Nobles, of Newark, N. J., brother of the late Col. Nobles, to whom W. P. Murray addressed the letter that has since been so extensively published, in which Murray confessed that he divided $150,000 out of the $250,000 awarded by the Mixed Commission to Beales, Nobles & Garrison between the American Minister, American Commissioner, the umpire, and himself, his own share being $37,500. Nobles testified that he obtained the letter from his brother; that he once showed to Secretary Fish, but the latter informed him he was too late, as Congress had ratified the awards, and the Executive Department considered such action a finality. Nobles remained inactive until the advent of the present Administration, when he called upon President Hayes by whom he was referred to Assistant-Secretary Seward, Secretary Evarts being then out of town. Seward suggested that Dolla Costa, the Venezuelan Minister, would be the proper party to communicate with. Nobles visited Dolla Costa, who directed him to see W. A. Pile, who was attorney for the Venezuelan Government, who resided in Philadelphia. Nobles did so, and handed the Murray letter to Pile, who agreed to compensate Nobles' liberally for his assistance in exposing the fraudulent character of the Mixed Commission.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Alfred V. Dockery, of North Carolina, Consul at Leeds; Darwin S. Hall, of Minnesota, Register of the Land Office, at Benson, Minn.; Robert S. Rente, of Arkansas, Receiver of Public Moneys at Harrison, Ark.

The following Commissioners to the Paris Exposition were appointed to-day: D. J. Morrell, Pennsylvania; O. R. Cleveland, New Jersey; W. A. Anderson, Virginia; Alfred Gray, Kansas; Daniel Dysart, Illinois; Pierce M. B. Young, Georgia; J. J. Woodman, Michigan; W. T. Porter, Delaware; A. J. Sweeny, West Virginia; A. W. Story, Massachusetts.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: John Tehrenbatch, Supervising Inspector of Steamships, Seventh District.

Postmasters—John F. Morris, Meadville, Pa.; Myron P. Barber, Pleasantville, Pa.; W. H. Mattingly, Rochester, Ind.; Thomas H. B. McLain, Crawfordsville, Ind.; John A. Holmes, Sheldon, Ill.; John M. Barrere, Hillsboro, O.; Mrs. Mary S. J. McGroarity, Cottage Hill, O.; Elijah W. Greene, Columbus Grove, O.; Isaac N. Jones, Clinton, Mo.

Midshipmen to be Ensigns: J. G. Catter, Nevada; C. Laird, Ohio; N. R. Usher, Indiana; F. S. Carter, Illinois; C. A. Corbin, Michigan; F. E. Beatty, Minnesota; M. L. Wood, Missouri; F. O. Milligan, Tennessee; J. L. Hill, Tennessee; C. H. Amsden, Ohio; W. S. Hughes, Iowa; F. W. Fletcher, Iowa; C. M. McCartney, Pennsylvania; L. R. H. Townly, Nebraska; R. M. Doyle, Tennessee.

TIMBER LANDS.

The Committee of Territorial Delegates unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives be respectfully requested to report House bill No. 2,442, introduced by Mr. Maginnis, to regulate the cutting of timber on public lands in the Territories, with a favorable recommendation.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Mr. Whyte said that it did not seem possible that the Senate could reach a vote on the Silver bill to-morrow. He therefore moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. Allison, who is in charge of the Silver bill, opposed the motion, and called for the yeas and nays.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 24.

Mr. Hoar submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to consider and report whether the work on public buildings in Washington, which is now suspended, may be resumed forthwith, so as to give present employment to workingmen whose families are suffering from destitution. Agreed to.

Mr. Saunders called up his supplemental joint resolution providing for the appointment of eighteen additional Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. It was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, and then referred to the Committee on Appropriations, together with an amendment appropriating $22,000 to pay the salaries of the additional Commissioners.

Mr. Chaffee, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably on the House bill making appropriations for the purchase of law libraries for the Territories of Wyoming and Dakota. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Conkling presented a petition of the Ministers and congregations of colored churches in various States and Territories asking the passage of a law to protect them against outrages on account of race, color, religious and political opinions. Referred.

Mr. Ferry presented a petition of citizens of Michigan remonstrating against the Government of the United States entering into commercial and so-called reciprocity treaties with other Governments. Referred.

Mr. Cameron (Pa.) presented a petition from the Governor of Pennsylvania asking legislation to carry out the true intent and meaning of the act of July 27, 1861, to indemnify the States for the expense incurred by them in arming and equipping troops for the use of the Government, so as to pay the State of Pennsylvania the remainder due that State. Referred.

Consideration was then resumed of unfinished business, being the Silver bill, and Mr. Hill made a speech.

Mr. Hill thought the silver dollar should be remonetized, but he could not support the bill now before the Senate as it came from the House of Representatives. He believed if this bill should pass unamended it would enrich a few individuals, and give no relief to the financial embarrassments of the country. It would necessitate additional legislation, and finally take its place in history as the pickpocket bill of American legislation. He objected to free and unlimited coinage, and to the proposed unlimited legal-tender power to be given the silver dollar, and said he could not consent to the coinage of a dollar worth 90 cents, and stamping it as a dollar. He believed the most effective and permanent way to keep the silver dollar equal with the gold dollar was to prescribe for silver a function in our currency. He would have silver more than a subsidiary coin, but would limit its legal-tender power. The people demanded a silver dollar, but they did not demand one which would drive gold out of the country. He would give silver a legal-tender power for all payments not exceeding $100. He was in favor of some compromise, and hoped his friends would not plant themselves square upon the House bill and refuse to compromise. He cared nothing for the bondholders or any class. He believed legislation which was wise for one class was wise for all classes, and he represented no class. He represented the people, the Government, etc.

Mr. Hill referred to the recent speech of Mr. Eaton, in which that Senator said Agrarianism and Communism would never find a foothold in the United States, and said these were noble words, words worthy of the best men in the best ages of any country. He deprecated the speeches charging that the laws of the country had been passed by fraud. The passions of people might be lashed into fury which no man could control. "Bloated bondholders" were familiar words in the vocabulary of American fanatics, but there was no possible excuse which could justify a disregard of the solemn obligations of the Government of any kind. There was but one patriotic course for Congress to pursue,—call back the people to an honest, renewed recognition of the obligation of the contract, teach the present generation, teach all generations, that fidelity to truth and law was the best religion, the wisest statesmanship, and purest patriotism.

Mr. Withers said his first impression when this bill came before the Senate was adverse to it, but during the progress of the debate his opinion had changed, and now he had not the slightest doubt that all the bonds issued by the Government were payable in gold or silver. One reason which led to the present distress was the fact that the Government put itself on the road to contraction and followed it closely. He argued that the legislation since the close of the War had been uniformly in the interest of the creditor, and against the taxpayer. Remonetize silver, make it a full legal-tender, and let the people look to God and their own strong arms for that prosperity which all hoped to see.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) took the floor, but yielded to Mr. White, on whose motion the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

This being Friday, bills of a purely private nature were considered.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Yeates in the chair, on the private calendar.

Mr. Sapp introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point opposite Memphis, on the Mississippi, to Jefferson, Austin, and San Antonio, Tex., and thence to a point at or near El Paso. Referred.

Mr. Bright, the Chairman of the Committee on Claims, reported a bill appropriating $132,617 for the payment of claims allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury. Passed.

Mr. Harris, the Chairman of the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Louisiana contested election case, that Darrall, the sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, and that Joseph H. Acklin, the contestant, is.

Mr. Price presented the views of the minority, with a resolution that Darrall is entitled to the seat.

Mr. Thornburgh stated for himself, and Messrs. Wait and Hiscock, that they had signed neither report, and they would file their views.

The reports were ordered printed, and Mr. Harris stated that he would call them up for action on Wednesday next.

The first bill taken up was one appropriating $18,430 to pay W. H. Newman and L. A. Vanhoffman, of New York, in full compensation for the use of the Pioneer Mills in Alexandria by the United States authorities during the late War. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Hunton, Finley, Robinson of Indiana, and Wilson, and opposed by Messrs. Jones of Ohio and Conger of Michigan. In the course of the discussion Tilden's letter on the War claims was frequently alluded to. Mr. Conger, in his opposition to the bill, declared that if there ever was a case where houses, and lands, and mills, and all the other property of a city had been captured in war, it was the case of the City of Alexandria. That city had been captured by the troops of the United States when the brave and lamented Ellsworth was shot down, and had never been released from military occupancy during the War. The Government had the right under the laws of war to take all property in the City of Alexandria for its own use, to drive out all its inhabitants, and to destroy the city if it choose to do so.

Mr. Eden asked Mr. Conger whether he had not united in the report of the Committee on War Claims of the last Congress in favor of the same bill.

Mr. Conger denied that he had done so.

Mr. Eden—It was a unanimous report, and the gentleman from Michigan was a member of the Committee.

Mr. Conger—I am surprised that the gentleman from Illinois should endeavor to make a personal question with me on this subject, but if he desires to he can have it. [Laughter, caused by Conger's advance towards Eden in a comic-heroic manner.] If there was a contract to pay for the use of the mills, I would say Perform the contract and pay the money, but the parties themselves did not regard it as a contract, and the report of the Committee does not show that there was a contract. Then I say that the case fails to the ground for lack of a contract.

Referring to the Tilden letter, Mr. Conger expressed his surprise at the suggestion made by Mr. Mills last Friday that Tilden would not be the standard-bearer of the Democracy in the next Presidential campaign, and he asked the meaning of that intimation. Did it mean that the standard-bearer of the Democracy in the next campaign would not write such a letter and would not indorse such views? Was that a foreshadowing of what was to come, and did the gentlemen mean to use this case to commit themselves upon, to commit the Republicans upon, and to commit the country upon? It seemed to him that the question had been brought in to prepare the country for a different letter from the next standard-bearer of the Democracy. What would that letter contain; how would the phraseology of the Tilden letter be changed in the next campaign?

Mr. Bridges asked Mr. Conger whether he asserted that there was no contract to pay for the rent of those mills.

Mr. Conger replied that in the report of the Committee there was no proof more than the assent of Commissary Bell to the suggestion that there should be pay for the use of the property by saying that, if the owners were loyal, they could be paid.

Mr. Bridges—Does the gentleman deny that Bell had authority to make that statement?

Mr. Conger—I do most emphatically. Bell could not bind the country for all the millions that are to follow after the passage of this bill.

Mr. Townsend (N. Y.) argued that in this case there had been an agreement to pay rent for the mills, and that therefore it should be paid.

Mr. Frye characterized the claim as a perfectly honest, just, and fair one, and said that there was a contract by implication which ought to compel the Government to pay it.

Mr. Potter sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from the decision of the Supreme Court, announced forty years ago, to the effect that a military officer charged with a particular duty might impress private property into the public service or take it for public use, and that the Government was unquestionably bound in such case to make full compensation to the owner.

Mr. Hanna said he was apprehensive that the House, by passing this bill, might commit itself in a direction which it would afterwards regret. He argued that there was nothing in the case as shown by the report of the Committee that amounted to a contract, and that therefore the War Department was justified in declining for sixteen years to regard it as a case of contract.

Mr. Frye asked Mr. Hanna whether he had not a week ago voted and worked in favor of a proposition to pay for the use and occupation of the agricultural grounds in Indianapolis where there was no more contract than there was in this case?

Mr. Hanna (excitedly)—I did not so vote, and in that case there was a contract in writing which could be executed in a court of justice, and on that contract the Government had paid month after month.

Mr. Bragg said the claim was so honest on its face that he was afraid to vote for it. It was a little suspicious to him that a loyal Republican living in the City of New York from 1861 till 1877, with a Republican majority of nearly two-thirds in both Houses of Congress, with a Republican Executive and Republican heads of Departments, with New York influence, and backed by the President and Secretary of State, should have been unable to get their claim allowed while their loyal friends were in power, and come here now to beseech the Confederates to do them justice.

The discussion was closed with an argument by Mr. Tucker in favor of the bill.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

The bill was then rejected—yeas, 94; nays, 109. The affirmative vote came principally from the Democratic side, and the negatives from the Republican side, but there were exceptions to the rule on both sides. Before the announcement of the vote a question arose as to the right of a member who was absent during the roll-call to vote, Mr. Wells taking the ground that a member could not be deprived of his constitutional right by any rule of the House.

The Speaker decided with some warmth that the question had been agitated for years, and had been uniformly decided against that position; that this was not in contravention of any constitutional right, because it was the duty of members to be present, and to attend to their public duties, and that the only persons aggrieved in such cases were the people whom such members represented.

The decision was applauded, particularly on the Republican side. The vote having been announced, a motion to reconsider and to lay on the table was made, but pending action the House adjourned, after an announcement by the Speaker that he had appointed Wigginton to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Public Lands.

The session to-morrow is to be for debate only.

SITTING BULL.

The Attempt to Form an Alliance with Other Tribes, Their Object Being to Make War upon the Whites.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The following dispatch, containing an account of the visit of Sitting Bull's Sioux over the border, and their attempt to form a confederation to attack the whites, has been received here, and is vouched for as reliable in every respect:

FORT BENTON, Mont., Feb. 7.—Charley Buckmann arrived from Fort Bloggett last evening with the following important information: On the 13th ult. the Crows and Gros Ventres camped at Fort Bloggett discovered the moccasin tracks of about 100 Sioux in the vicinity of the camp, and pieces of tobacco tied to a stick were found, which signified that the Sioux desired to smoke and hold a council. The Crows and Gros Ventres, however, considered the tobacco a decoy, and were afraid to venture out. The following day Maj. Reed, who was at the Fort, started for his ranch, in company with one of the Crows. When a few miles out they discovered a large party of Sioux, mounted, and were compelled to turn back. That night all the Indians camped near the Fort tied their horses to their lodges; but, in spite of this precaution, fifty head of animals were stolen, evidently by the mounted party seen the day previous. The party on foot is supposed to be still prowling near the Fort.

Lame Bull, a Gros Ventre, has gone with the Crows into the Judith country, taking the lodges of his own people with him, and advising the rest to follow. A Gros Ventre Indian came in from Marian to-day, and reported as follows: "A number of the Blackfeet tribe recently came to his camp on the Marian to learn how he and his people felt about joining the Sioux. It appears that the Sioux have held a council with the Larcess at Cypress Mountains, when the Sioux stated that they wanted to form an alliance with all the Northern tribes to kill off the whites before the latter became too numerous. The Larcess communicated with the Blackfeet, and the latter sent this Indian to negotiate with the Gros Ventres and Piegans. Before the Gros Ventres Indian, from whom this information was obtained, left the Marian, a runner from the main camp of Milk River had come in with news to the effect that a delegation of nine Sioux had come to the camp to get the Gros Ventres and Assinaboines to join them against the whites. The Gros Ventres profess to have threatened the party, whereupon the latter went outside the camp, dug a hole, and dared them to come on. They say they would have attacked him, but were afraid of the Assinaboines.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 8.—Maj. J. M. Walsh, who passed through here to-day for Canada, brings with him reliable information concerning Sitting Bull. Maj. Walsh, who is Superintendent and Inspector of the Northwestern Mounted Police, is stationed at Fort Walsh, on the headwaters of the Milk River. He has 300 mounted Canadian police in his command. He informed your correspondent that all reports about Sitting Bull crossing into the United States are false, having been started by hunters and trappers, who did not know whereof they spoke, and hence deceived United States troops. Sitting Bull is afflicted with lameness, which keeps him confined to camp, and he has not crossed the line at all. He acts only as advisor, while his chief warriors are the Chiefs Lone Knife and Little Mountain. Maj. Walsh was interviewed at the depot by Gen. Williams, Adjutant-General Department of the Platte, concerning Sitting Bull, the prospects of a spring campaign, etc.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 8.—A delegation of five Chippewa Chiefs is here, en route for Washington to represent the distressing condition of their people on the White Earth River, and ask for immediate assistance, their crops having for three years been destroyed by grasshoppers. They will be joined here by other Indians, who go to protest against the decision made by Secretary Chandler, nearly a year ago, but only lately published, which opens to lumbermen and other speculators certain lands to occupancy to which the Indians have a treaty right. The delegations are accompanied by the irrepressible Father Tomazin, the Catholic missionary whom the Agent and a Special Agent of the Indian Bureau, backed by a detachment of soldiers, have vainly endeavored to drive away from White Earth.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—Attorney-General Buskirk will to-morrow institute proceedings against ex-County Treasurer William J. Wallace, to recover $4,000 illegal fees retained by him.

The Ohio Mutual Relief Association to-day organized under the Indiana Insurance law. It was one of the companies cited by State-Auditor Henderson as doing business in this State without authority, the penalty for which was $1,000 fine and six months' imprisonment. There are several other companies similarly situated.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Steamships Wyoming, Canada, and Somerset, from New York, have arrived.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Arrived, steamship Greece, from London.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 8.—Kit Gallagher, a well-known courtesan, about 28 years old, died at 8 o'clock this evening from the effects of a dose of morphine taken with suicidal intent.

CANADA.

Speech of the Governor-General at the Opening of Parliament.

The Littleness of the Halifax Fish-Bait Scoop Grieves Him.

Our Fellow-Sovereign Sitting Bull Is Also Costing Him Money.

A Story of Cannibalism Reported from the Northwest Territory.

The Reported Siamese Twins Nothing but a Two-Headed Baby.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The Dominion Parliament formally opened to-day with the usual ceremonies. The Governor-General in the course of his speech said: "I am happy to be able to say that the arbitration in the fishery claims under the terms of the Washington Treaty has been concluded. An award has been made by the Commission of $5,500,000 as compensation to Canada and Newfoundland for the use of their fisheries during the term of the present treaty. This amount is much less than that claimed by my Government, but, having assented to the creation of the tribunal for a determination of the value, we are bound loyally to assent to the decision given." Referring to the Indian question, he said: "During last summer my Commissioners made another treaty with the Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan Indians, by which the entire territory of Lake Superior to Rock Mountains, and from the boundary nearly to the 55th ° of north latitude, embracing about 450,000 square miles, has now been acquired by peaceful negotiations with the native tribes." He referred to Sitting Bull having crossed into British territory to escape from the United States troops. He hoped such arrangements may yet be made as may lead to his return, and thus relieve Canada of a source of uneasiness and a heavy expenditure. He said surveys of the Pacific Railway had been completed during the past season, and believed the additional information obtained will enable the Dominion Government to determine which route is most advantageous.

TORONTO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—The Reform Convention just closed here was the largest meeting of the kind ever held in this Province. Delegates to the number of 800, including members of the Dominion and Ontario Parliaments, were present. A number of resolutions were passed of a congratulatory nature and thanking the press for their support, and expressing confidence in the two Reform Governments of Ontario and the Dominion. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. George Brown, the Hon. Oliver Mowat, Mr. J. S. Rymal, and others, and a letter and telegram were read from the Hon. Alexander McKenzie, regretting his enforced absence, owing to public business. The principal object of the Convention was to perfect the organization of the Ministerial party, and prepare for the general elections.

COSTLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Feb. 8.—It appears from the report of the Hon. Mr. De Boucherville, Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, that the cost of the repatriation of French Canadians from the United States since April, 1875, amounted to $90,000 in cash, the gift of large quantities of valuable land, and the building of colonization roads rendered necessary by the settlement of this land. In that time 400 families have taken up land, nearly one-half of whom returned from the United States; that is to say, the expenditure of $90,000, to say nothing of the gift of the land, was virtually incurred in order to repatriate 200 families. This is looked upon as rather an expensive system of retaining the population of the Province of Quebec, which the Quebec Government is following.

HORRIBLE!

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 8.—The *Manitoba Standard's* Battleford correspondent, writing on the 23d of January, says the winter-hunt will not be a very big affair, unless the wild prairie-cattle move within striking distance of the hunters. Indians just returned from the plains report buffalo far off and scarce. The mail-carrier from Edmonton brings the dismal news that six or seven Indians on the plains, on a hunting excursion, having been long out, and in a starving condition for days, at last became cannibals. One died and was eaten, and, before the five or six survivors could reach their camp, all but one died or were killed, and shared the same horrible fate.

WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—Col. Lyttelton, Military Secretary to the Governor-General, and Capt. Hamilton, A. D. C., and officer in the Ninth Foot Guards, to-day received instructions to hold themselves in readiness to join their corps. It is understood also that the coast defenses of the Dominion will be placed in an effective state.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THOROLD, Ont., Feb. 8.—John Maguire, alias McCarthy, wanted in Pittsburg for having committed murder, was arrested here to-day. He belongs to the Molly Maguires. Five thousand dollars was offered for his arrest.

A TWO-HEADED CHILD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 8.—At St. Benoit, about thirty miles west of Montreal, the wife of a French Canadian recently gave birth to a child with two heads, but only one pair of legs. This strange freak of nature is living, and, as well as the mother, is doing well.

GRAND WORKMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 8.—The Grand Lodge of United Workmen of Michigan has been in session here for three days. It is now engaged in revising the Constitution. The following officers have been elected: P. G. M. W., George R. Pennington, of Detroit; G. M. W., I. Clendenen, of Kalamazoo; G. G. F., Thomas J. Crowe, of Detroit; G. O., William L. Strickland, of Ionia; G. Recorder, W. Warne Wilson, of Detroit; G. Receiver, O. F. Peck, of Maple Rapids; G. G., W. H. Jewett, of Ypsilanti; G. W., Edwin Doty, of Maple Rapids; Representatives to the Supreme Lodge, R. H. Sanborn, George R. Pennington, and W. H. Baxter.

NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Regarding the charges against the New York Custom-House made by Collector Smith, and published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Collector Arthur, according to the *World*, says that, if there are any corrupt practices, as alleged, they must be among subordinates, and are unknown to him. If delay in the clearance of goods is the chief complaint Mr. Smith means to make, Mr. Murphy says the work is done as rapidly as the present force can do it. He adds that, if this is what Chicago merchants are complaining about, a friendly correspondence on the subject, opened by Collector Smith, might have been of service to both parties.

A ST. LOUIS LIBEL-SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—Another instance illustrative of the intelligence of the average jury occurred last night. In the Circuit Court, at the conclusion of the suit for libel brought by Ritchie against the *Globe-Democrat* for $20,000, Judge Wickham instructed the jury to retire to the jury-room for deliberation and render a sealed verdict. Ten of the twelve good men and true obeyed the Court's order, but a couple of them vamoosed, in consequence of which the Clerk discharged the remaining ten until this morning, when the entire number reappeared in the Bar. The two missing men, on being interrogated as to their departure, excused themselves on the score of not understanding the Judge. The Court thought an ordinary juryman should possess at least average intelligence, and referred the recalcitrants to the care of the Clerk, who locked them up to prevent any further mysterious disappearance. Ritchie was awarded $500.

STATE AFFAIRS.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 8.—Both Houses were in session to-day with a fair attendance, most of the absentees having returned.

Bills were introduced: By Mr. Hartshorn, to legalize the incorporation of the Town of Emmettsburg, Palo Alto County; by Mr. Gallup, to appropriate $7,472 for the State Agricultural College; by Mr. Clark, to appropriate $65,900 for the State University; by Mr. Heminway, to provide for holding the terms of the Supreme Court; by Mr. Webb, to aid the State Agricultural Society, and appropriating $2,500 per year; by Mr. Arnold, to exempt poultry and domestic fowls from execution; by Mr. Patterson, authorizing school districts to compromise indebtedness due them; by Mr. Hanna, making an appropriation of $26,920 for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport; by Mr. Harned, in relation to the price at which the Supreme Court Reporter shall sell reports; by Mr. Russell, to legalize the levy of certain bridge taxes in Greene County, Iowa; by Mr. Hartshorn, authorizing counties to accept donations of land or buildings for county seats; by Mr. Harmon, in relation to the number of wards in cities of the second class; by Mr. Woolson, defining the duties and fixing the compensation of County Superintendents.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Teale, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Public Buildings to examine and report at an early day in relation to the removal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum from Council Bluffs and the purchase for $20,000 of the Mitchell Seminary at Mitchellville.

Mr. Dashiel introduced an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the appropriation of public money to sectarian purposes.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 8.—In the Senate bills were introduced appropriating $8,000 to the Fish Commissioners; authorizing the sale of unused copies of the Supreme Court Reports by the State; to repeal the law for the protection of wild pigeons.

Gov. Smith sent in a communication reappointing W. W. Reed and A. E. Elmore as members of the Board of Charities and Reforms, and H. P. Strong as a member of the Board of Health.

Bills were concurred in reorganizing the Sixth and Eighth Judicial Circuits; to provide an additional Court Commissioner.

In the Assembly bills were presented amending the law regulating railroads.

A bill passed to reorganize the Sixth and Eighth Judicial Circuits; relative to the assessment of property taxation; relative to offenses upon information; relative to issuing bonds of Barron County.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday evening.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 8.—The Senate passed a bill making the time for railway companies to report to the State in March instead of April.

In the House, a memorial for the improvement of the Mississippi was amended to read from St. Anthony Falls instead of from St. Paul, and was then passed unanimously.

The School Text-Book bill was made a special order for Friday next.

The fame of the Minnesota Early Amber sugar-cane variety of sorghum, from which the sugar is made by Minnesota growers, has spread to India, and 100 pounds of seed were yesterday forwarded on order to Calcutta.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—A bill has been introduced in the Assembly making the use of language to any assemblage of people, numbering twenty-five or more, which is intended to incite riot or criminal violence against person or property, a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison or in the County Jail not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by both.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 8.—In the House, bills were introduced to enable policy-holders to get service on foreign insurance companies who have discontinued their offices in Ohio; to authorize the appointment of women as Notaries Public; and to increase the fees of witnesses in Common Pleas Courts to $1 per day.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 8.—The bill for the readjustment of the State debt, under discussion in the Senate for nearly a month, was passed to-day by 21 to 15. This action of the Senate is a death-blow to the forcible readjusters.

PROUTY.

The Somewhat Inflated Scheme which Captured Messrs. Daggett and Whipple.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The case of the Prouty Manufacturing Company against Isaac M. Daggett and Rodney Whipple to recover $250,000 was continued to-day before the Referee. In regard to the motion made for Whipple to close the examination, the Referee decided that it must go on. Defendant's counsel excepted. The cross-examination of Hymes was continued, showing a fancy method of doing business. Much time was spent trying to get out of witness the amount of capital put into the firm of McClelland & Hymes. It was finally narrowed down to about $300 in cash and stock, of which $150 was money. Witness was asked when he first knew Prouty's reputation was bad, and said he knew it some two or three years before he had anything to do with Prouty, and when he went into business with him, was acquainted with an agent named Lewis. When asked if he told Lewis the value of the stock, witness did not remember, but, if he did, it was for the purpose of getting credit, which he would not have got if he had told the simple truth, as at that time the firm was buying on their paper. The witness would not swear he did not make such a statement to Lewis. He swore positively that he did not tell Lewis or Gould that the stock was worth $250,000 to $300,000. He did tell Gould that it was worth about $60,000.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, colder, clearing weather, preceded at the South stations by areas of light snow, northerly winds, and rising barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a.m.	29.516	38	81	N.E.	15	0	Thret'g.
11:18 a.m.	29.538	38	81	N.E.	16	0	Cloudy.
2:00 p.m.	29.512	36	90	N.E.	10	0	Thret'g.
3:53 p.m.	29.535	35	90	N.E.	18	.01	Lt. snow
9:00 p.m.	29.586	34	100	N.E.	20	0	Lt. snow
10:18 p.m.	29.608	33	100	N.E.	20	.08	Lt. snow

Maximum, 40; minimum, 33.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Pembina	30.33	8	N., gentle..	......	Clear.
Bismarck	30.16	18	E., fresh....	......	Cloudy.
Breckinridge	30.11	18	N.E., fresh	......	Clear.
Duluth	30.12	23	N. E., brisk	......	Clear.
Marquette. ..	30.00	25	N. E., brisk	......	Clear.
Escanaba.....	29.96	28	N., high.....	......	Clear.
St. Paul......	29.94	24	N., fresh....	......	Clear.
Yankton......	30.03	23	N., brisk....	......	Lt. snow.
La Crosse.....	29.84	30	N.E., brisk...	......	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.77	23	N., fresh	......	Fair.
Denver........	29.84	29	N. E., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Omaha........	29.81	28	N., brisk.....	......	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	29.72	34	N., fresh ..	.17	Lt. snow.
Keokuk.......	29.68	29	N., fresh..	.11	Lt. snow
Davenport ...	29.73	31	N.E., brisk.	......	Cloudy.
Milwaukee...	29.73	32	N.E., high.	.02	Cloudy.
Grand Haven	29.66	34	N.E., brisk.	......	Cloudy.
Chicago... .	29.61	33	N.E., brisk.	.05	Lt. snow.
Detroit...... .	29.53	33	N., brisk. ..	......	Lt. snow.
Toledo........	29.51	34	N., fresh. ..	.07	Lt. snow.
Cleveland	29.47	34	N.E., fresh.	.23	Lt. rain.

IMPORTANT RULING.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Dillon to-day delivered an important ruling. The Receiver of the National Bank of the State of Missouri brought suit against S. H. Laflin to recover the value of eighty-five shares of the bank stock sold by him a short time prior to the suspension of the bank to James H. Britton, the President, on the ground that an officer of a National Bank had no right to purchase stock for the benefit of the bank. Laflin put the stock in the hands of a broker, from whom Britton bought, and entered it on the books of the bank as purchased by him as Trustee. The Court held that Laflin was relieved of the responsibility by its not being proven that he knew Britton was buying as trustee, the presumption being that Britton purchased in his individual capacity. The decision applies to a number of cases, involving a large amount of stock, which was bought in by the bank. Notice of appeal to the Supreme Court is given.

CASUALTIES.

THE ELEMENTS ON A LARK.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 8.—About 7 o'clock last evening this city was visited with a shower of hail, followed by a rain-storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning and the rumbling and tremor of an earthquake. This was followed, a little after 1 o'clock, by a cyclone, which struck the city on the southwest, near Centre street, and demolished the houses. The lower market-house was literally lifted and smashed into atoms. Several brick and wooden buildings were wholly or partially destroyed.

The cyclone traveled from the southwest to the northeast, and covered the space of about 300 yards wide. Some casualties are reported. The Columbia Railroad Depot is a total wreck, and some damage was done to the Central Railroad Depot. Many private residences were injured. Charles Dives and his wife (colored) were found dead in the ruins of their house.

The track of the tornado blazed as if on fire. The loss is $50,000. Reports are rife of damage in the neighboring country south of Augusta.

THE WRECKED METROPOLIS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—The investigation into the loss of the Metropolis was continued to-day before the United States Board of Local Inspectors. Joseph Monroe, Inspector for the Board of Underwriters of this city for twenty-two years, and a shipmaster before that eight years, in his testimony said the vessel was not worth more than [illegible] on account of her general indications of weakness and decay. He thought it was a great want of prudence to take men who knew nothing about ships on such a vessel for such a voyage. He did not consider the Metropolis seaworthy with 800 tons of cargo on board, and he so expressed himself to members of his Company. He thought she might have been seaworthy without a cargo. He did not think she could have reached Para with ordinary weather. Diagonal straps had been put on her recently to keep her from breaking in half.

DROWNED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8.—The body of the Rev. A. M. Osgood, of Lowell, Mass., was found floating in Stonington Harbor this forenoon. The Coroner's inquest was held, but adjourned until to-morrow to elicit facts from friends in Boston and Lowell. There is a mystery connected with the affair, as Osgood had a through ticket for New York by the Stonington Line, purchased in Boston yesterday. Instead of going through he stopped in Stonington and registered his name at the Ocean House, and requested to be called at half-past 4 this morning, as he wished to take the train to Boston. This morning his room was found vacated and $3 left to pay the hotel bill. No marks of violence were found on his person. He has a son in Boston, also a clergyman.

BEHEADED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 8.—Thomas Valentine, employed in Kellogg's spindle mill, five miles west of Sand Lake, in this county, was instantly killed this morning. He had reached over the bolter to remove an obstruction when he fell, and the saw cut off his head and one arm.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 8.—A. S. Merriam, of Downs, McLean County, a prominent and wealthy farmer, was killed to-day at El Paso by the cars, having fallen from a Toledo train.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Joel Hayden & Co., manufacturers of brass goods, 84 Beekman street, and at Haydenville, Mass., have failed. The suspension caused great surprise as the firm had very high credit and was supposed to be worth over $500,000. The cause of the failure is attributed to the depreciation in real estate and stock, and to the settlement of the estate of the late Joel Hayden. Liabilities are about $400,000, nearly all held at Haydenville. The store at 84 Beekman street was seized yesterday on an attachment for $96,489, issued in favor of the administrators of the estate of Joel Hayden, deceased. The assets are valued at $600,000, consisting of factories, machinery and stock, and [illegible].

The notes of John T. Henry, Curran & Co. are [illegible] liabilities [illegible].

Henry Clews, the banker and broker, was arrested yesterday [illegible] County [illegible] in this city [illegible] of his [illegible] writ of habeas corpus [illegible].

Mr. Clews [illegible] legal proceedings [illegible] as forming [illegible].

CARLINVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Feb. 8.—[illegible] Assignee [illegible] ers of this city [illegible] amount [illegible] ever executed [illegible] bond are [illegible] men and [illegible] will be put [illegible].

BELOIT, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Feb. 8.—[illegible] C. F. Bentley & Son, of this city, [illegible] voluntary [illegible] H. N. Davis [illegible] as Provisional Assignee. [illegible] ties amount [illegible].

THE PROTECTIONISTS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 8.—[illegible] morrow in [illegible] to be one [illegible] city. The [illegible] from representatives [illegible] expected [illegible] cession. [illegible] turing establishments [illegible] the workmen [illegible] the procession [illegible] Exposition [illegible] erected from [illegible] by speakers [illegible] of business.

CORRECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—[illegible] ington dispatch [illegible] that no telegraph [illegible] nies to Secretary [illegible] of Chinese [illegible] State Department [illegible] ington office [illegible] Company [illegible] the Pacific [illegible] tion was [illegible] morning of [illegible] for by "W[illegible]. Evarts [illegible]."

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—[illegible] Tomlinson, [illegible] Lane, and [illegible] Steele were [illegible] row before [illegible] cause why [illegible] tempt in [illegible] matter of [illegible] obstructing [illegible] 26th of January.

GOLD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—[illegible] patch says [illegible] The Governor [illegible] the gold quartz [illegible] from the m[illegible].

When Solomon [illegible] the child claimed [illegible] in two before [illegible] corded instance [illegible] middle.

Bilious affections [illegible] etc., are speedily [illegible] tive Pills. [illegible] their action. [illegible] risk from exposure.

CITY FINANCES.

The Supreme Court on the Old Certificates of Indebtedness.

They Declare that They, and the Interest on Them, Are Alike Illegal.

The Comptroller's Annual Report---The Bonded Debt and the Uncollected Taxes.

Necessity of Anticipating Taxes—Changing the Fiscal Year and the Revenue Law.

What the Finance Committee Propose to Do with the Estimates.

CITY CERTIFICATES.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Among the opinions filed at Ottawa day before yesterday, and mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was one in the case of Ida Irene Law, plaintiff in error, vs. L. C. Huck, County Treasurer. The suit was brought for the purpose of enjoining the collection of appellant's taxes for the year 1873. The case is of special importance inasmuch as it involves the validity of city certificates, perhaps of all, certainly of all issued under the old system prior to May, 1876. The full text of the decision has not been received. A telegraphic abstract reached the city yesterday. It is too concise, however, to enable one to decide absolutely how far the opinion really goes. The opinion of the majority of the Court was written by Mr. Justice Walker. The abstract is as follows:

> The indebtedness of the city at the time of this levy exceeded the constitutional limits, and was clearly prohibited by the Constitution, Art. IX., Sec. 12. The limitation cannot be evaded by issuing certificates of indebtedness instead of bonds of the city. The holders of certificates have them in defiance of this prohibitory clause of the Constitution, and cannot look to the Supreme Court for protection. Officials must suffer an inconvenience rather than violate the Constitution. The certificates are void, principal and all. Therefore, any levy to pay them is void. There is no power to raise money to entertain visitors. There is no valid distinction between a City Council and a Common Council. [It was one of the points made for plaintiff in error that the Appropriation ordinance purported to be made by the Common Council, whereas the rightful title of that body is the City Council.]

There was also a dissenting opinion filed by Mr. Justice Scott, as follows:

> He sustains the State Board of Equalization, and argues that the Constitution ought to be liberally construed, so as to carry on the Government with facility. Expenditures may be made in anticipation of the collection of taxes. Any anticipation of a tax levy is not contracting an indebtedness. Negotiating temporary loans is not contracting an indebtedness within the meaning of the Constitution. Railroads must be assessed as a whole. The City Council had the right to provide for filling city offices by election or appointment. He argues that the taxes were fairly extended, and judgment ought to be affirmed as to all taxes litigated in this case. He fully sustains the certificates issued in that general way in 1875.

MR. BORDEN,

counsel for appellant, in his brief, makes several points, the first being that the action of the State Board of Equalization was illegal and void; the second, that the Revenue act violates the rule of uniformity by its manner of assessing railroad track; the third, that the city tax levied to pay interest on temporary loans is illegal; the fourth, that the city tax levied to pay for an Assessor and Tax Commissioner and to entertain visitors is also illegal; the fifth, that the ordinance making the appropriations was neither duly styled nor published. Of these the most important is the third. Under that head it is claimed that in the Appropriation bill for 1874 was the sum of $138,690 for interest on temporary loans. The bonded debt of the city exceeded the constitutional limit at the time of the adoption of the new Constitution. It is now, and was then, over $13,500,000, the legal limit being $6,000,000. Where, then, asks Mr. Borden, is the warrant of law for temporary loans and interest on them? April 1, 1875, the city was indebted on temporary loans, evidenced by city certificates, bearing from 6 to 8 per cent interest, upwards of $3,000,000. The Constitution provides that no city shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount, including indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per cent on the value of the taxabe property, ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to incurring such indebtedness. Dec. 31, 1875, the temporary loans of Chicago amounted to over $4,500,000. It had all been created since the adoption of the present Constitution. How could the city authorities lawfully build up a debt of over $4,500,000 in any manner or for any purpose in the face of the above constituted provision? If the loans were illegal, the interest on them was also. It might be claimed for the city that these temporary loans were not properly an indebtedness, but merely an anticipation of revenue. To support this view it was shown for the city that, in 1873, appropriations were made and taxes levied for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1873, to the amount of $5,600,000, and, for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1874, to the amount of $5,466,000, but no certificates for city taxes for either of these years were filed with the County Clerk. Those levies were void, because made under the City Tax act. Could a temporary loan be founded on a void tax? It was no longer a temporary loan, but a permanent one.

A city which has reached the limit of its credit has no power to make a temporary loan at all. For if valid in its inception, it must always remain so, even if it becomes a part of the permanent debt. The funded debt of the city is an anticipation of future revenue. And a temporary loan evidenced by bonds, or certificates of indebtedness, is the same thing. There is no difference in principle between a city bond or certificate of indebtedness payable in thirty days and one payable in thirty years. If a city which has reached or passed the limit of its credit desires to anticipate its current revenue, it must contract to pay out of the specific revenue when, if ever, collected. Under the law, the revenue of Chicago is raised for a variety of specific purposes. The theory is, that the money raised for a certain purpose is to be applied to that purpose, and no other. If the city has anything done for it, which is covered by the Appropriation bill, before the revenue for that purpose is received, let it contract to pay out of that particular fund when received. By the law (Sec. 98 R. S., p. 228) the warrant must state the particular fund or appropriation to which the same is chargeable. If the collection of the tax is a certainty, then who ought to object to contracting with the city on that basis? And if no one will so contract, then it is because it is expected that the city will be liable at all events, whether the tax ever be collected or not. A part of the interest proposed to be raised in the present case is stated to be on temporary loans for the Water Fund, Fire Department, and Police Department, and a part for temporary loans generally. This reference to funds really is only a specimen of bookkeeping. The certificates of indebtedness in question represent borrowed money which had no earmark after it was borrowed, and required none under the aforesaid ordinance relating thereto.

Nobody could claim to be a bona fide holder of these city certificates, nor could any validity be given to the charge for interest on any such ground. Any one dealing with the officers of a municipal corporation must ascertain at his peril whether they were acting within the scope of their lawful powers. Nobody could buy city certificates without inquiry, and then plead ignorance, and allege that he bought bona fide. Every one must inquire whether the constitutional limit had been passed. In the case of the Commissioners of Highways vs. Newell et al., 80 Ill., it was stated that the Road law, by implication, authorized work to be done and orders to be given on the Treasurer for payment when there was no money in the treasury, provided the tax had already been levied out of which the expenses might be paid. But this doctrine would not justify an expenditure to the full amount of the tax levied in anticipation of its collection in all cases. For, if the tax levied be void, or defeated by any other like reason, then the indebtedness was created contrary to the express provisions of the Constitution and the law, whereby arose a floating debt as repugnant to law as a funded one. At all events, this could not be allowed in favor of a corporation which had already exceeded the constitutional limit.

It is immaterial on what pretext, or by what means, this large floating debt of the City of Chicago was created; it is alike contrary to the Constitution, and is wholly void. Sec. 4 of Art. 7, R. S., p. 227, or any other provision of the City Charter, whether old or new, cannot be held to justify the creation of an unconditional liability on the part of the corporation. For the limit of such liability had already been passed. It is not enough, after such limit has been passed, in order to justify the creation of a liability, that an appropriation has been previously made concerning such expense, nor in addition that a tax has been levied to answer such appropriation. For the tax, or a large part of it, may never be collected, and the deficiency passes into a floating debt, prohibited by the Constitution. In the present case, it is possible that a part of the floating debt now in question arose from the appropriations made for the years 1873 and 1874, and to meet which levies were made under the City-Tax act, and to a large extent left uncollected, by reason of the nullity of that act. Even if this be the case, yet, as no legal or sufficient levy was in fact made, that much of this floating debt is, for that reason alone, invalid under the above case (80 Ill., 587). The residue of this floating debt is not accounted for on any reasonable pretext. If it all represents value received by the city, those contracting with it should have been compelled to wait until the tax, if there was one which covered their contracts, had been collected. Their contracts were illegal, unless drawn payable out of the proper fund, when, if ever, collected. Otherwise there is no limit or check to "temporary loans" and certificates of indebtedness.

Only lawful debts are to be provided for under the charter. To appropriate to pay interest of $300,000, in addition to an unexpended balance, and to amounts received for interest, is no compliance with the law, for the additional amount so appropriated is not specific.

The abstract of the majority decision may be

INTERPRETED IN TWO WAYS.

One as invalidating all certificates, or rather to forbid the city borrowing money in any manner, or at any time, now that it has exceeded its constitutional limits, and the other, which is probably the more reasonable, that the decision refers entirely to the certificates issued in 1875 and prior years, which, on their face, were payable generally out of the taxes. The levy of 1875 is the only one referred to in complainant's bill, and the decision, possibly, does not affect the certificates now issued, which are payable in accordance with the decision of Judge McAllister, and are issued, it is believed, in accordance with the decision in the Springfield case,—that is, payable out of the taxes of the year for which the appropriation is levied, and out of the particular funds against which the certificate is drawn. If it is decided that the city cannot borrow money at all, then, being a year and more behindhand, it will simply have to stop all manner of payments on interest, gas, police, fire, etc., until it collects the taxes for the period for which it has to make the payments. If, on the other hand, the decision relates simply to the certificates issued prior to May, 1877, it obliterates them utterly. There are now outstanding about $500,000 of them. The Court certainly holds with reference to these certificates that they were issued without authority of law, and that their holders can look for redress only to the officer who made the illegal issue. Him, presumably, they can sue upon his bond.

The decision made by Judge McAllister two years ago, in which he decided that there must be a change in the way of wording these certificates of indebtedness, decided nothing as to the validity of those issued prior to that time. "It is," said the Judge, "a misunderstanding to suppose that this case involves the validity of certificates heretofore issued. Its determination would depend upon other considerations. If they are absolute undertakings, the ultimate question would be whether the power to borrow money, which is effectual before the constitutional limit is reached, absolutely ceased as to innocent holders the moment the limit is reached, as if it had never been granted. The question is nice and difficult, and, so far as I know, has never been directly decided. Courts will be likely to so decide it as that such prohibition shall not operate as a snare to innocent holders." The Judge, in his decision, was of the opinion that, "The corporation having already reached the prescribed limit of indebtedness, it would be within the prohibition of the law to add to that indebtedness by borrowing money, and giving an absolute undertaking or obligation to repay it." The present certificates are drawn against a special fund, and against the taxes of a particular year, and the certificate-holder must look to the taxes of that year for his reimbursement. If, through any cause, those taxes are not collected, his remedy, if he have one, is not against the city. But the Judge held that when an appropriation had been made for ordinary current expenses, and the tax levied to meet them, neither the incurring such expenses nor the anticipation of the revenue to discourage them constituted a debt within the meaning of the prohibition in question.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Comptroller Farwell yesterday submitted his annual report. It is as follows:

JAN. 22, 1878.—*To Messrs. D. K. Pearsons, Jacob Rosenberg, A. G. Throop, M. Schweisthal, and S. G. Seaton, Finance Committee of the City Council*—GENTLEMEN: I have prepared for your examination the annual statement in detail of the receipts and expenditures of the City of Chicago for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1877, and of its financial condition at that date. You will preceive that all our expenses have been promptly met, together with all revenue warrants issued in 1876, which have matured, and the credit of the city has been well sustained, notwithstanding the deranged condition of the business interests of the country. I deem it proper to renew my recommendations made a year since for

A CHANGE IN THE FISCAL YEAR

(to commence either April 1 or May 1). This change would necessitate some provision for a portion of the expenses for the lengthened period after the close of the present fiscal year, and before the beginning of a new one, as changed, provided that can be legally accomplished. My reasons are:

1. That we may shorten the time between the commencement of our yearly expenses and the receipts from the taxes levied to meet the expenses, which time is now more than an entire year.
2. In order to make our fiscal years more nearly identical with our municipal years. Under the present charter the election for city officers occurs in April. That would, therefore, seem to be a fitting time for the year to commence.

This change having been accomplished, I would then suggest for your consideration a

CHANGE IN THE CITY CHARTER,

and also that the attention of our Senators and Representatives to the next session of the Legislature may be called thereto by which our annual appropriations for the ensuing year may be made during the last quarter of the present fiscal year, instead of the first quarter. This would relieve the Executive Department of the City Government from the annual embarrassments and uncertainty attending the first quarter of the year, which is caused by the want of authority to employ or pay any one for any purpose, or to contract for any supplies or material until after the passage and due publication of the annual Appropriation bill (which may be, and generally is, under existing statutes nearly three months after the beginning of the year). This often occasions great hardship to a great portion of the creditors and employes of the city, and I see no valid objection to such a change. In immediate connection with this subject I desire to reiterate my previous suggestions for the earlier collection of the revenues for city purposes, and therefore quote from my last annual report:

> A change is imperatively demanded in the time for the collection of our annual taxes. Our fiscal year now ends with December, yet, in 1876, not one single dollar of the taxes levied for that year found its way into the City Treasury. This arises from the fact that the tax warrants are not issued to the Town Collectors until so late in December that it is an utter impossibility to serve the necessary notices and set the collecting machinery in motion in season to be available during the small remaining portion of the year. This must be remedied by legislation providing for an earlier assessment and consequent earlier returns. The warrants should be in the hands of the Town Collectors certainly as early as Sept. 1; then by an allowance of a fair rate of interest for early payments of taxes, both real and personal, prior to a fixed date—a discontinuance of the unnecessarily cumbersome advertisements of each separate lot, piece, and parcel of land in the entire county, when a general notice might suffice—dispensing with numerous copyings of the entire tax-list—and a sure security for the purchaser at the tax-sale (which sale should be made several months sooner than has lately been the custom), the necessity for anticipating almost our entire tax-levy each year would be obviated.
>
> Why not provide by law for dispensing with the three Town-Collectors? What possible harm could arise from the placing of tax-warrants at once in the hands of the County-Collector, thus saving not only much useless expense and increased liability to clerical errors but also much valuable time, and allow the taxpayer to pay all his taxes at one and the same time and place?

An unsuccessful effort was made during the last session of the Legislature to secure a change, as recommended above, so that we might realize a portion of our revenue earlier in the season. I trust we may be able to convince the next Legislature of the importance of this measure.

Our experience for the year 1877 was a repetition of that of 1876 in the non-realization of receipts from taxes for the fiscal year, nothing having been received from the taxes of 1877 prior to the 1st of January, 1878. It therefore requires no argument to demonstrate the absolute

NECESSITY OF ANTICIPATING

in some form the revenues of the year, since we are imperatively compelled, if we would preserve our credit (a duty which I think no candid person will deny), to pay the interest on our bonded debt at maturity,—July 1 and Jan. 1,—and this before receiving any benefit from the actual collection of the taxes levied for its payment. We must also provide for the monthly payment of the expenses of our Fire and Police Departments, schools, streets, bridges, etc., and these also by anticipation, since we commence the year with absolutely no capital applicable to their payment prior to the collection of taxes over a year hence, and it would be unreasonable and absurd to expect our employes and laborers and other creditors to wait upwards of a year for the payment of wages earned or supplies furnished. If we have not the money to pay the claims for wages due, or for materials or supplies, some form of indebtedness would necessarily have to be given as evidence of the services rendered or materials or supplies furnished the city. These would inevitably be thrown upon the market to the injury of the city's credit, and to the ultimate loss of the taxpayers, as such a course would naturally increase the cost of everything furnished to the city in order to offset the discount on such paper.

During the past year, as also to some extent in 1876, our citizens have quite freely advanced means to the city towards its current expenses, receiving therefor

CITY REVENUE WARRANTS,

the various amounts being issued and based upon and payable from the tax levy of the year, at a low rate of interest, thereby obviating the necessity to that extent of our seeking advances for our current expenses elsewhere. The amount of these revenue warrants lately taken by our citizens, and which are constantly growing in number and amounts, convinces me that this class of securities is not only becoming very popular in the community, but leads me to hope that the time is not far distant when the city's wants will be entirely supplied by our own people. It is an investment of the people's money, based upon and payable from the proceeds of their own taxes, thus creating a direct and beneficial interest in the management of our city affairs.

OUR WATER LOAN

6 per cent twenty-year bonds sold during the year, to retire a portion of those matured in July last, brought a very satisfactory price,—$100,000 having been taken at 106,—and the whole $250,000 having been purchased by our citizens, which is gratifying as showing an increased confidence on the part of our local capitalists in our city securities.

I take pleasure in directing your attention to the fact that, while our floating liabilities have been largely reduced, we have likewise

DECREASED THE BONDED DEBT

in the sum of $72,000 net (when all the bonds are presented for which remittances have been made to New York):

Old certificates of indebtedness outstanding	$ 370,826
Old certificates held by Relief and Aid Society	75,942
Old certificates held by J. Burr fund	38,744
Revenue time-warrants outstanding on appropriation of 1876, not yet due	50,890
Revenue warrants of 1877	2,793,242
Warrants on Treasury outstanding	125,750
Miscellaneous vouchers issued and unpaid, including amounts claimed by both gas companies	197,904

BONDED DEBT.

	Six per cent.	Seven per cent.	Total.
Municipal	$ 195,000	$ 3,408,000	$ 3,603,000
Sewerage	87,000	2,550,000	2,637,000
River improve't	....	2,621,000	2,621,000
Water loan	880,000	3,660,000	4,540,000
	$1,162,000	$12,239,000	$13,401,000
Less cash in American Exchange National Bank to retire five water-loan bonds of $1,000 each due July 1, 1877, and thirty-two bonds of $1,000 each due Jan. 1, 1878, not yet presented			$ 37,000
Total net bonded debt			$13,364,000

The amount appropriated by the City Council March 1, 1877, for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1877, was $4,012,002, which amount was certified to the County Clerk levying the tax by ordinance March 22, 1877.

Nothing was collected thereon prior to Jan. 1, 1878.

UNCOLLECTED TAXES.

1877	$ 3,013,419
1876	422,629
1875	760,740
1874	1,345,860
1873	604,857
1872	285,284
1871	90,435
Amount of city taxes for 1876 forfeited to the State (under the terms of the General Revenue law)	341,061
Amount of city taxes for 1876, judgment refused and enjoined	3,482
Net amount of forfeited city taxes of 1875 still delinquent (not including penalty)	160,149
Amount of city taxes of 1875 still appealed, and including "judgment refused"	286,635
Personal property tax of 1875 still uncollected	310,925
Personal property tax of 1876 still uncollected	90,144
Personal property tax prior to 1875 still uncollected	603,862
Net receipts from miscellaneous sources (being from licenses, fines, rents, etc.), of which amount $250,000 was placed to the indebtedness fund, as appropriated	252,998
From sales of real estate	47,500
Bonds paid and canceled during the year	303,000
Bonds issued to retire maturing bonds	208,000
Number of warrants on Treasurer, 27,024, amounting to	10,262,531
Due from D. A. Gage, ex-City Treasurer	458,478
Due from George Von Hollen, ex-City Collector	134,085
Due from Duncan, Sherman & Co.	42,991
Bills receivable	18,662
Cash in Treasury	594,285

We have not yet succeeded in obtaining a trial of the suits on the bonds of ex-Treasurer David A. Gage and ex-Collector George Von Hollen. I am informed by the Corporation Counsel that the former is fixed for Feb. 20 next, and by the City-Attorney that the arguments on the demurrer in the latter case will be had at as early a day as practicable.

We have taken great pains in preparing a table of valuation which is much more complete than heretofore shown in our reports, and which will, I think, be found very useful and interesting, as showing the remarkable

INCREASE IN POPULATION AND WEALTH

of this city from its incorporation in 1837, when the city commenced with a capital of $2,814, received from the Treasurer of the Town of Chicago. Due allowance should be made for the change in the assessed valuation since 1874, that for 1875, 1876, and 1877 having been equalized by the State Board of Equalization, under the provisions of the General Revenue law, while prior to 1875 the valuations were for city purposes exclusively, and made under our City-Tax act.

We have obtained the passage of an act by the General Assembly of the State for the collection of the taxes heretofore attempted to be collected for the years 1873 and 1874, under the City-Tax act. These have been extended by the County Clerk, under the provisions of the act referred to, on the valuation for those years respectively, as heretofore equalized by the State Board of Equalization, and the warrants are now in the hands of the several Town Collectors. The amount of said taxes still uncollected for 1873 was, on real estate, $435,265; on personal property, $169,591; total, $604,857. Same for 1874, on real estate, $1,159,086; on personal property, $186,773; total, $1,345,860. The total real-estate taxes for the two years still uncollected is $1,594,352; personal property, $356,365. Grand total, $1,950,717.

In July last we were unexpectedly called upon for a considerable outlay to maintain the peace of the city and to protect the lives and property of our citizens, owing to the disturbances arising from

THE LABOR STRIKES,

which spread nearly over the entire land. But for the fortunate provision made in the last annual appropriation for contingencies, I should have been greatly embarrassed in meeting these sudden demands made upon our exchequer. Bills have already been paid for this emergency to the amount of $38,969.03, and there are some small accounts yet to be adjusted.

Our experience on that occasion demonstrated the wisdom of maintaining a well-armed and well-disciplined police force.

As each different Department of the City Government publishes a separate annual report, it is not necessary for me to refer to their operations any further than is shown in our details of receipts and expenditures. I can, however, bear testimony to an apparent effort on the part of the heads thereof to practice economy in their outlays and a careful retrenchment for the city's interests. It is not my province to make comparisons, but I cannot refrain from commending the economical and systematic management of the House of Correction and that of the Health Department during the past fiscal year.

The following is an abstract of receipts and expenditures for 1877:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the City Treasury Jan. 1, 1877	$ 659,010
Bills receivable	6,000
Building Inspection Department	4,108
Burr (Jonathan) fund, fuel account	2,854
Burr (Jonathan) fund, school account	1,397
City hay-scales	1,555
Contingent Fund	462
Costs of tax sales	2,414
Department of Public Works Appropriation Fund	572,800
Errors and abatements in tax warrants	10,683
Fees	1,365
Fines	29,359
Fire Department	427,417
Fire-insurance premium tax	23,362
General Fund	340,313
General Sinking Fund	17,990
Health Department	44,864
House of Correction	20,081
Indebtedness Fund (1877)	282
Interest account	6,050
Judgment account	107
Licenses	203,165
Police Fund	514,815
Police and Firemen's Relief Fund	483
Police Life and Health Insurance Fund	1,368
Pounds	947
Printing and stationery	328
Public Library Fund	9,480
Rents	13,900
River Improvement Fund	183,915
River Improvement Sinking Fund	500
School Fund	468,701
School-Tax Fund	359,594
Sewerage Fund	609,099
Sewerage-Tax Fund	102,798
Sewerage Sinking Fund	500
Special assessments	353,780
Special assessments on city property	452
Street-Lamp Fund	445,742
Subsequent taxes on tax-purchases in 1872	205
Suspense account	2,224
Taxes	3,976,098
Tax-deeds, sale in 1872, costs	1
Tax-deeds, sale in 1873, costs	47
Tax-deeds, sale in 1874, costs	1
Temporary tax loans	3,250
Water Fund	1,197,619
Water-Tax Fund	285,567
Wharfing-privilege mortgages	4,000
Total	$10,911,098

EXPENDITURES.

Building Inspection Department	$ 7,809
Burr (Jonathan) Fund School Account	1,444
Certificates of indebtedness	68,307
City Bridewell Fund	3,024
City Cemetery	2,261
City-Hall Fund	20,463
City hay scales	4,454
Contingent Fund	9,902
Cost of collecting city taxes	1,950
Cost of tax sales	4,364
Criminal Court of Cook County	24
Department of Public Works Appropriation Fund	1,352,270
Election expenses	5,335
Errors in tax warrants	1,021
Evening schools	7,155
Fines collected by Justices of the Peace	683
Fire Department	887,653
Gage, D. A., ex-City Treasurer	2,286
General Fund	382,840
General Sinking Fund	16,750
Health Department	78,505
House of Correction	55,158
Indebtedness Fund	960
Interest Fund	304,546
Judgment account	68,729
Lamp Districts	907,775
Legal expenses	19,889
Licenses	1,775
Personal redemptions	19
Police Fund	1,091,259
Police Court, North Division	298
Police Court, South Division	703
Police Court, West Division	718
Police Life and Health Insurance Fund	2,290
Pounds	1,880
Printing and stationery	10,142
Public Library Fund	37,073
Refunded fines	26
Riot expenses	38,969
River Improvement Fund	183,915
Salaries	72,959
School Fund	468,235
School Tax Fund	760,225
Sewerage Fund	877,311
Sewerage-Tax Fund	239,147
Special assessments	381,036
Special assessments on city property	990
Suspense account	25
Tax purchases in 1874	48
Tax purchases (special) in 1876	21
Temporary tax loans	3,250
The Erring Women's Refuge for Reform	3,271
The House of the Good Shepherd	3,271
Von Hollen, George, late City Collector	124
Washingtonian Home	23,843
Water Fund	1,368,388
Water Tax Fund	475,749
Warrants on the Treasurer	54,281
Balance in Treasury Dec. 31, 1877	504,285
Total	$10,911,098

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon for the consideration of the estimates, and will take up first the figures submitted by the Department of Public Works. It is believed that the Committee will apply the pruning-knife remorselessly here and in the other Departments of the City Government. It is believed to be the opinion of the Committee that this retrenchment is absolutely necessary if the wheels of Government are to go on at all. From their intercourse with taxpayers they have arrived at the conclusion that those who contribute the money for the support of the Government are unable to stand any higher taxation than they have been staggering under for the last few years. If people will not pay taxes it is useless to impose them. The appropriations last year were $4,000,000. Among the heavy items then provided for was $300,000 for sewers and $200,000 for the Fullerton-avenue conduit. Out of this sewer appropriation $125,000 has been actually expended. That leaves an unexpended balance of $175,000 yet available. There is no necessity for making any appropriation for sewers this year. The Fullerton avenue conduit is completed, and it is unnecessary to put in this year $200,000 for it. Here is a clear gain of $500,000 over last year's appropriation. And yet the Departments send in estimates amounting to $4,500,000, which the Comptroller manages to cut down to $3,970,000. There must be further retrenchment, think the members of the Finance Committee, and they believe they see the place for it. They will make a report which will indicate to the Council the road to economy. If the Council do not choose to pursue it, it is the fault of that body, and not of the Finance Committee.

The members think that the appropriation for the Police Department, instead of being half a million, should be cut down to $400,000. They think they see where that $100,000 can be pared off without hurting the efficiency of the force. The men may have to work harder, but they, like all other citizens, especially the taxpaying citizens, must bear their share of the sorrows which follow the extravagance of prior years. The Fire-Marshal asks for $549,000. The Comptroller thinks he can get along with $475,000. It is the belief of the Committee that $400,000 will fill the bill. They lay great stress upon the increased water facilities, by means of which ten gallons of water can be thrown on a fire where one gallon could be three years ago; on the improvements in the fire-alarm system, which have greatly facilitated the getting prompt news of a fire; and on the street improvements, which have enabled engines to reach with speed points which were previously almost inaccessible in bad seasons of the year. The Department of Public Works wants $560,000. The Comptroller allows $500,000. It is the intention of the Committee to allow $400,000. The Committee expect a fearful kick at this radical proposition, but they think they will be able to point out clearly how the Department can be run just as efficiently as now, even though it gets $100,000 less. It means doing without certain things, but in hard times cities must economize like individuals, for cities are but bodies of individuals, and what is good for the unit is good for the mass. The Health Department, instead of getting $59,000, must be contented with $40,000. The amount appropriated for legal expenses must at least be cut down to what it was last year,—$5,000,—and not run up to $10,000, the sum now asked for. The schools are allowed by the Comptroller $450,000, to be raised by taxation. Last year's appropriation was $433,000. The Committee think they see their way to reduce this at least $250,000. To tax parents so heavily for the purpose of building schools for their children, that they are compelled to take their children out of school in order to set them to work, is not the way to diffuse the blessings of education.

The most perplexing item is the appropriation for a Contingent Fund of $350,000. It was supposed at first that this was purely for a Contingent Fund proper, that is, to meet unexpected expenses, and also for the purpose of repaying the deficiencies of prior years, as well as those arising from the Gage and Van Hollen defalcations. It appears, however, that this is not the case, and that this item is put in so as to provide the interest which the city will have to pay on its temporary loans, providing the system of temporary loans is sustained by the Supreme Court. About $300,000 of this doubtless will be used, if appropriated, in the shape of interest, which will make the total annual interest burden of the city about $1,200,000, or over a quarter of its total expenses. What action the Committee will take on this is unknown. It will depend largely upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the Law case.

Now then, to make a comparison. The following table gives the estimates sent in by the Comptroller, and the figures as they will stand if reduced according to the wishes of the Finance Committee:

	Comptroller's estimates.	Finance Committee's estimates.
Dept. of Buildings	$ 6,150	$ 6,150
City Cemetery	2,500	2,500
City-Hall	200,000	200,000
Hay-scales	2,000	2,000
Contingent Fund	350,000	350,000
Collecting taxes	65,000	65,000
Public Works	500,000	400,000
Sewerage Fund	475,383	475,383
Election expenses	3,000	3,000
Fire Department	475,000	400,000
Sinking Fund	1,000	1,000
Health Department	59,100	40,000
House of Correction	40,000	40,000
Interest	268,403	268,403
Judgments	101,523	101,523
Legal expenses	10,000	5,000
Police Courts	1,500	1,500
Police Department	500,000	400,000
Pounds	1,500	1,500
Printing	15,000	15,000
Public Library	35,000	35,000
Salaries	72,365	72,365
Schools	450,000	400,000
Street-lamps	325,000	325,000
Special assessments	10,000	10,000
Total	$3,970,324	$3,626,224

CURRENT GOSSIP.

A FRAGMENT.

Our sturdy friend strides on before—
  Of giant mold his form—
His manly breast full set against
  Midwinter's surly storm:
His feet and strong-set limbs beat down
  The opposing wall of snow,
And leave, with generous care, for us
  A beaten path below.
We follow, while our good friend's form
  Now parts the Winter's wrath,
Gives us protection from the storm,
  A safe and sheltered path.
Helpless the drifting walls of snow
  To bar our onward way;
Helpless to harm, the Winter's blasts
  In anger round us play.

'Tis thus along the way of Life
  Some royal soul must lead,
And win the way to priceless truth
  By noble word and deed.
The many only follow on
  Along the pathway won,
After the storm has spent its wrath,
  After the work is done.
No sacred truth we prize to-day
  But some undaunted soul
Beat down opposing Error's walls
  For all to reach the goal.
Some manly breast defied the storm
  Of Persecution's rage,
To give to us each gem of thought
  That glorifies our age.
We take the blessing; let us give
  Our grateful praise, well due,
To those who part the storm for us,
  And lead us safely through.

CHICAGO, 1878. W. D. P.

OLIVE LOGAN ON MRS. HICKS-LORD.

London Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

The most aristocratic society in England is discussing with a great deal of regret the unpleasant details connected with the marriage of Mrs. Hicks to Mr. Lord. I sincerely hope matters are in such condition by this time as to leave no odium upon Mrs. Hicks, for I do not hesitate to say that if this beautiful and gracious woman be thrown under the ban it will prove nothing less than a stumbling-block to other Americans who desire to enter English society. I do not believe any American lady ever lived who had the social success in England that Mrs. Hicks had. Who that once attended her 5 o'clock teas at Claridge's Hotel last season can ever forget the dense mob of aristocratic personages which packed itself into her drawing-rooms in a crush which the old simile, "sardines in a box," is inadequate to express the tightness of! I remember especially the "tea" which Gen. and Mrs. Grant attended. We had to move anywhere the throng surged us, putting one foot down and then waiting to find room to place its fellow. And, unpleasant as such limited quarters undoubtedly were, the privilege of attending Mrs. Hicks' "squeezes" was eagerly sought by the highest aristocracy in the land. One afternoon I was chatting with her, the other members of the group being the Duke and Duchess of Roxburge, the Earl of Powis, Lord Lennox, the Earl of Caithness, and Mr. Boker, the American Minister to Russia.

Mrs. Hicks is a charming hostess. Outside of her personal beauty (and she has long been noted as one of the handsomest women in America) she has the sweetest possible manners. An engaging smile, but especially that advantage (deemed so great an advantage to political notabilities, when they have it), the power of remembering not only faces but names, and not only names but the names of family relations, to inquire after. She dressed in exquisite taste in London, quite without that strained, fashion-plate effect you often see in handsomely dressed women. She made no effort to have a new toilet for every occasion, but her dress was always costly and beautiful. Quite frequently she wore a rich claret-colored velvet, with sleeves of antique lace, and her splendid diamond comb nearly six inches high, and a large bouquet de corsage—a spray of rosebuds and leaves—all composed of the precious stones. She had her carriage, always in attendance wherever she went, day or night, and during the riding hours (11 a. m. to 1 p. m.) she was to be seen in Rotten Row, mounted on one of the finest animals in the Park. She made a good many enemies among Americans, simply because her visiting list was so large that she felt a disinclination to extend it, and therefore did not always respond to advances which were made to her. Being a Catholic, she saw a great deal of the best Catholic society, but she did not keep exclusively to these circles, as they sometimes do themselves. The Duchess of St. Albans seems to have really loved her, and they were constantly together at Homburg and Brighton last summer. In a word, I will reiterate what I said at the beginning, and that is that Mrs. Hicks was an honor to her countrywomen abroad, for her grace, her tact, and her admirable conduct.

"For so beautiful a woman I never knew of one so good," said an English lady of rank to me in her rooms.

Everybody was astonished when she talked of returning to America this winter, as it was well known she had to give up a long list of visits in country houses to do so; but the impression was that she was to return early in the spring and resume her receptions. I trust she may still do so, with no shadow of odium attached to her name.

HOW BANCROFT WRITES HISTORY.

Washington Letter to Buffalo Commercial.

Mr. Bancroft's method of writing his history, the result of the experience of of long years, is peculiar and interesting, and he thinks it gives him a grasp on those two conflicting conditions in literary work,—comprehensiveness and compactness. He has two secretaries,—a "reference" secretary and a "writing" secretary. They do the work, while he does the thinking and dictation. When he begins a new volume he lays out a plan for it as minute and detailed as an architect makes the plan for a house. First he decides upon the time which it shall cover, then the epochs of important events which it shall include. A large volume of blank paper is then taken, ruled, and dated like a diary, and under each date are entered, with the precision of an accountant, all the occurrences of that day in every corner of the globe which relate in any way, near or remote, to the American Republic. This duty is performed by the "reference secretary," and for a single volume requires the labor of years. With each record are references to the authority upon which the record is based, and the circumstances, in detail, under which the information is obtained. Every existing work, document, and paper is consulted; every history of tradition of any reliability is carefully gleaned. This diary being completed, Mr. Bancroft takes what he calls a "topic book"—a large blank book, like a banker's ledger, which is classified under different heads; for instance, during the Revolutionary War, a page would be assigned to every military or official character, and such heads as "Army," "Finance," "Foreign Affairs," "Campaigns," "Legislation," are scattered through the book. Under these heads is compiled all the information contained in the "diary" relating to each particular topic; so when Mr. Bancroft wishes to write a chapter, for instance, about the "military campaigns" of the period to which the volume is devoted, he has all the facts that can be gained from every possible source, condensed and classified in their chronological order. When the work is completed Mr. Bancroft familiarizes himself with the contents of the "topic-book," marking passages of importance, making cross-references and comments for his own guidance, and indexing the events in the order in which he intends to treat them. Then he dictates to his "writing secretary" a full and complete narrative of those events, which is laid away to "season,"—sometimes for years. This description of his method will give the reader an idea of the vast amount of study, investigation, and thought each volume of "Bancroft's History of the United States" represents. Mr. Bancroft is now engaged in the examination of the archives of the State Department in anticipation of his next volume, which will comprise the history of the first twenty years after the organization of the Government, and brings his record up to the war of 1812.

GEN. HARNEY'S FOOT-RACE.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Gen. William S. Harney, of this city, when a young man, had the reputation of being the swiftest runner in the army, as well as the best Indian fighter. He was a strict disciplinarian, but not one of the "stuck-up" sort so common nowadays. He would often mingle with his men, when not on duty, and laugh and joke with them on terms of familiarity, and went so far at times as to compete with them in the exciting sport of foot-racing. An impression prevailed at one time that almost any Indian could outrun a white man; but Gen. Harney believed that he could beat any red rascal that wore moccasins, and, whenever he met a warrior who boasted of his fleetness of foot, he took great pleasure in giving him a trial, and always came out ahead. Only once did he fail to reach the winning-post after his adversary, and that was by a "foul." The affair occurred at Fort Winnebago in the winter of 1830, when Fox River was frozen over and the weather was very cold. An Indian had committed some breach of the rules of the garrison, for which Harney, then a Captain, concluded to administer a flogging. He always believed in giving every man a "fair shake," white or red, and on this occasion he conducted Mr. Lo some distance up the river, and, giving him 100 yards the start, told him if he reached a certain point without being overtaken he would escape the flogging. The race was on the ice, which at some places was thinner than at others, on account of the formation of "air-holes." Both men wore moccasins, and both were stripped and belted for the race, Harney swinging a cowhide in his hand, with which he confidently expected to accelerate the movements of the Winnebago on overtaking him. At the word "go" both started at full speed, the Indian doing his best to save his hide, and the white man anxious to preserve his reputation as a runner. Harney gained rapidly on the warrior, and was getting ready to swing his rawhide, when the cunning savage made an oblique movement toward a spot where the ice was thin. Being of much lighter weight than his partner, he passed over the dangerous place in safety, but as soon as Harney stepped upon the thin ice it was shivered like glass, and down went the tall Captain, sinking into the cold water like a sea lion. Being a good swimmer, a few strokes brought him to the edge of the thick ice, and clambering upon it he made his way to his quarters, spangled with icicles, and as mad as a buffalo bull. He lost his cowhide in the water, but that was a small matter, as Mr. Winnebago never returned to the fort while the Captain remained there. Capt. Harney's foot-race afforded "old Twiggs" occasion for many a joke, and it was a long time before he heard the last of it.

OLD SI ON THE MURPHY-MOVEMENT.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Old Si came into the office looking red-eyed and regretful. "Lookie hyar! what ar' dis Murphy-moobment dat I'se reedin' 'bout?" "That is a new temperance movement that is spreading over the country." "Well, what ar' de peth ob dat moobment, enneyhow?" "Why, Murphy makes a speech, the folks sign the pledge, and wear a blue ribbon afterward for a sign." "Den dat's jess er wah twixt de sines dat fokes war', ar it?" "I don't exactly understand you?" "Well, yer sez dat de Murphy fokes war's de blue ribbons in dere button-holes?" "Yes, they do." "An' de whisky fokes dey war's red nozes on dere faces?" "I believe they do." "Den I bets on de red nozes two ter one, an' flings in de drinks ter boot!" "Why is that?" "'Kase when ye narrers temp'rince and teetology down ter dat de whisky fokes is got de aige on de udders. 'Kase why? 'Kase de temp'rince man, when he gits tired kan fling 'way his blue ribbon, but when de whisky man gits tired how's he gwine ter fling 'way his red noze? 'Splaine dat ter me, an' den I'se reddy ter jine in wid de Murphys!"

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

C. H. WILCOX, Bookseller and Stationer, 170 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 26 CLARK-ST., the following great bargains:

HOUSES AND LOTS.

Washington-st., near Throop, stone-fronts, furnace and gas-fixtures, cheap; also corner house, 3-story and basement; can afford to sell low.

Throop-st., near Washington, stone front, furnace, etc.; a bargain.

Loomis-st., near Jackson, stone, furnace and gas-fixtures; rent, $40; will take $4,250.

Adams-st., near Leavitt, 2-story and basement brick, $4,250; might take good lot in part pay; also near Campbell-av., cottage and 26 feet, $1,100; easy terms.

Ashland-av., fine corner, 86x150, with 2-story brick, $14,000.

Sangamon-st., near Van Buren, 2-story and basement frame, and lot, $3,500.

42 Honore-st., cottage, 9 rooms, bath, etc., lot 26x127, $3,500.

802 Fulton-st., near Horne-av., 2-story frame, modern improvements, bath, etc., and 2-story brick barn, lot 25x125, $2,600; one chance in twenty.

Harrison-st., near Oakley, 2-story and basement brick, furnace, and all modern improvements; only $2,600.

Winchester-av., near Jackson, 2-story and basement brick, $3,500.

$2,900, good brick house, well located, convenient to street-cars, in vicinity of Van Buren and Leavitt-sts.

West Madison Street—

East of Halsted, 4-story and basement brick, and lot; rent, $1,900; incumbrance, $8,000; will take good clear farm within 30 miles.

One of the best corners between Ashland-av. and Halsted-st., finely improved; rent, $4,500; equity for clear Chicago property.

Near Paulina-st., good frame store and 44x125, $5,500.

East of Ashland-av., 37x125, $4,000; or 87x125, $10,000.

LOTS.

Adams-st., near Jefferson Park, 26x188, at a bargain.

Peoria-st., near Congress, 25x125, $80 per foot.

Sangamon-st., near Congress, 25x125, $80 per foot.

Green-st., southeast corner Monroe, 50x101; will pay 15 per cent to build up; Monroe-st. front.

Chicago-av., just east of Ashland-av., 25x125, $1,500; easy terms.

North-av., just east of Milwaukee-av., good lot, only $500.

Flournoy-st. and vicinity, near Leavitt, desirable lots for building.

Houses and lots in all parts of the West Division, and in the North and South Divisions, for sale and exchange. Please call and leave a memorandum of your property.

FOR SALE—$15,000 BUYS THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE 517 West Adams-st.; over $10,000 has been expended upon the improvements in the last two years; parlors, sitting and dining-rooms, all on first floor; good brick barn; fine ice-house; in fact, everything a gentleman could desire. E. C. COLE, 144 Dearborn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, AND MUST be sold:

Elegant country house, 18 rooms, large grounds.

Pleasant cottage, 7 rooms, on bank of lake.

Two of the finest and most celebrated mineral springs—one the largest in the United States.

Splendid building sites, any amount of ground.

Hotel 100 rooms, thoroughly well furnished throughout, now running.

All at beautiful Lake Pewaukee, Waukesha County, Wis. By rail from Chicago, 4½ hours; from Milwaukee, 50 minutes. N. G. IGLEHART, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, NORTHEAST QUARTER Sec. 10, T. 81, R. 33, Guthrie County, Ia.; title perfect. Assessor's valuation, $800; will sell for $600. W. W. FANT, South Evanston, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—$4,000 TO $5,000 HOUSE; MUST BE A bargain; all or nearly all cash, and well located. J. C. MAGILL, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—HOUSE—THE GREATEST BARGAIN I can get for $4,000 cash, in good location. Give full particulars. B 38, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS,
HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS,
BRADBURY PIANOS,
STORY & CAMP PIANOS,
AND THE UNRIVALED ESTEY ORGANS.

Over 500 first-class instruments for sale, rent, or exchange upon the most favorable terms.

Best bargains in the city.

STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS were the only ones out of over forty competitors that received special mention and honors at the Centennial.

They stand in tune longer than any pianos made. They are rich and full in tune, constructed to endure, and are in every essential the perfect pianos of the age. Musical masters and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Hallet, Davis & Co. Uprights unrivaled.

These pianos, with other musical instruments of the best makes, can be found at my warerooms. Illustrated price catalogues furnished free on application.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

W. W. KIMBALL, CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-sts., sole agent for the world-renowned Hallet, Davis & Co. pianos.

Emerson Piano Company's pianos.
W. W. Kimball pianos.
Smith American organs.
Sconinger & Co.'s organs.
Kimball organs.

Every instrument fully warranted; sold on installments if required. Old instruments taken in exchange for new. Being the largest house in the Northwest, and carrying the largest stock, we are in condition to offer unusual low prices to purchasers.

500 PIANOS AND ORGANS OF DIFFERENT makes at prices lower than ever offered before in this market. Dealers and purchasers will find it to their advantage to call, examine stock, and get prices.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

23 HARRISON-ST., EAST OF WABASH—FURnished rooms, with or without board, at moderate price.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE—Single rooms with board from $5 to $7 per week; transient rates $1 per day; 21 restaurant meal tickets $4.

West Side.

11 PARK-AV.—PLEASANT SOUTH FRONT rooms with first-class board at reasonable rates; transient and table boarders accommodated.

Hotels.

BURDICK HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Adams-st.—Passenger elevator and all modern improvements. Great reduction in rates. Excellent accommodations for families desiring to board; special rates made). Elegant dining-room and colored waiters. We sell a twenty-one meal ticket for $5, good till used. F. D. RAY & CO., proprietors.

BROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, $5, $5.50 per week; without board, $2 and $2.50; day board, $3.50; lodging, 50 cts.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 355, AND 357 State-st., four blocks south of the Palmer House—Board with room per day, $1.50 and $2; per week, $6, $7, and $8. Rooms well furnished. Board first-class.

KLEINE'S HOTEL, 100 NORTH LASALLE-ST.—First-class board, with pleasant rooms, at $5 to $6 per week; $1.00 per day; day board, per week, $4.25; single meals, 25 cents.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Reduced prices. Good rooms and board $1.50 per day; $4.50 to $7 per week. Day board, $4 per week.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—Rooms, with board, $5, $5.50, and $6 per week; day-board, $4; meals, 25 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TURKISH BATH IN YOUR OWN ROOM for 5 cents; pamphlets free. LUBINS' Portable Turkish Bath Co., 68 East Fourth-st., Cincinnati, O.

BEAUTY, FIGURE, DEVELOPMENT, ETIQUETTE, dress, etc.,—"De La Banta's Advice to Ladies," a 500-page book; pamphlet synopsis free. De La Banta, Chicago.

LOOK TO YOUR DIAMONDS—HAVE THEM PROPerly set by A. LAUDERBACK, diamond jewelry manufacturer, 70 Madison-st., southwest corner of State, up one flight.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES—A LOT OF ABOUT 50, suitable for ball or opera, will be sold or rented at a sacrifice to pay advances. A. M. TRUESDELL, 178 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—SECOND-HAND DRUG FIXtures and bankrupt stock, if cheap. Address C 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMALL PICTURES OF ALL KINDS to copy and enlarge; India ink, water colors, and oil-pictures framed; satisfacion guaranteed. Agents wanted. W. L. WHIPPLE, 825 State-st.

$7—PATTERNS OF FANCY WORK IN WOOD, splints, spirals, etc., 18 cents, postpaid; stamps taken. J. JAY GOULD, 16 Bromfield-st., Boston, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—4-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, rented to good tenant, for land in Iowa or Kansas; parties unable or unwilling to pay $2,500 cash and assume $16,000 need not apply. C 91, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—MY EQUITY IN THREE TWO-story and basement brick houses in Chicago for Nebraska and Kansas lands. Address C W, Sycamore, Ill.

SIGN-PAINTING—WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXchange for sign-painting? Address B 37, Tribune.

WANT TO EXCHANGE COPIED AND ENlarged pictures in India-ink and water-colors for two-seated light democrat wagon, with or without cover. W. L. WHIPPLE, 325 State-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

LOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below half price, and warranted. Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

BOOKS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OLD ENGLISH books, comprising about 2,000 volumes, Tuesday morning Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 174 East Randolph-st., between Fifth-av. and LaSalle-st.; catalogues are now ready; books can be seen on second floor. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., auctioneers.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—STANDARD WORKS always bring good prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

MACHINERY.

AT C. L. RICE & CO.'S, 217 LAKE-ST., A NICE lot of second-hand wood-working machinery, steam engines, and latest improved new machinery at remarkably low prices.

STORAGE.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 180 WEST MONROE—for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loans to any amount; legal interest. Cash for stocks of goods.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 IN AN EXtra profitable manufacturing business. Legitimate, permanent, and safe, and that will bear investigation. A rare opportunity for the right party. Address C 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL LETTERER AT once. SPENCER, 161 State-st.

WANTED—A JOB PRINTER AND PRESS BOY. 173 East Adams-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHEESEMAKER. Address HARLEY & McKEEN, Pecatonica, Ill.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS AT 82 East Monroe-st. Call between 3 and 5 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER FOR SATurday and Sunday at 307 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THREE GOOD BUSINESS MEN OF culture, energy, self-reliance, and good address, who have the ability to manage a part or whole of a State in our business, after they have learned our plan of working. We will not employ a man who uses liquor of any kind. We are paying large salaries now, and will guarantee the men who suit us good wages. Prefer men who have had experience in canvassing. Address, giving age, business experience, and guarantee wanted, W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MEN AND LADIES TO SELL CRAYons, chromos, needles, photographs, watches, jewelry, tricks, novelties, etc. Over a thousand fast selling articles. Inducements greater than any other house can offer. Catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 45 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW PATENT ARTIcles, chromos, notions, and stationery. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State-st.

WANTED—MEN EVERYWHERE AT ANY TIME for the best paying business in America. Our plan is the most practical; requires no experience and but small capital; business permanent; pays large profits; no risk. Those desiring $1 samples, free, for trial, address with stamp RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—TO GO TO WASHINGTON, IA., A first-rate photographer who is competent to run a first-class gallery; situation permanent. Call on C. W. STEVENS, 229 and 231 State-st.

WANNTED—A NEAT AND CLEAN BOY TO RUN errands; must come well recommended. J. JACOBSON, 358 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN LOOKING FOR employment should send for the "Agents' Companion," containing advertisements of fifty different firms that have 7,000 articles for agents. Sample copy 5c. AGENTS' COMPANION, 143 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE "AGENTS' GUIDE." Tells who want agents and what for; 40 pages; 5th yr.; 1 copy 5c; 1 yr. 25c. J. P. Scott, 69 Dearborn.

WANTED—A NO. 1 GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; none other need apply; German or Swede preferred; must bring best of references from last place. Apply immediately at 6 Oakwood-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO GO INTO the country for general housework; one that is familiar with farm life preferred. Call at 1572 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAID at the Billings House, corner Jackson and Halsted-sts.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SEWING GIRLS ON military coats, and one sewing-machine operator, at Room 3, 157 South Clark-st.; ready to go right to work.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FOREWOMAN and designer in a suit and cloak factory by BEIFELD BROS., 240 Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD SHORT-HAND writer, penman, and accountant, wants a position in the West; has had over 6 years' business experience and understands the laws of business governing the use of commercial paper, bills of exchange, etc. Address P. O. Box 61, Manlius, Onondaga, Co., N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man of 22 as assistant bookkeeper, shipping or receiving clerk, or any honorable work; will work on trial; wages no object; best references. C 57, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR ASsistant; have had fifteen years' experience in accounts, held many positions of trust, claim to be honest and faithful to the interests of employers. Good references given if granted an interview. Salary not so much of an object as permanent employment. Address E, care Box 160, Englewood.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 10 years' experience as bookkeeper, cashier, or correspondent, he having filled all of these positions in a large manufacturing establishment. He can give first-class references. Address C 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF excellent habits, a practical woolen manufacturer, thorough bookkeeper and correspondent, and capable of filling any position of trust. Unexceptionable reference. No objection to the country. Permanent employment more an object than salary. Address C 66, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman—Have traveled during last five years in Wisconsin, and am well acquainted with the general trade. Can furnish best of references. C 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A VINEGAR FACTORY, by a young man, perfectly competent to take charge; also understands the pickle business; reference last employer. Address for three days Z 96, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT DRESS-maker and family sewing; terms reasonable. Call at 190 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENtieth-st., a large, handsomely finished house with barn. House is in thorough repair; immediate possession if desired. A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick residence, corner of Thirty-fifth-st. and Vernon-av., 10 rooms, all modern improvements; also gas-fixtures; good brick barn; possession at once. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.; $50. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEAR UNION PARK—A CHOICE 11-room furnished residence, with good barn, etc. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 10, 130 Clark-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 98 South Water-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH. FURNISHED ALcove corner room. 192 Dearborn-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM where there are no children or other boarders; prefer to rent from a widow lady. Address W J, Inter-Ocean office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE ON State-st., between Adams and Madison, by one of the most responsible firms in the city. Possession desired on May 1. Address RENTOR, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IF YOU WANT YOUR house rented, call upon W. T. DWIGHT, 12 Methodist Church Block. First-class references given.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

E. C. COLE, 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAS MONEY TO loan at lowest rates on real estate; also $5,000 for short time in sums to suit.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGE (FIRST LIEN) ON household property worth $6,000, drawing 10 per cent interest. Address C 54, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, diamonds, warehouse receipts, and any good collaterals. 168 East Washington-st., Room 28.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF $2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

WANTED—$6,000 TO $8,000 ON PERSONAL property; securities amply good. Best of reference given. Address B 34, Tribune office.

$60,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT current rates. EDWARD S. DREYER & CO., 98 Dearborn-st., near Washington.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MEN WILL find a chance to make money in a legitimate business seldom offered. Call for or address Mr. WALLACE, No. 135 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH—A STOCK OF DRUGS and fixtures, with lease of building, located in Central Illinois, on the G. C., & S. R. R. A good trade established, and no competition. This is a chance seldom offered, and will bear investigation. For particulars address DRUGGIST, P. O. Box 32, Melvin, Ill.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SALOON, ALSO BRICK dwelling, lot 50x200 feet; all modern improvements; reasonable terms. Address E. D. EVANS, Gardner, Grundy County, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL TAILOR TO buy tools and fixtures of merchant-tailoring business at one of the best suburbs of Chicago. No old stock to buy, and but little capital is needed. This is a good chance for the right man. For further particulars address or call at C. LISTMAN'S, Oak Park, Ill.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ROBERT JAMES Alexander, who left Chicago in 1867 for St. Louis, and in March, 1868, went to Kansas. Should any one know of his whereabouts, they would do a great favor by sending his address to an old friend, who has not heard or seen him for ten years. Address for 3 days, M. B. WEIMER, 600 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill. St. Louis and Kansas papers please copy.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF HORSES, buggies, harnesses, etc., this Saturday, Feb. 9, at 10 a. m., at WREN & CO.'S, 196 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—HORSE, HARness, and express wagon. Inquire of D. DAVIES, Room 13 Bryan Block, 162 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, WELL BRED HORSE, gentle and splendid driver, with first-class phaeton. Address B, Box 546, Post-Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS ON A BRASS CHAIN. Return same if found to Room 67 Exchange Building and be well rewarded.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF NOISELESS SCHOOL-slates slightly damaged. Will be sold very cheap. Call at SLATE FACTORY, 53 Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

LACE—LADIES WISHING TO LEARN THE ART of making point lace (needle point), in the best manner, please call on Miss MORSE, 153 Johnson-place; finest material and patterns for sale.

The Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFadden, Manager.
PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batelière. H. Mahler, Agent.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. Henry F. Gillig, Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "Baby" and "Barney the Baron." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Strakosch Opera Troupe. "Aida" at 2 p. m.

Haverly's Theatre.

Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of McKee Rankin. "The Danites." Afternoon and evening.

New Chicago Theatre.

Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Engagement of Den Thompson. "Joshua Whitcomb." Afternoon and evening.

Coliseum Novelty Theatre.

Clark street, between Washington and Randolph. Variety olio.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WM. B. WARREN LODGE, No. 209, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication this (Saturday) evening at half-past 7 o'clock prompt. Visitors welcome. By order of the W. M. J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1878.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were very irregular yesterday, with great weakness in provisions. Mess pork closed 5@7½c per brl lower, at $10.22½@10.25 for March and $10.35@10.37½ for April. Lard closed 5@10c per 100 lbs lower, at $7.22½@7.25 for March and $7.32½@7.35 for April. Meats were easier, at $3.50 per 100 lbs for boxed shoulders and $5.30 for do short ribs. Whisky was steady, at $1.03 per gallon. Flour was in fair demand. Wheat closed ⅜c higher, at $1.04⅜ for February and $1.05 for March. Corn closed ⅛c higher, at 39⅝c for February and 42@42⅛c for May. Oats closed firmer, at 23⅛c spot and 26⅜c for May. Rye was steady, at 51c. Barley closed ⅛c lower, at 47c spot and 47⅛c for March. Hogs were dull and closed weak, at $3.65@3.95. Cattle were firm, common to choice selling at $2.75@5.15. Sheep sold at $2.75@4.50. Inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 108 cars wheat, 181 cars corn, 27 cars oats, 7 cars rye, 45 cars barley. Total, 368 cars, or 145,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $102.00 in greenbacks at the close. British consols were quoted at 95 11-16 and sterling exchange at $4.88¼.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 98.

A St. Petersburg dispatch asserts that an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Turkey is to be included in the definitive treaty of peace. The events and disclosures of the past few days tend to confirm the statement.

The Conclave which is to determine the Papal succession will assemble in Rome as soon as the arrival of foreign Cardinals will permit. The intervening time will be largely occupied in the funeral ceremonies, which will cover a period of nine days.

The short and ill-timed war for the independence of the Greek provinces has come to a lame and inglorious conclusion. The army of 12,000 sent over to help the Macedonians has been ordered to return home, having suffered the enormous loss of three wounded and one prisoner.

The Hero of Plevna is to be court-martialed soon on the charge of horrible inhumanity and cruelties in violation of the rules of warfare. It is asserted that, during the awful carnage of the succession of attacks in which the Grand Duke Nicholas was engaged in the hopeless and insane attempts to carry the works by storm, the Russian wounded falling into the hands of the Turks were buried alive by order of Osman Pasha.

The belief begins to prevail in Washington that, if President Hayes commits the dreadful blunder of vetoing the Silver bill, Senator Blaine is prepared to head the movement in Congress to pass the bill over his head by the necessary two-thirds, and defy him to prevent it. The bold position Blaine has taken on the silver question, that the demonetization act was unconstitutional, because silver is one of the two constitutional coins, naturally makes him the leader in the fight to beat the veto, and he possesses the requisite nerve and courage to do it. But we do not believe that Hayes will prove so weak and foolish as to give himself away in that stupid manner.

Maj. Walsh, the officer in charge of the Canadian mounted police stationed near the border of the Northwest Territory, takes no stock in the rumors of a movement begun or contemplated by Sitting Bull's band against the whites; but the advices from Fort Blodgett tell a very different story. It appears certain that an attempt has been made by the hostiles now on Canadian soil to bring about a general alliance of the tribes in that section of country with a view to wiping out the white settlers before they become too numerous. A detachment of Sitting Bull's warriors are reported to have crossed the border and attempted such an alliance, but the Crows and Gros Ventres have refused to join the movement, and at last accounts affairs wore a threatening aspect.

Father Heinan, of Bethlehem, Pa., who thought he had performed a miracle in resurrecting Amelia Greth, and was congratulating himself upon the celebrity he was likely to attain, seems to have been brought to his sober senses by the Archbishop of Philadelphia, who, after a very brief examination of the facts in the case, satisfied himself that Father Heinan had been deluded by a very sharp woman, and remanded him back to his duties, probably with a parting injunction to let the miracle business alone and hereafter attend strictly to the duties of his parish that are of the natural sort, and confine his ministrations to the living, not bothering his head about dead people. Father Heinan, however, had his little day of fame, and enjoyed it, much to the envy and sorrow of adjacent priests, unknown to fame, and doomed, as they thought, to labor on in obscurity, while his name was in every one's mouth. They have their revenge now, however, and the neighbor of Father H., who quietly remarked to him, "Divil a miracle did you ever perform; you haven't faith enough," faintly expressed the general satisfaction that the would-be miracle-worker was no better than themselves.

It is gratifying to see that the Democratic majority in the House contains a liberal sprinkling of conscientious members who are strongly averse to the passage of bills for the allowance and payment of private claims growing out of the War. A bill to pay two claimants now residing in New York $18,430 for the use of some mill property by the United States authorities during the War was defeated in the House yesterday by a vote of 94 yeas to 109 nays, the Democrats chiefly voting in the affirmative and the Republicans in the negative, though there were numerous exceptions to the rule. The bill was opposed less on account of the merits of the claim than the dangerous precedent to be established by its passage, and a good example was set which the country will expect the House to scrupulously imitate hereafter.

An important witness in the trial of Rande at Galesburg is Willie Keller, a lad 11 years of age, who was at the front of the pursuit on the Sunday when Belden was shot and killed by the flying desperado. The boy will prove a troublesome obstacle in the non-identity line of defense, for he got near enough to Rande to receive a bullet in the ankle from his revolver, whereupon, very naturally, he "sat down under a tree and cried a little." But the good use of the keen young eyes before they were blinded with tears of pain has proved of great value to the prosecution in the effort to so thoroughly settle the question of identity that no amount of alibi-swearing will avail the other side in raising a doubt in the minds of the jury as to whether the right man occupies the prisoner's box. He stands an excellent chance of being convicted "out of the mouths of babes and sucklings."

If the English Cabinet is correctly informed as to the hitherto unpublished portion of the armistice conditions, Russia has so arranged the terms of agreement with the Porte that she is virtually in possession of Constantinople and Gallipoli, though the troops may not have been brought nearer than a day's march to either of those places. The requirement that the only line of defenses to the northward be dismantled, and that a neutral zone be established pending the final negotiation of a peace, is now being complied with by the Turks, and upon a three-days' notice of the dissolution of the armistice the Russian forces are in a position to march upon and seize Constantinople without opposition. It is this situation of affairs that has so intensified and increased the war feeling in London, and has led to the issue of orders for five of the great iron-clads of the Mediterranean to proceed forthwith to Constantinople, Mr. Layard being instructed to ask that the Porte give the necessary instructions to enable these vessels to pass the forts. The protection of the lives and property of British subjects is the ostensible reason for this formidable naval movement, but it is, of course, not the actual object of the orders. The Marquis of Hartington, in his speech yesterday, showed that the security to the lives and property of British subjects would be increased rather than diminished by the Russian occupation of Constantinople. But how if the Porte, in pursuance of a secret understanding with Russia, should refuse permission for the English or any other fleet to pass the Dardanelles and anchor in front of the Capital? Such a contingency is perfectly probable in view of recent events, and it certainly will not accord with the Czar's plans that the guns of an enemy's should dispute his advance. Taken altogether,—the passage yesterday of the supplemental vote by the overwhelming majority of 328 to 124, the orders for the movement of five war vessels up the straits, and the preparations, even extending to Canada, for the immediate mobilization of all available troops,—the situation as disclosed in the cable dispatches has not improved in respect of peaceful character.

BLAINE'S SILVER ARGUMENT.

Senator Blaine started his speech on the Silver bill in the Senate from a more advanced position than any leading member of Congress has yet assumed. He takes the bull right by the horns, and declares that the bill demonetizing the silver dollar was an unconstitutional act. The reasons he gave for so believing are given in the opening paragraph of his remarks, which we quote in full:

> *First*—I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the Constitution—indeed, the money of the American people anterior to the Constitution, which that great organic law recognized as quite independent of its own existence. No power was conferred on Congress to declare that either metal should not be money. Congress has therefore, in my judgment, no power to demonetize silver any more than to demonetize gold; no power to demonetize either any more than to demonetize both. In this statement I am but repeating the weighty dictum of the first of constitutional lawyers. "I am certainly of opinion, said Mr. Webster, "*that gold and silver, at rates fixed by Congress, constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither Congress nor any State has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard.*" Few persons can be found, I apprehend, who will maintain that Congress possesses the power to demonetize both gold and silver or that Congress could be justified in refusing to provide for the coinage of both, and yet in logic and legal construction it would be difficult to show where and why the power of Congress over silver is greater than over gold,—greater over either than over the two. If, therefore, silver has been demonetized I am in favor of remonetizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited I am in favor ordering it to be resumed. If it has been restricted I am in favor of having it enlarged.

In saying this, Mr. Blaine has fully conceded the merit of the demand for remonetization. (He had previously unreservedly conceded that the bonds were legally payable in silver at the option of the Government.) Logically, Mr. Blaine will be compelled to vote for the Bland bill, or any other bill that proposes remonetization at the old ratio. He is himself in favor of increasing the weight of the silver dollar from 412½ to 425 grains; but, from his point of view, this is necessarily a side issue. He believes that the law demonetizing silver was unconstitutional, and, therefore, it is his duty to vote to undo the illegal wrong that was then perpetrated; whether or not the weight of the silver dollar shall be changed is a question of expediency to be determined after the unconstitutional action of a previous Congress shall have been expunged.

It is strange that Mr. Blaine, holding so broad a view of the unconstitutionality of the demonetization act, should not have insisted on remonetization at the old established rate as the fundamental duty of Congress. It is also strange that, having so clear a guide in his own mind to the proper solution of the simple remonetization question, he should have strayed so far away from this main point to incidental theories that do not agree among themselves. For instance, Mr. Blaine thinks that the silver dollar should contain 425 grains, as a means to insure an equilibrium between silver and gold; but at the same time he says: "The European countries, when driven to full remonetization, as I believe they will be, must of necessity adopt their old ratio of 15½ of silver to 1 of gold, and we shall then be compelled to adopt the same ratio instead of our former 16 to 1." Then why should we render this foreseen necessity the more difficult to accomplish by starting out with a new ratio of 16½ to 1, instead of leaving it at the old ratio of 16 to 1? There is a palpable inconsistency in this which is not reconciled nor explained away by anything which he said subsequently.

One reason why Mr. Blaine favors a present increase in the weight of the silver dollar, though he admits that a reduction in the weight will be necessary ultimately, is, as he says, because "injustice would be done to every holder of a legal-tender note or National-Bank note." He bases this injustice on the allegation that it was "promised from the hour of its issue that the paper money would one day be as good as gold." And that is just Mr. Blaine's mistake, evidently misled by the habit of regarding the gold dollar as the only standard, though contending that the Constitution requires both gold and silver standards. The fact is, that there was never any promise that "the paper money would one day be as good as gold," but there was a promise that the paper money should be redeemed in *coin*, that is, in gold dollars of 25 8-10 grains or silver dollars of 412½ grains, at the option of the Government. This is the promise which must be kept. For a long time after the promise was made, the silver dollar of 412½ grains was worth more than the gold dollar of 25 8-10 grains. Does Mr. Blaine claim, if resumption had been agitated while the two coins occupied such a relation, that good faith would have required an increase in the weight of the gold dollar to make it of equal value with the silver at that time? Would anybody have thought of making such a demand under those conditions? But a demand for an increase in the weight of the silver dollar is precisely the same thing as a demand for an enlarged gold dollar would have been then. If it would have had no merit in one case, it has none in the other. Mr. Blaine's error is in ignoring the fact that the very essence of the double standard is the *option* of paying in either metal, as the debtor pleases.

Mr. Blaine very properly conceives that the general re-establishment of silver in Europe and America is essential to the prosperity of both continents, and expresses the belief that the struggle for a single gold standard now going on would, if successful, "produce widespread disaster in the end throughout the commercial world." He is right also in the opinion that it will devolve mainly upon this nation to bring about such re-establishment of silver. But the very first step in this direction is the American remonetization of silver at the old standard. To over-weight the silver dollar would as effectually defeat this effort at general re-establishment as if the exclusive gold standard were adopted. Any silver dollar weighing more than the ratio of 15½ to 1 (which experience has demonstrated to be a proper ratio) is in constant danger of being excluded from circulation by reason of its excessive value. If the silver dollar were thus excluded, then the gold clique in this country would have no interest in urging and assisting the cause of silver remonetization in those European countries which have already dropped silver from the position of full legal-tender. Moreover, the friends of the double standard in this country will be debarred from reaching the European nations on a wide difference in the relative values. The further the American silver dollar shall be removed from the European silver standard, the more difficult it will be to secure an agreement of nations as to a common standard. All Europe is now agreed as to the ratio of 15½ to 1 in coinage, and if the American silver dollar be remonetized at 16 to 1, the two standards will be so close together that the American Commission, already proposed in the Senate, may go to Europe and secure a favorable hearing from capitalists in England, Germany, and Holland, whose interests after American remonetization will clearly point to general remonetization on an agreed basis; but if the American silver dollar be even more valuable than the gold dollar, which may always happen at any ratio greater than 15½ to 1, the European capitalists will still be in a position to urge the single gold standard for their own benefit and to the infinite hardship of the debtor, working, and business classes. As a matter of expediency, therefore, and with a view to the universal monetary use of silver on an agreed ratio, the weight of the American silver dollar should not be increased. It must be remonetized on a basis that will insure its circulation and practical use.

Whether or not Senator Blaine can be induced to recognize the error of his conclusion in regard to the weight of the dollar, we do not see how he can honestly, consistently, or logically refuse to vote for any bill remonetizing the dollar of the old standard weight, in view of his unequivocal declaration that the act of demonetizing that dollar was unconstitutional legislation. He must cast his vote first to undo this great wrong and correct this flagrant violation of the Constitution, and leave any theories he may have as to proper weight for future agitation.

Since the adoption of a national system of compulsory education in Great Britain, the London and other School Boards have been seriously considering the great necessity that exists for a simplification of English orthography. A preliminary meeting was held in May last of members of a number of School Boards to consider the question and see if anything could be done. In August last the London School Board "resolved that in their opinion a great difficulty is placed in the way of popular education by our present method of spelling, and that it is highly desirable the Government should be requested to issue a Royal Commission for considering the best manner of reforming and simplifying it." Upwards of 100 of the principal School Boards of the three Kingdoms have joined in asking for the appointment of the proposed Spelling-Reform Commission. The School Boards of nearly all the great cities have followed the lead of the metropolis in this movement. Many professors, members of Parliament, and public-spirited citizens have enlisted in the agitation for spelling-reform. A large deputation of prominent men waited upon the Duke of Richmond and Lord Sandon to urge that their Lordships should advise her Majesty's Government to appoint the Spelling-Reform Commission. The London *Times* of the 19th ult. prints the proceedings, which we copy elsewhere, and it devotes a long leader trying to show that the reform is impracticable, and that English spelling, although a dreadful hotch-potch of contradictions and anomalies, ought not to be changed, as it might interfere with etymology. But the portion of the language which most needs a reformed orthography is the Anglo-Saxon, and the etymology of that part is so obscure that it is not understood or regarded by one person in a thousand, so that objection doesn't amount to much. In regard to the demands of the delegates, the *Times* says:

> The deputation from the London and other School Boards and from various learned societies perhaps wisely confined itself to a very modest demand for reform, expressed in very general terms. If it had displayed the purposes of real phonetic enthusiasts, it might have been listened to with less patience. They pointed out to the Chief of the Educational Department that a reform in spelling would greatly facilitate the earlier processes of elementary education. This is a question quite distinct from the adoption of such a system of phonetic writing as that advocated for so many years before an indifferent and scoffing public by Mr. Pitman and his associates. Spelling-Reform, then, which is all the deputation asked for, is one question; phonetic spelling is quite another. But we fear the moderate advocates of the former are only too likely to be carried away by the enthusiasts of the latter.

THE HONORS TO STANLEY.

Stanley has been doubly fortunate as an explorer, inasmuch as he has not only accomplished the work he set out to do, but has also lived to receive in person the honors that were his right. His journey from the West Coast to London was a triumph such as no other private person in modern times has enjoyed, and the reception tendered him in London, reported in yesterday's Tribune, was appropriately more imposing than any of those which had preceded. The English people feel peculiarly grateful to Stanley, because his success is in large part theirs. Speaking the same tongue, belonging to the same race, following at first in the track of an English explorer, and stimulated throughout by the example and advice of the illustrious Livingstone, Stanley has brought credit to the English nation only inferior to that which he has bestowed upon his own. The last enterprise in which he was engaged was half-English in its origin and execution. Half the expenses were borne by an English newspaper; the only European companions of Stanley were English; and he received both at the beginning and the end of his explorations efficient aid from the representatives of the English Government.

There is another and more important reason for the English nation to shower honors upon Stanley. It is probable that his discoveries will promote the British policy of territorial aggrandizement. The only country which could successfully dispute with Great Britain a claim to priority of discovery of the Congo region would be the United States, and the traditional policy of this Government precludes the occupation of foreign territory in its name. Besides, Great Britain has the advantage of settlements in all quarters of the continent of Africa. With a *quasi* protectorate in Egypt, colonies at Sierra Leone, Cape Town and Zanzibar, powerful "influence" at the Court of His Mightiness of Abyssinia, and familiar commercial relations with many tribes of the interior, it is comparatively an easy matter for the British Government to raise its flag over any portion of Africa still unclaimed. If the Congo country shall prove to be as valuable and as accessible as it has been represented, it will be annexed by some process as simple and efficacious as that which added the Transvaal Republic to the dominions of the Queen. With this prospect in view, it was not too much for the Prince of Wales to honor the intrepid discoverer with a dinner, or for the Royal Geographical Society to sit patiently through a lecture from his lips. Though he had not the gift of tongues, he could describe what he had seen in language sufficiently interesting to the British mind. While he furnished the facts, they could well afford to lend their imaginations for the occasion. It now only remains for the United States to cap the climax of Stanley's success by giving him a reception which shall be worthy of himself and his country. Congress has taken the initiative by passing a resolution of thanks which was approved by the President Thursday. This is a high and unusual distinction, but it is not in itself sufficient. Private hospitality must supplement public acts. The various cities of the Union which he may visit on his return to this country ought to extend to him bounteous marks of gratitude and esteem. The prophet in these days must not be without honor even in his own country. Since it is no longer the fashion to reward the benefactors of the race with chains or dungeons, other rewards must be conceived for him. After his death we may resolve to build him a monument—and not build it; while he is still living, the people can only see to it that he has a cordial reception wherever he may go.

ENGLAND'S MILITARY POSITION.

England has blustered, and raved, and threatened with refreshing continuity ever since the Czar's armies crossed the Pruth. At every forward step they have made, from the time they left their rendezvous at Kischenev until now they have hoisted their colors in sight of the domes of Constantinople, she has frantically threatened vengeance in case they interfere with her interests. Her patriotic sons in London have already commenced the war by smashing the windows of Mr. Gladstone's house and of the office of the *Daily News*, a Russophile organ, in both of which battles they were successful without the use of army, or navy, or the supplementary grant for war purposes. It may fairly be questioned whether the war spirit in England will go farther than the mere excesses of a London mob, unless the Government should effect a powerful alliance. That she will make war upon her own motion and enter the field alone against Russia is out of the question, unless she is guided by the counsels of fanatics and hot-headed Turkophile partisans. There are grave and sufficient reasons to dissuade her from such a fatal policy, and they appertain not only to the present complications, but reach far into the future, as affecting the main question at issue between England and Russia, namely, supremacy in Asia. They may be comprised in the general statement that England is not a war-making Power as compared with the Continental nations. True, she has the strongest fleet in the world, and may continue to have it so long as her supplies of coal and iron do not give out; but her fleet is of no avail except for home protection and the defense of isolated island colonies. It cannot fight on the Continent, and her eighty-one-ton guns, monsters as they are, are terrible only on the water. The time is coming when the resistless march of Russia into Asia will compel her to give up India and all her other mainland possessions, and when she must surrender all claims to exercise any influence or dictate any policy in Continental councils, unless she consents to learn the science of war as other nations have. Her people will have to get over their aversion to wearing uniforms and shouldering muskets. They will have to learn to forego roast beef and ale and live on camp fare. The Government will have to adopt the Prussian system and compel the young men to become soldiers by actual camp life and drill for a specified time, and thus have a reserve of trained and disciplined troops to call upon in any contingency, who could be relied upon at immediate notice to march to the field as component parts of the regular army instead of raw recruits. The idea of conscription may be distasteful and irksome to the average Englishman and in conflict with his ideas of personal independence and political freedom, but it is the foundation upon which England must build if she is to retain her prestige and importance as a military power and her control of her vast inland possessions. If she is going to compete with the Continental Powers she must compete on the same terms and oppose armies to armies. The exact status of England may be shown by comparison with France. England, with a population of 33,000,000, has a regular army of about 100,000 men, while France, with a population of over 37,000,000, has an army of over 600,000, which, under the operations of its present military system, based upon the Prussian, will shortly reach 1,000,000, and will continue to increase in proportion to population. By the two-years' system of drill, England should have at the expiration of that time an army of at least 600,000, and it would be one of the strongest armies in the world, as it would be made up of unsurpassed fighting material, combining with courage the most dogged persistence and remarkable powers of endurance. With such an army, swelling by gradual accretion up to a million, and with the strongest fleet the world has ever seen, England would not hesitate in her war policies or seek for allies. Her decisions in council would be waited for with that anxiety with which all Europe looks now to Germany. She would not only hold India with an iron grasp, but would establish her African commercial empire which is now the dream of British statesmen, and defend it against any possible encroachments of other Powers. All Continental Europe is an armed camp, constantly on a war-footing. Its States are peopled with soldiers. Consolidation of strength, increase of territory, and enlargement of empire are their controlling motives. England, on the other hand, is a commercial empire, "a nation of shopkeepers," without an army in the sense we understand Continental armies, and without any military system, or at least without such a system as is absolutely necessary for a nation having large possessions to defend at long distances from home. Without such an army and such a system, England must prepare at no distant day to lose her Asiatic possessions and to surrender all claims as one of the great Powers in Europe.

DOWN WITH THE NEW YORK CUSTOMS RING!

> New York, Feb. 5.—A Boston dispatch says the shipping business of that city has been falling away during the past four years, and, with a view of preventing further decline and regaining what is lost, merchants are circulating and signing petitions to the Boston & Albany Railroad to make a direct connection with the Hoosac Tunnel, in order that Chicago and other commercial centres of the West may be brought into closer relations with the East.

Is it possible that Boston merchants are ignorant of the reason of the "falling away" of the shipping business of that city? New York City has literally stolen the shipping business not only of Boston but of Baltimore and Philadelphia. The customs reports tell the story graphically. New York collects (1876) $102,000,000 in duties, Boston collects $14,000,000, Philadelphia $8,000,000, and Baltimore $4,000,000. There is absolutely more revenue lost to the Government through the inefficiency and corruption of customs officers at the port of New York than is collected in the three cities above named! We venture to say that there are merchants in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore who import large quantities of merchandise, not through the Custom-Houses of their own cities, but through the New York Custom-House. Why should not they? Merchandise can be imported through the New York Custom-House cheaper than through any other Custom-House in the country? Rather a startling proposition, that, some honest Granger will say. Does the law make discriminations in favor of New York? No. But the law is not enforced at that port. Why is the law not enforced there? Well, the people of New York City desire to retain the importing trade of the country for their own exclusive benefit, and, as it might be difficult to do so under the rule of fair play, they wink at the corruption by which it was secured and is retained. But why do not the people of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore protest against the outrage, and petition the Secretary of the Treasury to compel the observance of the law at the port of New York or cut off the heads of the officials who trample it under foot? This is a question more difficult to answer. The presumption is, however, that nobody outside the circle of sharp importers pays much attention to the subject, and they find it easier to take advantage of the fraudulent practices in vogue at New York than to contest them. Besides, by quietly transferring their importing business to the chief city, they are able to beat their neighbors who import through the Custom-Houses of their home ports. However that may be, it matters not what course the coast cities—that have been and are still being robbed of the trade which legitimately belongs to them—may take, Western cities do not propose to be cheated out of any trade that should flow to them through natural channels. Chicago importers will not long rest easy under a condition of things which prohibits them from buying in the foreign markets such goods as are required for their trade. There is a vast territory tributary to the commerce of this city; its people consume large quantities of foreign goods; there are importing merchants here with every means for supplying the demand. But it is a fact that there are long lines of foreign goods of which Chicago importers cannot import a piece, a pound, or a yard, merely because the customs officers at New York choose to allow foreign manufacturers to enter and pass their wares at less than the foreign market value. And this is doubtless true of other Western cities. Where are Cincinnati and St. Louis in this great contest for equal rights? Their interests are our interests. The merchants of those cities sell, and the people consume, foreign goods. But such goods pay tolls at the port of New York; not the honest toll demanded by legitimate mercantile enterprise, but a toll consisting of a percentage of the revenues wrung by fraud from the just claims of the Government. The press and people of St. Louis and Cincinnati should not stand idle while Chicago battles alone and unaided for their rights as well as her own. Every consideration prompts to energetic action in the pending contest. It is not alone the fact that every other section of the country is robbed for the benefit of the fraternity of corrupt importers of New York City that should stimulate to exertion. The corrupt conduct of the New York Custom-House is a great scandal which inflicts disgrace upon the Government and people of the whole United States. This disgrace ought to be speedily wiped out; and the officials and merchants who have contributed to overwhelm the country with it ought to be brought to the bar of justice, convicted of their crimes, and punished. Why should not the press and people of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and St. Louis unite with the press and people of Chicago in the accomplishment of this worthy object?

The *Journal* continues its idiotic chatter about a 91-cent dollar,—repeats it mechanically. The Tribune asked it to name the nation in which gold and silver are full legal-tenders where silver is a 91-cent dollar. Of course it could not do it, as there is none such; but, in lieu of yielding the point with the best grace possible, it takes refuge in this silly absurdity:

> In the first place, there is *no* nation on the face of the earth, "in which gold and silver are full legal-tenders," where the *dollar* is the currency unit; and, in the second place, there is *no* nation on the face of the earth in which the silver coinage is unrestricted and unlimited, as the Bland bill proposes to make it in this country.

The first contemptible quibble is on the word "dollar," which in France is a five-franc and in Germany a thaler, each bearing the proportion of 15½ of silver to 1 of gold. As to the second wretched quibble, the silver men will take into respectful consideration, when the time comes, the proposition to restrict silver coinage in the United States after we have as much per capita of legal-tender silver in circulation in this country as France has. It will require more than 400 millions to reach that proportion. Can't the *Journal* be induced to quit making a ridiculous ass of itself?

A Madison, Wis., dispatch says:

> In both Houses a large number of petitions were introduced asking for the adoption of a constitutional amendment to prohibit traffic in intoxicating liquors in Wisconsin.

In what way would the adoption of a constitutional amendment stop the drinking of liquor or cure the appetite for strong drink any more than a prohibitory statute? Neither are of any more practical value than the Pope's bull against the comet. The Murphy and Reynolds red-ribbon voluntary temperance pledge has already done infinitely more to arrest intemperance, reform drunkards, and keep others from becoming drunkards, than all the Maine laws and coercive political legislation that have been devised since Neal Dow invented the original scheme. For every man reformed or kept sober by statutory enactment and policemen's clubs, the red-ribbon voluntary movement has reclaimed a thousand. There are two classes of people who are always brawling for criminal laws against liquor-drinking,—those who are too lazy to employ moral suasion, and demagogues who seek to ride into office and consequence on prohibitory platforms.

> The bill by which silver was demonetized was pending in Congress nearly three years. It will be no great hardship if the silver men wait half as long for the final disposition of their measure. The silver question did not enter into the last election. —*Boston Advertiser.*

This is as cool as Cape Cod in January. Does the *Advertiser* really mean to convey the idea that the question of demonetization of silver was before Congress and the public for three years? Can the *Advertiser* quote anything from its files of 1872-'3-'4 discussing the question, and either advocating or opposing it? The *Advertiser* is very well aware that the people had no knowledge that any such bill was before Congress, and did not know when it passed; nor did a dozen members of Congress know anything of it. Ever since the people discovered what had been clandestinely done, they have been calling for its repeal, in tones growing continually louder and more determined. There must be no more procrastination. The time has come to repeal that bad, unconstitutional act, and to restore silver to its old place as money.

Scene: Office of Chicago *Evening Journal*. Enter gentleman to cashier:

Gentleman—"Will you kindly favor me with change in silver for this $5?" (handing out $5 greenback).

Cashier—"With pleasure, sir." (Counts out and hands the gentleman $5 in silver coin.)

Gentleman (counts the coin and says)—"You have made a mistake; this change is 35 cents short."

Cashier (counting the coin again)—"Why! no; this change is correct. There are $5 here."

Gentleman—"But your paper claims that a *silver* dollar is only 91 cents, while it admits the greenback to be worth 98 cents: so there is a difference here of 5 times 7, or 35 cents."

Cashier—"But you know that these silver coins are legal-tender for $5, and are worth that anywhere in payment of debts."

Gentleman (retiring with his greenback, remarks)—"Well, consistency, thou art a jewel."

Beecher lectured on the Silver bill Thursday night from the goldite point of view. He would hardly dare to discuss the subject from any other. He has 15,000 (greenback) reasons for seeing the "dishonesty" of the silver dollar, in the shape of his big salary. But of all men in the United States who pretend to give instruction to the people, he is perhaps the least qualified to discuss financial questions. At the time of his trial for seducing Tilton's wife, this extract from the testimony of one of his witnesses gives a discriminating and appreciative estimate of Beecher's monetary knowledge:

> Q.—What did Mr. Beecher do with all this money?
> A.—I don't know; nobody knows. I doubt if he could tell himself into thousands of dollars how or where he spent it.
> Q.—You don't think he understands monetary affairs very well, then?
> A.—Not at all. He is as ignorant of the value and nature of money as the babe in its cradle.

> London, Feb. 8.—A great meeting will be held at Cremorne Gardens Saturday, to indorse the Government's foreign policy.—*Cable Dispatch.*

What is the Government's policy which this meeting proposes to indorse? Turkey has made a truce, and in effect peace, with Russia. What does the British Government propose to do about it? Is it the intention to fight Turkey and Russia combined? The feeling of the Turks towards England is more bitter than against Russia. Does the British Government suppose it is able to drive the Russians out of the territory they have conquered? Every sensible Englishman must see that the game is up, and that Russia has won. There is no power that can be combined that is able to drive her out of Turkey and replace the Sclavic Christians under the heel of the Mohammedan barbarians.

> It is estimated that it takes the timber and wood of a thousand acres of forest, or fifteen hundred square miles, annually to supply the railways of the country.—*Journal.*

We never knew before that 1,000 acres of forest equaled 1,500 square miles annually. The *Journal* has become so muddy on its "91-cent dollar" that the mud is getting into other articles it writes. The first thing for the ancient sister to get through her skull is, that a remonetized, legal-tender silver dollar contains exactly 100 cents.

Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, is making himself useful in the New York Assembly, where, as Chairman of the Committee on Canals, he has brought forward some radical measures. Among these is a concurrent resolution amending the Constitution with a view to making the canals free. The same resolution proposes to raise the canal debt of $8,000,000 to $9,000,000 by separate and immediate taxation. Inasmuch as the constitutional amendment cannot be adopted for three years, Dr. Hayes further suggests that the free-list at present in force be largely increased. A bill making flour, petroleum, and lime free has already passed the Lower House. The changes are in the right direction, but the West is interested in them only as indications of the birth of a new commercial spirit in New York. The time has passed when the farmers of the West were absolutely dependent upon the Erie Canal for means of transporting their products to the seaboard. If the canal-tolls are not low enough, they will ship to Baltimore, Boston, or Quebec, and let the canal alone. All measures of internal policy relating to the management of the canal and lateral branches concern New York, therefore, more than they do the West. If New York desires to maintain the extravagant suckers known as lateral branches, it may do so; the West will neither help to sustain the burden, nor be robbed without its knowledge for any such purpose.

A special to the *Evening Post* says:

> Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, is now the principal disposer of the offices of the Peninsula State, being about as strong with Hayes as Old Zach used to be with Grant.

This partiality has been observed before, and some people have been so uncharitable as to ascribe it to Christiancy's position of hostility to the Silver bill. It is alleged that Hayes is nursing him with patronage, so as to secure a vote from him in support of a veto. We would be more disposed to credit this rumor if it were known that he intended to veto the Silver bill.

The Eastern gold-bug newspapers are perceptibly weakening in their opposition to the re-establishment of the silver dollar. They see that they are kicking vainly against the inevitable. Jayhawk Gould's paper is still spiteful, the *Nation* has grown surly, the *World* growls and snaps less viciously, and the *Sun* and *Herald* have pretty much abandoned the contest, while the *Times* protests in a quiet and dignified manner. But they all feel whipped.

We are requested to state that the daughters of the late Mr. Richard Cobden are now collecting and arranging his correspondence, with a view to its early publication. They will feel obliged if any one possessing letters from him, which could be included in the work, will send them to Mr. T. B. Potter, M. P., Reform Club Chambers, 105 Pall Mall, London, S. W.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* alludes to "Tilden's Game." We hope sincerely that this is a game which Mr. Tilden can hold his own at. We recollect that he was badly beaten at "seven out" last spring.

The Turks have gone completely back on England, and hope to effect an enduring alliance with Russia. They failed to "lick" the power generally, and accordingly lick the hand that smote.

"The fact that Hendricks and Thurman are running for the Presidency," says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "seems to be lost sight of." This is plainly a false start. Nobody said "Go."

The occupation of Constantinople, it is feared, will somewhat demoralize the Russian forces. They will doubtless insist upon taking the harem home with 'em.

The Russians were not within sight of London at the latest advices, but active preparations were being made to strengthen its defenses.

It is announced in behalf of Mr. Tilden that he is in the field. This would imply, in the language of the turf, that he is not a favorite.

Mr. W. W. Story has written a defense of Judas Iscariot. Alas! it comes too late. Mr. Iscariot is dead.

England strongly objects to going to war. Perhaps she wants the war to come to her. And who can tell?

Very melancholy question propounded by the British Lion: What shall I do if I am invaded?

We hope that the cable, which has been so active in killing off the Pope, is now satisfied.

A recipe for an income-tax should begin with the good advice: First catch your income.

England, "the tight little isle," appears to be in a very tight place.

The Greeks! The Greeks! They run! They run!

Death could not be excommunicated.

PERSONAL.

King Humbert has sold off 1,000 of his father's horses for economical reasons.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hicks Lord go out for an airing in the park every pleasant day.

Minister Russell, of Boston, has finally concluded to resign the Venezuela Mission.

The London *Times* awards high praise to Louise Chandler Moulton's new book of poems.

Judge Gildersleeve fined a person who had mutilated one of the books in the Astor Library only $10.

Some weak-minded person has started the story that Forney has gone to Europe to arrange a third term for Gen. Grant.

Gov. McClellan's contest with the New Jersey Senate over certain nominations is becoming a big affair for the State.

The Rev. Charles Beecher, of Newburyport, following the example of his Brooklyn brother, has "gone back on Hell."

George F. Pentecost, a celebrated Baptist clergyman of Boston, has resigned his pastorate there to assume the work of an evangelist.

Judge Ranney, of Cleveland, is now in Washington for the first time in his life, and is to argue a case before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The reason of the New York *Tribune's* sudden animosity toward President Hayes is that Bayard Taylor's request for the Berlin Mission was not complied with.

The Boston office of Houghton, Osgood & Co. will be on Winthrop Square, "the old stand," of Osgood, and the New York office will be at Astor place, formerly occupied by Hurd & Houghton.

Bishop Gilbert Haven has started for the South again, though he has not yet recovered from the effects of his African fever. He says he feels as if the pith of him were an icicle about the size of a crowbar.

The Springfield *Republican* remarks: "The trouble with Statistician Dodge, of the Agricultural Department, is, that he considers Commissioner Le Duc an ass to think that he can raise tea in this country."

Bertha Von Hillern, the champion female pedestrian, is said to look like a ghost, and the physicians predict that she will soon come into an inheritance of diseases peculiar to her sex which will make her an invalid for the remainder of her life.

Commissioner-General McCormick expects to get off the two ships filled with American exhibits for the Paris Exposition on the 25th, and thinks we shall make a very creditable display, especially in machinery and agricultural implements.

When Stanley arrived in Paris, he seemed like a man in a dream. He was, perhaps, reflecting with something like compunction upon the fact that he did not eat that negro who loved him so much, who ardently desired to be devoured by him, and carried the attention to the extreme limit of delicacy by demanding that he be partaken of while yet fat and wholesome.

The *Saturday Evening Gazette* of Boston states that 600 or 700 Harvard students now breakfast, lunch, and dine in Memorial Hall, with very general satisfaction, with undisguised pleasure of sociability, and at a cost which has fallen of late below $4 a week *per capita*. The scene in the dining-hall at meal times is a unique one, and worth a journey to see, as the little assembly of spectators usually present in the gallery testifies. Here is the bill of fare for a single breakfast: Beefsteak, 300 pounds; pigs' feet, 50 pounds; sweet potatoes, 4 bushels; white potatoes, 2 bushels; crushed wheat, 46 pounds; hominy, 20 pounds; 1,150 rolls; 15 gallons griddle-cake batter; coffee, 6 pounds; tea, ½ pound; milk, bread, and butter *ad libitum*.

THE OUTLAW.

Rande's Trial at Galesburg for One of His Murders.

Description of the Tragical Pursuit in the Fields of Gilson.

Rande Identified as the Dead-Shot Who Turned upon the Citizens.

Narration of the Scenes Attending the Killing of Belden.

The Subsequent Wounding of McKeow and Little Willie Keller.

An Oversharp Attorney Prods Farmer Pearce's Patience to the Limit.

Severe Cross-Examination Fails to Disturb the Principal Witnesses.

Miscellaneous Record of Unlawful Proceedings Throughout the Country.

RANDE.

THIRD DAY OF HIS TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 8.—At last the prosecution in the Rande case have got to work, and this morning the examination of witnesses began. The twelve who hold in their hands the fate of the "great American bandit" were marshaled into court at 9 o'clock, and a few minutes later the prisoner was brought in. The jury, as finally constituted, consists of J. P. Clark, William Overlander, P. M. Rodecker, H. R. Cashman, Samuel Rankin, William Fritz, Frank Barnes, E. Vestal, M. R. Lowry, M. Pierce, J. H. Pence, and J. W. Fair. All are farmers and of American birth, and apparently above the average as to intelligence. They are domiciled at the Union Hotel, on the Court-House Square, and are carefully kept from conversation with any person outside of their own body and from reading the newspapers. The Court arrangements as to promptness in getting to work and the preservation of order will, if carried out, as Judge Smith announces that he will have them, tend greatly to the good conduct of the audience and comfort of those interested in the trial.

Within the last twenty-four hours

A FEELING OF VAGUE UNEASINESS AND DISTRUST

has manifested itself. Country people are proverbially distrustful of strangers, and the presence in town of a number of persons of rough appearance, who are said to be from the neighborhood of Rande's old home, in Iowa, has assisted to raise their suspicions of possible trouble. Just now Knox County Jail has within it a very hard crowd, including a couple of murderers, and a number of horse-thieves connected with a gang which has for a long time operated in this State and Iowa. All fears of Rande being made the subject of mob-violence have vanished, but it is felt that the authorities cannot be too careful in watching the jail and in guarding the prisoner. Some comment is made on

THE APPARENTLY INSUFFICIENT GUARD

under which Rande is conveyed from the jail to the court-room and back again, for people fear that an organized attempt at rescue might prove successful by reason of its boldness. The city authorities are carefully watching all suspected persons, and claim that they at least will not be caught napping. But the care of Rande rests with the Sheriff, and, after the trouble which Knox County has gone to in order to obtain him, every means ought to be taken to insure his safe-keeping.

THE COURT-ROOM.

In spite of the disagreeable weather there was a fair attendance at the opening of the trial. Of the seventy-eight witnesses for the prosecution, less than twenty were on hand at the beginning of the session, but the remainder will be ready when wanted. The State's Attorney produced a plat of Gilson and its neighborhood, showing the house of Woodford Pearce, where the burglary was committed, the tracks through the corn-field, and the spot where Belden was killed and the others shot. The first move was made by the defense, who demanded that the witnesses be separated. The Court said that this would cause great delay and inconvenience, and that he would not feel inclined to grant the demand unless the defense would make affidavits as to which witnesses they required to be sequestered. After some discussion, Mrs. Pearce was banished to a side room, and her husband was placed on the stand.

WOODFORD PEARCE,

a man of about 60 years of age, testified that he had lived forty-two years in Knox County, and that, on Aug. 5, 1877, he resided in Gilson, on the northeast block of the village. He knew Belden, who was a bricklayer. On Aug. 5 witness went to church, a quarter of a mile from his house, and on his return found that his house had been burglarized. He left home at 9:30 a. m., his wife following some time afterwards, and returned at 12:15 p. m. On searching the house he found that the drawers of the secretary had been plundered. Witness kept books and stationery in the desk, and had

$75 IN MONEY IN A COLLAR-BOX,

having placed it there on the previous day. This was gone, also a gold pen and holder. Witness started out to investigate, and found tracks leading through a corn-field where the ground had been plowed late and was soft. He found that the thief had broken through the hedge about five rods south of the house. Following the tracks some distance, he found that they divided at a hedge, one set going southeast, and the other south to a slough. The latter he followed, and tracked the man from the slough to the timber. Returning to the house, witness and a young man named Lukiwitz, who accompanied him, found that entrance had been effected by the window, the burglar having taken a board and climbed up by that means. Witness missed also an overcoat, a duster, a pair of scissors, gloves, and a shawl. The scissors produced were his, to the best of his belief. They were found in a satchel which witness saw in a store in the city afterwards. He could identify the scissors among a thousand pairs, because of a peculiarity in the rivet. The total value of the property stolen, including the money, was about $105.

The taking of testimony was somewhat delayed by

THE CONSTANT INTERRUPTIONS

of Mr. Bradshaw, who objected on the part of the defense to nearly every question. Mr. McKenzie, for the prosecution, sarcastically advised that they make a general objection to the taking of evidence at all, and the State's Attorney opined that at the then rate of progress they would get through in about four months. In cross-examination by Mr. Price, witness said that his family consisted of himself, his wife, and grown-up daughter. He left his wife in the house when he went to church and did not know the exact time at which she left home. The house was a large two-story building, with four outside doors, each with a porch. It was about sixty feet back from the road. Witness remembered putting the $75 in the desk the day before the robbery, having got it in town that day. He had never been troubled much by tramps before, but when a tramp came along at meal times he would get a lunch. As a rule witness did not allow any of the fraternity in the house. Witness returned from church with his brother-in-law and wife, and entered the house by the east side. His daughter thought at first that he was joking about the loss of the money.

THE DEFENSE CROSS-EXAMINED THE WITNESS

at great length as to the appearance of the tracks and the direction in which they led from the house. He said that they appeared to be made by a 7 or 8 boot, but he could not tell whether by a box-toed shoe or not. He tracked the foot-marks for twenty minutes, and then the alarm was given, and the pursuit began. The explanations about the tracks went on with wearying monotony until the witness, a sturdy old farmer, unused to being called upon to state over and over again what he had already told off as straight as a string, and wearied with the constant badgering to which he was subjected,

GOT ANGRY

and began to answer sharply. "I told you," said he, "that James Rebstock, R-e-b-s-t-o-c-k, went with me, and Anthony Wayne Baird did so too." "As to whether the orchard had been plowed, I repeat that there was corn in it; can you grow corn without plowing, eh!"

This conundrum proved a trifle too much for the legal talent, and the Court asked Mr. Price if he didn't think he had gone over the ground about often enough. If the description of tracks running southeast, northwest, south, north, east, and west, could be considered as equivalent to locomotion, he certainly had done so, and a few minutes later the old man was allowed to step down.

MRS. MINERVA PEARCE,

wife of the last witness, came next. For her benefit and in order to have the record straight, the old gentleman announced in stentorian tones, "My wife's name is Minerva, if any of the reporters want to know."

Mrs. Pearce testified that she locked the doors of the house on Sunday morning, and when she came home found the back door open and alarmed her husband, who came in a few moments later. The desk was open and the drawers pulled out. Witness saw her husband put the money into the collar-box on Saturday evening, and saw the $75 there on Sunday morning, when she got the old man a collar to wear to church. She identified the scissors positively as those stolen from the centre-table, and described the property stolen precisely as her husband did. Her daughter had gone to Sabbath-school before the witness left for church.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION

developed nothing of interest or importance, and was a mere repetition of the direct testimony. The witness said that tramps came to the house—occasionally, and that sometimes they got some victuals. It was difficult for a layman to figure out what deep and dark significance the legal mind could find in the point as to whether the church service began promptly on the conclusion of the Sabbath-school, or five minutes thereafter, especially as the church is a quarter of a mile away from the house where the burglary was committed. But the defense insisted on this point, and on a score of others equally uninteresting and irrelevant to the case. At noon an adjournment was taken for dinner.

HENRY M'DOWELL

testified that on Sunday morning, Aug. 5, while returning from Sunday-school to Gilson past Pearce's house, he saw a man crawling through Pearce's fence. The man went to the front gate, looked round, and went to the kitchen door. He fully identified Rand as that man, and did not see him again until brought to Galesburg the day before Thanksgiving.

In the cross-examination witness said he left immediately after school was out, without waiting for church, and drove "a pair-horse team." The man did not speak to him. He wore dark-brown clothes and a cap. This happened between 11 and 12 o'clock.

When the afternoon session began the defense handed in the affidavits in support of a demand for the separation of witnesses, to which the prisoner had sworn.

The Court, after looking it over, said it was not so broad as he was in the habit of insisting on, and denied the motion, the defense objecting to the ruling.

The cross-examination of McDowell was resumed, but nothing new was elicited.

WILLIAM E. CLARKE, JR.,

swore that, on the morning of Aug. 5, he was notified by several persons that Pearce's house had been robbed by a tramp. He joined in pursuit with Mr. Cramer, Mr. Halloway, and others. The witness' brother, who was of the party, called attention to a man dressed in a brown suit of clothes and a cap, who was hiding in the timber. He had a valise with him. They ran towards him, and he cried out, "Halt, you son of a ——!" and fired two shots and ran. Witness followed, and the man Rande shot again several times. Pointing to the prisoner, the witness said:

"THAT IS THE MAN."

Continuing the story, he said that Rande fired at him several times, and that he fired at Rande from Halloway's revolver. Rande dropped a shot-gun, which the pursuers picked up. More assistance arrived, Belden being among them, and the chase was continued. Belden and the witness were together in the corn-field, and Belden picked up a ramrod. The witness identified the ramrod produced as being the same one as that found. He described the tracking through the corn-field where Belden met his death and McKeow was shot through the lungs. The witness heard Belden speak. Rande also used some vile words and fired. Belden fell, and, when the witness came up, said:

"BOYS, HE HAS KILLED ME."

Witness followed Rande about seventy-five yards further through the corn. There was another shot, and McKeow fell, shot through the lungs. The witness still followed until Rande reached a slough, where the tracks were lost.

Some of the jury had occupied their time in taking notes, but the Court at this point asked them to desist, as they could not get all the points.

Clarke then examined the plat and pointed out the direction in which Rande and the pursuers went.

The cross-examination

FAILED TO SHAKE HIS TESTIMONY

in any essential particular. In reply to Price, the witness said he was unarmed when he started in pursuit of Rande. He understood that Rande had burglarized Pearce's house, and went to help arrest him. So far as witness knew, Halloway was the only one of the pursuers who was armed. Witness went three-quarters of a mile before he reached the creek where he saw Rande. When they called on him to halt he was not going very fast, and carried a satchel and shotgun. He had been descried by persons who saw him in Gilson. Halloway did not draw his pistol until after he had called, "Halt!" and

RANDE STARTED TO RUN.

They all called on him to stop, and followed him. Halloway fired five shots during the pursuit, and then gave his pistol to the witness. Rande was about 100 yards away when he fired at witness. The run extended over three-quarters of a mile, and twenty-five to thirty persons joined in it. Rande first shot Charles Madden's horse. Then Belden called on him to stop, and he fired, and Belden fell. The witness recognized the satchel produced in court as being the same Rande had with him in the corn-field.

WILLEY KELLER,

a bright little boy, 11 years old, said he was out with James Pickerell, Henry McDowell, Cramer, and Clark on the Sunday of the tragedy. They pursued the man, and called to him to stop, and then he jerked out a revolver. Halloway drew his revolver, and the man shot.

"Who shot?" asked Mr. Tunnicliff.

"That fellow over there," answered the lad, pointing to Rande.

Continuing, the boy said that Rande had a satchel and gun, which he threw away, and which Cramer picked up. The last shot Rande fired struck the witness in the right ankle. That was the the last shot he saw fired. He didn't know whether there were any more shots fired, but did know that he sat down under a tree and cried a little.

In cross-examination the witness said that he had been to Sunday-school, and had dinner before they started on the hunt. Emery Clark saw the man, and pointed him out in the woods. The witness was positive that Rande fired before Holloway did, and was certain that Rande was the man. He saw his back in the wood, and saw his face when he shot the witness in the ankle. He had not talked with anybody about the identity of Rande, except to his father, who asked him if Rande was the man, to which he had answered "Yes." The witness never told anybody that he didn't know whether Rande was the man or not. In fact, he knew him as soon as he saw him.

THE DEFENSE KEPT THE LITTLE LAD

on the stand for an hour or more, but utterly failed to get him to contradict himself in any particular. Finally, the Court interposed, as he had been compelled to do with each of the preceding witnesses, and asked if there was any necessity for counsel to rethrash the old chaff. The defense tried hard to get the boy to own that he had talked with people about the prisoner, but the smart little fellow, undoubtedly as truthful a witness as ever appeared in a court-room, never weakened, and retired at last not bothered one iota by the cross-examining to which he had been a victim. As a parting salute the State's Attorney asked him to tell the jury who fired the first shot, and the answer came promptly: "Frank Rande."

JOSEPH CRAMER,

one of the pursuing party, said he was told that a burglary had been committed, and went out with others to hunt up the thief. A boy sitting on the fence pointed out a man whom they followed. He had a shotgun and a satchel, and they called on him to halt. The first thing they saw was his pistol pointing at him, and soon after he shot. Holloway fired about the same time. Shots followed, and the man threw away the gun and fired several shots. The witness was about fifty yards from the man, whose general appearance was similar to that of Rande. At the foot of the hill Rande fired one barrel of his gun at them, and then threw it away.

In cross-examination the witness said he saw Rande first about 2 o'clock. They had pursued him 100 rods when he drew his revolver. They called "Halt!" out nothing was said about shooting. He was certain that none of the crowd said, "There he goes! Shoot him down!" or anything of that kind. He did not hear anybody tell him what they wanted, or that they were going to arrest him.

James Lukiwitz was called, but objected to by the defense, as they could not find his name on the list furnished them. He stood down, and

JAMES REBSTOCK

took the stand. He returned from church on Aug. 5 with his sister, Mrs. Pearce, and was notified of the burglary, and went to several houses to inform the people. He then followed up the tracks, and met men carrying Belden, who had been shot, and found another track leading to a grove. He told the men whom he had placed as guards not to disturb the foot-prints, for he thought they were the same as the first lot. He notified four persons that a burglary had been committed, and told them what to do. His object in going after the man was to arrest him.

In cross-examination the witness said that he was not an officer. He did not know who stationed the guards, nor did he know how many of the pursuers were armed. At the conclusion of his testimony, in which there was really nothing new, the Court adjourned until 9 to-morrow morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSANE CONVICTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 8.—Two insane convicts were removed to the Asylum at Elgin to-day by Deputy-Warden Mayhew. Their names are Charles Matson and Frank B. Case, the former from Cook and the latter from Whiteside County. Matson was sent down last December for murder, his original, or jury sentence, being for eight years, which Judge McAllister reduced to one year. Case is a second-termer, and came for two years for larceny. His insanity is hereditary. He has been under treatment in an Insane Asylum in New York, "done time" in the Louisiana Penitentiary, and was sent to the Asylum when serving his first term here. He talks incessantly, while Matson will not utter a word.

LYNCHED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—A special from Boonville, Mo., reports the lynching of an unknown negro near New Franklin, Howard County. An educated colored woman, who teaches a country school, was on her way home, and encountered two negroes in the woods. They overpowered her and outraged her. Upon her arrival at the nearest house she reported the facts, and a party was organized to pursue. They traced the ravishers to a vacant house. One saw them coming and fled. The other crept under the floor. He was taken out and hung to the nearest tree.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—William Corbett tried to take out an old grudge against John Miller this evening, and lay in ambush till Miller come along, whereupon he fired two shots at him, neither of which took effect. Corbett formerly boarded with Miller, and the row originated at that time. Corbett was arrested at an early hour this morning.

Burglars entered a grocery on South Illinois street and carried off the entire stock, amounting to $1,000.

INCENDIARIES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 8.—A special to the *American* from Lebanon mentions much excitement in Wilson County from the burning of houses by incendiaries. The Village of Grant was fired by an incendiary and nearly all destroyed on Tuesday night. A white man is suspected. Two negroes, William Bolden and Ben Armstrong, jailed for firing a barn, were taken from the jail by disguised men and swung up by the neck to make them confess. Bolden confessed, and implicated Armstrong, but the latter was acquitted.

A QUEER CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 8.—In the case of a convict named Henry Williams, indicted and tried for an assault upon and attempt to murder William Shaw, a fellow-convict, by stabbing him with a stone-cutter's chisel, the jury disagreed. Shaw was brought into court as a witness, but refused to testify against his assailant, who is a half-witted negro. Of course Shaw could not be committed, being already a prisoner, and the Court was fairly beaten.

TRAIN-ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Feb. 8.—Another train-robbery was perpetrated at an early hour yesterday morning on a westward-bound freight-train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. A freight car was broken into at Ottawa, and a quantity of merchandise was thrown off near Buffalo Rock.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The night was villainously stormy, and the opera was "The Bohemian Girl," and yet, horrible as it may appear to the classicists and Wagnerites, the theatre was full,—ram-jam-full. This fact affords pretty conclusive proof that there are a good many people who like "The Bohemian Girl,"—like it so well as to pay two-dollars-and-a-half to hear it. And why not? If everybody thought alike on music or any other subject, the unanimity would be unbearably monotonous. The man who dotes on pate-de-foie-gras has no right to snub the man who prefers the pumpkin-pie of the fathers; and the woman who adores tutti-frutti and creme-a-la-Napolitaine is not justified in hating the woman whose desires do not transcend the succulent mush-and-milk.

And not only was the theatre full, but the audience was enthusiastic. Each sweetly-tinkling number drew forth the warmest of plaudits, and encores were as plentiful as mosquitoes in a Calumet morass. Miss Kellogg was the *Aline*, and, of course, with her capabilities of voice, found no difficulty in rendering satisfactorily the honeyed melodies of her role; but was far less successful in giving effect to her share of the spoken dialogue. Miss Lancaster was a fair *Queen*. Tom Karl's light, silvery voice is well adapted to the Balfean ballad; but, as an actor, he is destitute of animation and force. Cauffman, as the *Count*, sang "The heart bowed down" in a pleasing manner; but the prelude to that air, as rendered by the oboe, was the gem of its performance. Gottschalk was but so-so as *Devilshoof*. Wilkie's *Florestan* was an improvement upon his last previous personation of the character. A pretty little ballet was presented in the second act, and was received with much favor.

Altogether, the opera received about an average interpretation. It has been done here in a considerably better manner, and not unfrequently has been subjected to worse treatment. On one occasion, almost within the memory of the youngest inhabitant, it was tortured so dreadfully that the sympathetic sufferings of the auditors have ever since remained painfully vivid; and when it is considered that three of the executioners on that fearful occasion took part in the work of last evening, it is a matter of deep gratulation that the beautiful Zingara got through her troubles with such comparative exemption from the pressure of the vocal rack and the dramatic thumbscrew.

SPORTING.

BILLIARDS.

Much to general surprise, Hoa fell an easy victim to Parker in the billiard game last night at Brunswick's. The contest was not of much interest as far as concerned the exhibition of skill, but drew a fair audience, considering the weather, because of the influence it exerts in deciding the question of championship.

THE SUMMARY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Twenty-fifth game in the tournament for the championship of Chicago, played at Brunswick's Hall between Parker and Hoa; 5x10 Brunswick & Balke table; 2⅜ balls, A. Bassford, referee. Parker wins in 60 innings; average, 5; best runs, 31, 33, 23, 23. Hoa's score, 174; average, 2.90; best runs, 24, 14, 19, 12. The score:

Parker (black)—1, 2, 3, 0, 11, 15, 6, 17, 0, 2, 0, 20, 4, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 1, 31, 1, 1, 0, 2, 2, 3, 5, 4, 0, 1, 4, 10, 8, 13, 2, 4, 5, 2, 2, 6, 10, 0, 1, 1, 33, 0, 0, 3, 0, 23, 1, 1, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 23, 9—300.

Hoa (white)—0, 1, 2, 24, 5, 0, 5, 9, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 5, 1, 0, 0, 5, 14, 2, 5, 19, 0, 6, 0, 0, 3, 1, 1, 3, 2, 0, 0, 1, 4, 2, 2, 1, 0, 12, 2, 0, 9, 1, 1, 0, 0, 12, 2, 3, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0—174.

PEDESTRIANISM.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 8.—At 9:46 p. m. Henry Schmehl, the pedestrian, finished his 364th mile in ten minutes. His condition is regarded as good by the medical faculty. It is believed he will complete his 500 miles on time, at 8:04 p. m. Sunday.

EDUCATIONAL.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 8.—The Southern Educational Convention, in session here for two days, has adjourned. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Missouri, Alabama, and Louisiana were represented by State Superintendents, college Presidents, and educators.

Resolutions were passed favoring the creation of a national educational fund from the proceeds of wild-land sales, and other sources, to be applied under State laws, on the basis of illiteracy, and a memorial was made to Congress to hasten such legislation.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Receiver Jewett Yesterday Admitted to Bail in $10,000.

An Examination Shows the Extreme Flimsiness of the Action Against Him.

The Complainant's Ignorant Catspaws in the Hands of Designing Schemers.

Startling Development of the Export Grain Trade of New Orleans.

A NEW COMMERCIAL EMPIRE.

The next number of the Chicago *Railway Review* will contain the following interesting article on the immense increase of the grain exports from New Orleans during 1877:

It is the part of wisdom never to shut our eyes to facts which at first glance appear adverse to our interests; but we should rather endeavor to thoroughly comprehend them, that we may, if possible, wrest victory out of the very elements of defeat. We were surprised upon observing the following item from the New Orleans *Times* of Jan. 24:

> During the last week more bulk corn was exported abroad from New Orleans than from New York. The shipments of corn in bulk from St. Louis to New Orleans, now afloat and loading, approximate 300,000 bushels,—this besides shipments from other points. There is, therefore, no hazard in saying that our grain trade is at last finally and permanently established, and with proper care and encouragement will speedily grow into immense proportions.

Upon making further inquiries, we were favored with the following table, which has been prepared with great care and painstaking to insure accuracy:

EXPORTS OF GRAIN FROM NEW ORLEANS 1876-'77.

	Corn in bulk.		Corn in sacks.		Wheat.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	1,690,393	3,365,455	543,467	444,337	142,871	218,848

We see from this table that the shipments of wheat from this port last year were one-half more than in the year before, and that the shipments of corn in bulk were more than double those of the preceding year. A total of over 4,000,000 of bushels of wheat and corn is shown to have been shipped from New Orleans during the year 1877. Truly, it would appear that the possibility of successful and abundant export of grain through the mouth of the Mississippi had passed beyond the era of theoretical discussion, and become an accomplished fact demanding our recognition.

The rapid rate of increase of this export is astonishing, and must give an enormous aggregate for the year 1878. To illustrate, during one week in January, 1878, the export of grain in bulk from this port amounted to 227,144 bushels, of which 137,828 went to England, 25,452 to Bremen, 20,006 to Rouen, and 43,858 to Antwerp. This one week's shipment more than exceeded the amount for the months of January, 1776, and January, 1877, added together.

The acknowledged success of the Eads jetties, as evinced by the report of the Government engineers, removed the great obstacle which has hitherto, in great measure, blocked up this port, and New Orleans to-day is rapidly imbibing the Northern spirit of enterprise; and, having been freed from the incubus of an odious State Government, is putting forth vigorous efforts to assume its natural position as the outlet of the great Mississippi Valley.

Its wonderful success in this brief time demands our acknowledgment, and, nevertheless, is easily explained. Its geographical position enables it to work with natural laws, instead of being compelled to work against them. It is one of the fixed, unalterable laws of trade that all products will reach the consumer by the shortest and cheapest channel, and—though the operation of this law may sometimes be hindered and delayed—sooner or later it will assert its dominion. Sometimes the elements of time and cost enter into competition, and the balance of power in such cases is determined by the surrounding circumstances and the character of the product to be transported. Thus valuable articles, like teas, silks, etc., will pass by the quickest route at greater cost, while more bulky products of comparatively less value, like corn in bulk, will go by the cheapest route, though longer time be consumed. The immense agricultural products of the Mississippi Valley will inevitably seek that market which yields the largest returns, and the comparative cost of transportation, since it must in each instance be deducted from the price received in a foreign port, becomes almost a decisive element in the problem, and we need look no farther for an explanation of this new development so suddenly sprung upon us.

However it may affect other interests, it will not only directly but indirectly benefit the agricultural community. The continued outflow of these products from this port will necessarily produce largely-increased facilities of transport to that point, having the effect to still further cheapen transportation, and this will, in turn, create new markets along the line, and of almost equal importance. For with cheap transportation the Southern planter of cotton, sugar, or tobacco can buy his corn and wheat cheaper than he can raise it, and the result will be that a large amount of grain will be diverted from the seaboard, as is now the case with Eastern shipments.

Another result is also sure to follow, and should be taken into careful consideration. No city can become a great point of export without directly becoming also a most important channel of imports. Barter is the very basis of commercial intercourse, and a line of imports somewhat commensurate with the amount of exports is inevitable. This tide has already set in, as is shown by the import of the two items of coffee and sugar. About 100,000 tons of coffee are annually imported into the United States from Brazil, and at least one-half of this is consumed in the Mississippi Valley. It appears that the imports of this article at New York from Sept. 1 to Jan. 31, were 149,536 bags, and the imports during the corresponding period of the previous year were 110,542 bags, thus showing an increase of 38,994 bags. The sugar importations during the same period were 22,682 boxes and 4,420 hogsheads, as against 7,478 boxes and 370 hogsheads during the corresponding months of the previous year, showing an increase of 15,204 boxes, and 4,050 hogsheads.

We have seen that extended shipment of corn are being made to England and Continental ports, and importations of merchandise for which there is a demand in the Mississippi Valley must follow to preserve the balance of trade.

Right here is the pivotal point upon which this movement may be turned to the advantage of railroad interests. While water transportation, by reason of its cheapness, will secure the carrying of the bulk of the agricultural products, a very large proportion of the imports will be of such character as to warrant quicker transportation by rail, even at an increased cost, and there will inevitably arise a demand for a system of railways which shall bear the same relation to the Mississippi River that the great trunk lines now bear to the chain of lakes and canals which extend to the Eastern seaboard. The management of the Illinois Central Railroad have exhibited commendable faith, and foresight, and enterprise in grappling with the problem, and securing the field just previous to the commencement of this movement. But we venture the bold prediction that within a generation the profits of this transportation will entice other roads to enter the field, thus binding still more closely the interests of Chicago with those of her sister city on the Gulf.

While St. Louis, with characteristic conservatism, is engaged in the languid discussion of the propriety of putting on a barge line, with three or four steamers, between itself and Kansas City, Chicago, having already established a direct railroad connection with New Orleans, now promptly recognizes a kindred spirit and extends a hearty greeting. In this "New Commercial Empire" of the Mississippi Valley, New Orleans, by virtue of its geographical position, will be the mouth, and Chicago the great heart, with its mighty pulsations sending the life-blood in rapid circulation through its system of arteries and net-work of veins permeating even to the most distant boundaries.

RECEIVER JEWETT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Justice Morgan to-day decided to accept bail from Receiver Jewett on Judge Donohue's decision. Bail of $10,000 was furnished by ex-Gov. Morgan. Mr. Jewett gave his age as 60, birth-place Maryland, occupation President and Receiver of the Erie Railroad, and replied to the charges, "I am not guilty."

The case of Hopper and others against Erie was continued to-day. James A. Riley and A. F. Martinberg examined, significant admissions were made by both witnesses, showing how the complainants were secured. Riley testified that he had heard of an agreement between McHenry, Gen. Sickles, and Gen. Burnett, but knew not its nature. He could not tell who gave him the money to buy Erie stock in order to become one of the plaintiffs. There was only one affidavit made of his which he did not want to make. That one he had been asked to make in Gen. Burnett's office, when Gen. Burnett was absent and Gen. Sickles present, but could not remember who asked him to make it. Gen. Sickles had called his attention to comparative statements unfavorable to Erie: could not remember the name of the person who prepared the comparative statements; knew nothing about the truth of the figures in the comparative statements. Of his own personal knowledge he did not know of any wrongful act done by any person connected with this Erie office; had not obtained directly from railroad men any information about the mismanagement of the Erie; got it indirectly through Gen. Sickles, who told him he got it from railroad men. The witness took Gen. Sickles' word for it. He did not know who paid the expenses of those litigations, nor did he understand who was paying them. He did not expect to pay, and had been assured that he would not be called upon to pay.

McHenry's purpose in obstructing the plan of reorganization was generally that he considered the Erie Road not economically run, and that Jewett did not manage it properly. The witness did not think Mr. Jewett competent to manage it economically; guessed he had a share of stock standing in his name when he first saw the complaint; could not say positively.

Martin, of Martin & Runyan, testified that his firm were part owners of 1,000 shares of Erie stock at the time these actions were begun. The object of the witness in bringing the suit was to eventually appreciate the stock. He believed some of the allegations made against the Receiver were true, and that the stock would be made more valuable if the reorganization scheme was hindered. Inglee Hopper first brought the matter to his attention. He had been assured by Hopper that the firm would not be under any expense in the matter. Mr. Hopper, he testified, is proprietor of the Chelsea Jute Mills, ex-President of the Sugar Machine Company, and a man of great wealth, who can raise as much money on short notice as any man he knew. His objections to Jewett were obtained from hearsay, in the Exchange and elsewhere. He could not of his own knowledge put his finger on any improper act in the Receiver's management. He rather thought he was entitled to form an opinion prejudicial to Mr. Jewett from what he had heard. He admitted that he had never heard the charges against Mr. Jewett controverted. He had never heard any statements on the other side.

Mr. Jewett's counsel said this action was fatherless and motherless, and only one part of an extensive proceeding, another part of which was then being illustrated in a police court.

REOPENING A THOROUGHFARE.

In order to guard against results utterly subversive of health, it is absolutely essential that the grand thoroughfare or avenue of the system, the bowels, should be reopened as speedily as possible when they become obstructed. If they are not, the bile is misdirected into the blood, the liver becomes torpid, viscid bilious matter gets into the stomach and produces indigestion, headaches ensue, and other symptoms are produced, which a prolongation of the exciting cause only tends to aggravate. The aperient properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters constitute a most useful agent in overcoming constriction of the bowels, and promoting a regular habit of body. It is infinitely superior to the drastic cathartics frequently used for the purpose, since it does not, like them, act violently, but produces a natural, painless effect, which does not impair the tone of the evacuatory organs, which it invigorates instead of weakening. The stomach and liver, also, indeed the entire system, is strengthened and regulated by it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Winchester's Cure for Consumption.—Winchester's Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda, for the cure of consumption and chronic diseases of the throat and lungs. Also dyspepsia, indigestion, general debility, etc. This grand specific has been established *twenty years*, during which period it has performed wonderful cures and accomplished results which no other remedy has ever equaled or even approached. Price $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by Winchester & Co., No. 36 John street, New York. Sold by druggists.

Missisquoi Spring Water.—The water of this great spring is a specific for cancer, Bright's disease, scrofula, cutaneous affections, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood.

The water is sold by all prominent druggists, and pamphlets containing wonderful cures can be had by addressing "Missisquoi Springs," Franklin County, Vt.

Charles Heidsieck's Champagnes.—The popular Sillery and the super-excellent "Dry Medal," so highly appreciated in England, Germany, and Russia, are being constantly received by Mr. Emil Schultze, 35 Beaver street, New York.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia.—Four first-premium silver medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste, and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale in Government-stamped bottles at druggists' and country stores.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE.

The Following Approved Statement will Speak for Itself:

BOSTON, March 23, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: A few days after the Fourth of July last I got my leg hurt by a fellow-workman letting a plank fall, which struck me on the knee. For four months following I was under the treatment of the physicians at the Dispensary, at the end of which time they told me they could do nothing more for me, and that I must go to the hospital and have my LEG AMPUTATED above the knee. I was removed to the hospital, and lay there ten weeks under the treatment of the best skill the hospital afforded, and no pen can describe the great suffering I endured. My leg was swollen to nearly the size of my body, and all the surface of my knee turned black, and I was told that my knee was so diseased as to render it impossible to save my leg, and unless it was amputated soon I WOULD DIE. When I first went to the hospital, I raised such an objection to the amputation of my leg, they consented to try one alternative, which was to cut out all the diseased flesh and replace it with sound flesh from the other leg. They did cut six pieces from my well leg, and place it where the diseased flesh had been removed; but the bone was so much diseased that this experiment proved a failure, and I was removed to my home in a hopeless condition. Other physicians were then employed, until all the money which I had saved from my earnings had been expended, and one thing after another disposed of TO PAY DOCTORS' BILLS until my family was in a destitute condition, with no hope for myself except relief by death. At this time Mr. Hill, the police officer in my street, called in to see me, and, after rendering pecuniary assistance to my family, brought some Vegetine for me, urging me to give it a faithful trial, saying when those two bottles were gone he would see that I had some more. After I had been taking the Vegetine three days the ulcers in my knee commenced to discharge, and I cannot begin to describe the frightful quantity that was discharged during the following eight days; and though previously I had suffered indescribable pain, rendering sleep impossible, after taking the Vegetine three days the pain all left me, and my whole complaint seemed to be pouring out of me with this corrupted matter. The Vegetine was not only forcing disease from me, but it gave me strength from day to day. When I commenced on the fourth bottle of Vegetine the swelling had all left my leg, and the sore which covered the whole surface of my knee commenced to heal next to the bone. I am now on the sixth bottle; the sore is entirely healed, and my health so improved as to enable me to walk all over town. The Vegetine HAS SAVED MY LIFE. It has cured my leg and restored me to health; my knee bears the marks of my great suffering, and it will always afford me pleasure to show the proof of what this good medicine has done for me. I am, dear sir, very gratefully,

JOHN WELCH, 93 Kneeland street.

The Policeman's Statement.

The above statement is true. I procured the Vegetine for him, and carefully observed his condition from the time he commenced to use it until he was cured.

WILLIAM B. HILL, Police Officer.
Station 4, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE.

Safe and Sure.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose, and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly,

W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

Golden Opportunity

Annual Clearing Sale

West End Dry Goods House,
Madison and Peoria-sts.,
AND
North Side Dry Goods House,
North Clark & Erie-sts.

The following prices—made for our Great Annual Clearing-out Sale—will be found, upon examination of the goods quoted, to be immensely below any ever before made here; the sacrifice being designed to FORCE the sale of our entire Winter Stock notwithstanding the hard times.

DRESS GOODS.

Arabian Stripes, 37½c; formerly 60c.
All-Wool Basket Cloths, 37½c; formerly 62½c.
All-Wool Self-Col'd Stripes, 37½c; formerly 55c.
Fancy Silk and Wool Mouseline, 45c; formerly 75c.
All-Wool Damasse, 50c; formerly 85c.
All-Wool Matelasse, 50c; formerly 75c.
All-Wool Diagonal, 60c; formerly 85c.
All-Wool Matelasse, "extra quality," 65c; formerly 93c.
All-Wool Gray Basket Cloths, 45c; formerly 75c.
All-Wool Gray "Tufted" Matelasse, 60c; formerly $1.00.
Double-width Camel's Hair, 75c; formerly $1.25.
6-4 Gray Basket Cloths, $1.00; formerly $1.50.
38-in Gray Twilled DeBeges, 75c; formerly $1.25.

COL'D CASHMERES

An assorted lot of French All-Wool Cashmeres and Merinos at 45c.
38-in All-Wool Cashmeres, 50; formerly 75c.
38-in All-Wool Cashmeres, 60; formerly 85c.
38-inch All-Wool Cashmeres, 62½c; formerly 87½c.
40-in All-Wool Cashmeres, 75; formerly $1.00.
40-in All-Wool Cashmeres, 85; formerly $1.10.
48-in All-Wool Cashmeres, $1; formerly $1.35.

Having purchased an immense stock of Dress Goods for our popular Centre Tables, we offer them at the following low prices:

Brocaded Poplins, 20c; formerly 35c.
Tufted Mohairs, 20c; formerly 37½c.
Pacific Cashmeres, 20c; formerly 35c.
English Matelasse, 25c; formerly 50c.
Macedonian Suiting, 25c; formerly 45c.
All-Wool French Serge, 30c; formerly 65c.
French Matelasse, 30c; formerly 50c.
Neg'e Bourettes, 30c; formerly 45c.
English Cashmere—a special bargain—30c.

FANCY POLONAISE GOODS

48-inch French Bourettes, $1; formerly $1.75.
A great variety of fine Polonaise Cloths at a reduction of nearly 50 cents on the dollar.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

Several cases assorted Fancy Dress Goods 9 to 12½ cts.

While the quantity we have of most of the above goods is sufficient for a large demand, it is proper to say that some of them are likely to be entirely closed in a few days, and the cream of any of them will be secured by those who first embrace the "Golden Opportunity."

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

VISITING CARDS.

New Styles and Sizes

IN

VISITING CARDS

HAVE JUST BEEN RECEIVED BY

Hadley Bros. & Co.,
63 & 65 Washington-st.

PAPETERIE.

THE NEW

BRIC-A-BRAC PAPETERIE!

IS FOR SALE AT

Hadley Bros. & Co's,
63 & 65 Washington-st.

WINES.

REALLY PURE, DELICATE & SUPERIOR

CHAMPAGNE WINES

MOET & CHANDON

ESTABLISHED IN 1743.

RENAULD, FRANCOIS & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES

Also, Agents for MARTELL & CO. COGNAC and ESCHENAUER & CO. BORDEAUX.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

A large, growing, long-established, and paying Suit and Cloak [illegible] business, [illegible] Millinery [illegible] first-class [illegible] no competition [illegible] locations [illegible] given on [illegible] for wishing [illegible]

J. E. WILKIE, Columbus, O.

CATARRH CURE.

MOTOPATHY!

A POSITIVE AND RELIABLE SYSTEM OF

MEDICINE.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873, by Dr. Clesson Pratt, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

The Only Treatment Known or Ever Attempted that Radically Cures

CATARRH,

For Which Statement I Hold Myself Voluntarily Responsible Alike to the Profession and the Public.

DR. CLESSON PRATT,
No. 202 State-st.,
Corner of Adams, and
No. 24 Throop-st., West Side,
Between Madison and Washington.

The average length of life of the catarrhal subject from its beginning in the throat and facial cavities till it ends in consumption, is a little less than ten years.

To know what elements are deficient in the blood of the catarrhal subject, and how to supply them in the same relative proportions in which they exist in the blood when healthy, is the only hypothesis upon which catarrh ever has been cured or ever can be.

In evidence of the success of a practice based upon the foregoing premise, I am privileged to submit the following testimony—not from somebody in Maine, nor Texas, nor the Sandwich Islands, but from our well-known and respected citizens, from whom the truth or falsity of these statements may be readily determined.

REFERENCES AT HOME.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1877.

DR. CLESSON PRATT:
Dear Sir—Your treatment of me for Catarrhal Bronchitis four years ago was a triumph over all my previous attempts, and there has been no return of the disease.
JOHN E. WRIGHT,
778 West Washington-st.

DR. PRATT—DEAR SIR: It is five years since you cured me of Catarrh, for which disease I had been previously treated without benefit, both at home and in Europe.
GEO. E. STANTON, 136 State-st.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25, 1876.

DR. CLESSON PRATT—Dear Sir: My sympathy for those who suffer from *Catarrh*, not less than my gratitude to you, induces me to announce myself *cured* of that disease under the treatment received at your hands.
E. M. BOOTH,
Professor of Elocution, 141 Park-av.

THREE YEARS AGO, A SUFFERER WITH CATARRH in its worst form, I placed myself under the treatment employed by Dr. Clesson Pratt, and was cured, not simply benefited, but cured, and I remain well.
CAPT. J. J. SMITH, 1155½ Indiana-av.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED—I know whereof I speak; and am happy to add my testimony touching the peculiar method employed by Dr. Clesson Pratt, of this city.
WM. A. BUTTERS, 174 Randolph-st.

CATARRH—Five years ago I was cured of Catarrh of fifteen years' standing by the treatment employed by Dr. Clesson Pratt, and I remain well.
J. S. HAMILTON, 99 State-st.

CURED AT LAST—For many years I was a sufferer with Catarrh in the worst form in which that disease ever appears. I had tried all sorts of remedies and all kinds of doctors, only to grow worse. In that condition, four years ago, I employed the services of Dr. Clesson Pratt, of No. 202 State-st., and was cured perfectly and permanently.
J. A. LEBRUN, Recorder's Office.

CATARRH—For ten or twelve years I was a sufferer with Catarrh until the disease had reached that stage in which my life was despaired of both by friends and my physician. In that condition, five years ago, I placed myself under the peculiar treatment employed by Dr. Clesson Pratt, of this city, and was cured, not a symptom of my complaint appearing from then till now.
A. T. BATES, 146 Dearborn-st.

P. S.—Persons from abroad treated by correspondence after one interview; but in no instance will remedies be sent without first seeing the patient.

RECEPTION HOURS:

West Side, from 9 to 12 a. m. South Side, from 2 to 5 p. m., and positively at no other hours, nor on Sunday, except in case of necessity and by special appointment.

KUMYSS.

AREND'S

KUMYSS,

OR

MILK WINE.

A Delicious, Sparkling Beverage, Prepared from Milk.

This wonderful restorative beverage should be freely drank by Dyspeptics and all persons with debilitated constitutions. Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. KUMYSS is the king of foods. It is grateful to the most delicate stomach, and possesses greater nourishing power than any other food. The distress of dyspepsia vanishes under its soothing influence. To exhausted nature it imparts new vigor and a feeling of comfort not experienced from tea, coffee, beer, or wine. It can be substituted with benefit for any of these beverages. It can never do harm.

When medicine has failed to restore your health, try KUMYSS.

My KUMYSS is no longer an experiment: it has been successfully used during the past four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, [illegible]

Many, very many lives [illegible]

There are three gradations of Kumyss,—fresh, medium, and old. [illegible]

The popularity of my Kumyss has caused numerous cheap imitations to appear, and it may be in place to correct the erroneous impression that Kumyss is simply "fermented milk." Cow's milk, diluted with water, with sugar and yeast added, and fermented, is NOT Kumyss. Such compounds lack the principal requirements of Kumyss. They are neither palatable, nor can they be borne by a delicate stomach, nor are they ever suitable for infants. They bear no comparison to genuine Kumyss.

To avoid the danger of obtaining an inferior and often actually injurious article, do not order through middle-men, but address your inquiries and orders directly to

A. AREND,
CHEMIST,
Originator of Kumyss in America,
179 MADISON-ST. 179
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
CUT THIS OUT.

SWEET KUMYS.

Best in market. $1.50 doz. pints; $3.00 doz. quarts. Used and recommended by our best physicians. On draft at Tivoli.

CHICAGO KUMYS CO.,
Office, Room 4, 159 LaSalle-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

"DOMESTIC"

SIMPLEST, SUREST, STRONGEST.
LIGHTEST RUNNING OF ALL.
DOUBLE THREAD, LOCK STITCH.
DOES NOT FATIGUE.
AGENTS WANTED.
[illegible] ELDRED [illegible] CHICAGO

"DOMESTIC"

FINANCIAL.

$50. $100. $200. $500. $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York [illegible]

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Great Dullness in Financial Circles—Clearings, $2,800,000.

Russia in 1877—Return of Bonds from Europe—New York Nullification Movement.

The Produce Markets Very Irregular—Provisions Almost Panicky, but Closed Firmer.

Barley Lower—Rye Steady—Other Breadstuffs Generally Firmer, on European Advices.

FINANCIAL.

There was an entire absence of any new movement in financial circles. The applications for discounts are few and unimportant, and the discount lines of the banks are gradually declining. Board of Trade operators and packers are not borrowing to any considerable extent, and the general mercantile demand is not much more active. Rates of discount were 7@10 per cent.

The currency movement is light. New York exchange was sold between banks at 80c per $1,000 discount.

Clearings were $2,800,000.

FINANCIAL HISTORY OF RUSSIA IN 1877.

When the war between Turkey and Russia began, Russia was in a state of financial and commercial collapse. The paper money of the Empire was already inflated, but the Government accompanied its orders for the mobilization of troops with an emission of 54,000,000 of paper roubles. The condition of the country may be inferred from the statement that the liabilities of bankrupt firms in Moscow increased from 5,000,000 roubles in 1874 to 31,500,000 roubles in 1876. The experience of 1877 has not been as disastrous as the beginning seemed to promise. The great fairs of Nijni-Novgorod, Kharkof, Ekaterinoslof, and Poltava have been as successful as usual, and the exportation of native produce during the year has increased. The imports decreased, the consumption of foreign articles of luxury having been very much diminished. The Russian railways gained 19 per cent in 1877 in gross revenue, and extended their lines 800 miles. During the year 250,000,000 roubles were added to the 50,000,000 issued at the end of 1876. The yearly interest on the public debt has been increased by 30,000,000 roubles. The paper rouble in 1875 was worth $0.69½, and at the end of 1877 only $0.48½. The expenditures of the Government in 1876 for the railroads were 14,000,000 roubles for the interest on the guaranteed stock, and more than 13,000,000 roubles for the interest on consolidated obligations. In 1877, these increased to 30,000,000 roubles. The Government is taking active measures to increase the facilities for the transportation and exportation of grain. Orders have been given to Russian firms for 130 locomotives and 3,400 freight-car trucks, and to American firms for 140 locomotives and 2,000 trucks. These will be delivered next May. The Government is negotiating with an American company for the construction of gigantic elevators in the Baltic seaports similar to those that have been so long in use in this country. These governmental measures will stimulate the foreign trade of Russia. Upon a general view of Russian trade and finance the same points are prominent as in the years of the late War in this country. The currency is inflated, and trade is excited by the excessive expenditures of Government, and by speculation. Prices have risen generally, the railroads are doing a thriving business, in paper, and are pushing out their lines. The increase of the bonded debt and of the inconvertible paper-money debt are borne by the people without present inconvenience, and are made to appear elements of prosperity. But the prosperity is not real. The exports of grain have increased, while the production has remained stationary. The high prices the exporters have been able to pay have been paper prices, and have been only apparently high. The increase of 19 per cent in the gross earnings of the railroads does not represent profits, but results from transportation done for the Government at a loss to the railroads and to the community which sees tens of thousands of bushels of grain rotting at the railway stations for want of transportation. The diminished imports show that the purchasing power of the people has grown less. As a mere matter of trade, Russia would have been more prosperous to-day if she had not gone into the war, and, whatever ultimate advantages may be gained from success in the field, Russia must look forward to just such an expiation for bad financiering as overtook victorious Germany and the victorious Northern States of this country.

COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT OF BONDS AND GOLD.

The statement made by the New York papers that $60,000,000 of gold has been kept out of the United States during the present season by the return of Government bonds from Europe is ridiculous. The statistics we published yesterday show no great change in the gold movement. There are no statistics kept of the amount of bonds sent back to this country. None of the New York dealers who report the facts on which the statement we have quoted is based give any comparative figures for 1876 and 1877. They say they are receiving "unusually large amounts" of bonds from Europe for sale. The imports and exports of specie would immediately betray any unusual movement of bonds to this country. If an extraordinary amount of bonds were sent over in place of gold for the settlement of trade balances, the imports of gold would decrease heavily. The imports of specie in 1876 were $34,471,334; in 1877 they were $23,676,298. This is a difference of only $10,000,000 in twelve months. The exports of gold would increase if an inundation of our bonds were in progress. So large an amount as $60,000,000 in a few weeks would make it necessary to export a correspondingly increased sum of specie. The exports of specie in 1877 were $48,317,224; in 1876 they were $56,354,475. The export of specie has decreased in the past year. Even taking only the net export of specie,—that is, the excess of exports over imports,—we find that the net export of 1877, $24,640,926, is less than $3,000,000 greater than the net specie export of 1876, which was $21,883,141. To understand the full significance of these figures we must remember that the net specie export of 1875 was $56,500,000, which was about the average yearly movement. The decrease in the net exports of 1876 and 1877 show that, in the last two years, the United States have held about $63,000,000 of specie instead of exporting them. Even if the decreased imports of December, 1877, $1,594,425, against $11,857,366 in December, 1876, be due wholly to an increased bond movement, it affords an entirely inadequate basis for the swollen statements of the New York papers.

THE NEW YORK GOLD BASIS.

The New York Bank Committee that was appointed to co-operate with the Committees of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore bankers in settling up a private gold basis for the Atlantic States, in nullification of any silver legislation Congress might enact, has at length made a decisive move. It has prepared a memorial to Congress. This memorial is signed by the Bank Committees of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and protests against the passage of any bill making silver a full legal-tender. Accompanying the memorial are ten statistical tables with regard to the production, price, and legal-tender position of silver, and going back as far as 1344 A. D. This demonstration shows what capital can do when it is aroused.

BOSTON FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Boston Advertiser.

The Boston Bank statement for the past week shows generally decreasing averages, the more noticeable of which is the falling off in loans. The decrease is attributable to a variety of causes, among which may be mentioned the scarcity of desirable paper, the increasing caution of the banks in regard to the character of the paper taken, and to a certain extent, the inability of some of the banks to discount freely. The capital stock of the banks has been reduced half a million by the reduction of the National Revere Bank from $2,000,000 to $1,500,000. A detailed comparison of the various items with the previous statement shows the following variations: Deposits have fallen off $81,100, and amounts due to other banks $850,300. Loans have decreased $1,435,800, while amounts due from other banks have increased $470,600. The legal-tender notes have decreased $59,200, and specie $344,700; circulation has increased $132,700, and capital stock decreased $500,000.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 101⅞@102 in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 98⅛@98 cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	482½	486½
Belgium	519⅜	516¼
France	519⅜	516¼
Switzerland	519⅜	516¼
Germany	94¼	95
Holland	39⅞	40½
Austria		46
Norway		27¼
Sweden		27¼
Denmark		27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	105½	105¾
United States 5-20s of '65	102¾	103
United States 5-20s of '67	104¾	105
United States 5-20s of '68	107¾	108¼
United States 10-40s	106¾	107
United States new 5s of '81	102¾	103¾
United States new 4½s	102½	....
United States new 4 per cent coupons	102	....

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds	*107½	*108½
Chicago City 7 per cent Sewerage	*107½	*108½
Chicago City 7 per cent Water-Loan	*107½	*108½
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	*107½	*108½
North Chicago 7 per cent (Lincoln Park)	* 98	
City Railway (South Side)	150	
City Railway (West Side)		175
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
Traders' Insurance Company		116
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company		145
Chamber of Commerce		67½
West Division R.R. 7 per cent cert's	*103¾	*104¾

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Gold opened and closed at 102, with sales in the interim at 102⅛. Carrying rates 5½@2½.

Silver at London, 54⅛d. Here, silver bars are 119¼ in currency and 116¾ in gold. Silver coin, 1 discount.

Governments closed strong.

Railroad bonds were generally lower.

State securities were dull.

Stocks were extremely dull the entire day. Fluctuations were confined within narrow limits. Prices declined ⅛@⅝, and recovered at the close ⅝@½ in canal shares. Transactions were only 36,000 shares, of which 12,000 were Lake Shore, 7,000 Northwestern common, 2,000 Northwestern preferred, 1,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Lackawanna, 1,600 Delaware & Hudson, and 500 Western Union.

Money market easy at 4@6, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6½.

Customs receipts, $503,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $403,000.

Clearings, $13,000,000.

Dry-goods imports for the week, $1,958,000.

Sterling dull and unchanged.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	105¾	New 4½s	102¾
Coupons, '65, new	102¾	New 4 per cent	101¾
Coupons, '67	105	10-40s, reg	104¾
Coupons, '68	108¼	Coupons	107¼
Coupons, new 5s	103¾	Currencies	117

STOCKS.

W. Union Tel.	74	C., C., C. & I.	34
Quicksilver	17½	New Jersey Central	17¾
Quicksilver pfd	29½	Rock Island	98
Pacific Mail	22¾	St. Paul	37½
Mariposa Land	100¾	St. Paul pfd	68¼
Mariposa pfd	100¾	Wabash	15¾
Adams Express	103	Ft. Wayne	89¼
Wells-Fargo	84¾	Terre Haute	3½
American Express	49	Terre Haute pfd	12½
United States Ex	49	Chicago & Alton	78
New York Central	105¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	101
Erie	9¼	Ohio & Mississippi	8¼
Erie pfd	22	D., L. & W.	49½
Harlem	141	A. & P. Telegraph	21
Michigan Central	60¾	Missouri Pacific	1½
Panama	122	C., B. & Q.	103¼
Union Pacific	67¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	11
Lake Shore	61¾	Central Pacific bonds	104¾
Illinois Central	76	Union Pacific bonds	104¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	72	U. P. land-grant	104¾
Northwestern	34¼	U. P. Sinking Fund	95¾
Northwestern pfd	61¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	38	Virginia, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	36½	Missouri, 6s	106
Virginia 6s, old	30		

BANK EXCHANGE REVIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Clearing-House exchanges for the week ending Feb. 2 show a great and general decline in business, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The only cities showing gains are: New Orleans, 15-10; Milwaukee, 71 9-10; Louisville, 1 4-10. Milwaukee's prosperity indicates a freer movement in the wheat crop of that section. The losses are: New York, 25 8-10; Boston, 15 6-10; Philadelphia, 24; Chicago, 6 1-10; Cincinnati, 10 6-10; Baltimore, 11 9-10; St. Louis, 13; Providence, 11 6-10; Pittsburg, 9 2-10; Cleveland, 32 2-10. New York's loss is largely due to the dull stock market, since less than half of last year's shares have been sold. The comparison at nineteen cities for five weeks shows an average aggregate loss of 53-10 per cent.

The *Public* says: "It cannot be said this collapse of trade is due to the approach of peace in Europe, because Milwaukee is the city of all others which shows by its exchanges the effect of any event upon the grain trade, and it is the only city which gains largely. Whatever opinion men may have as to the wisdom of remonetizing silver, they must agree that the uncertainty as to the passage of the Silver bill has caused extraordinary stagnation in business. Neither its passage or defeat could be expected to produce a more sudden change in business than the indecisive vote in the Senate, which showed that if vetoed a single vote might pass or defeat it. The consequence has been that nobody has purchased, paid, or borrowed where he could well avoid it, and business has halted almost as if stricken with paralysis. This stagnation cannot be expected to pass away until the fate of the Silver bill is decided, either by final action after a veto or by such action of the banks as will limit its power to affect commerce and industry."

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	10¾	Kentuck	4
Belcher	4	Mexican	13¼
Best & Belcher	18¾	Northern Belle	10¾
Bullion	4	Overman	14¼
Consolidated Virginia	23¾	Ophir	52¾
California	26	Raymond & Ely	5¼
Chollar	33¼	Silver Hill	1¼
Confidence	5	Savage	11¾
Caledonia	2¾	Segregated Belcher	26
Crown Point	4¾	Sierra Nevada	4¼
Exchequer	5	Union Consolidated	6
Gould & Curry	8¼	Yellow Jacket	10¼
Hale & Norcross	10	Eureka Consolidated	40
Imperial	1	Grand Prize	13¾
Julia Consolidated	2	Alta	8¼
Justice	9½		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Gold, 102@102¼.

Sight exchange on New York at par.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 492.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Consols, money and account, 95 11-16.

United States Bonds—'65s, 103⅞; '67s, 105⅞; 10-40s, 108⅛; new 5s, 104⅞.

Erie, 9⅞; preferred, 22.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Rentes, 110f 5c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Feb. 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wesson st, 320 ft north of Chicago av, w f, 20x70 feet, improved, dated Feb 2	$700
West Harrison st, 192 ft e of Leavitt st, n f, 24x100 ft (with building No. 990), dated Aug. 27, 1877	3,500
West Congress st, n e corner of Campbell av, s f, 125x75 ft, improved (Stephen H. Ladd to Clarinda Elliot), dated Feb. 1	10,500
Cornelia st, 48 ft west of Holt st, s f, 24x128 ft, dated Feb. 8	1,800
Tompkins st, between Polk and Taylor sts, e f, 20x125 ft, improved, dated Feb. 8	4,000
Tompkins st, between Polk and Taylor sts, e f, 20x125 ft, improved, dated Feb. 7	4,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding time twelve months ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, brls	11,952	5,700	10,368	4,842
Wheat, bu	106,858	11,000	89,763	10,152
Corn, bu	69,139	70,341	95,813	52,343
Oats, bu	29,897	15,320	16,816	12,549
Rye, bu	3,030	1,080	1,709	380
Barley, bu	8,870	8,568	26,188	3,430
Grass seed, lbs	445,706	203,050	278,426	185,591
Flax seed, lbs	184,920	22,250	119,120	23,280
B. corn, lbs	24,000	42,000	9,200	1,640
C. meats, lbs	466,640	264,100	3,705,027	1,260,507
Beef, brls			50	
Beef, tcs			150	90
Pork, brls	301	350	525	521
Lard, lbs	179,490	40,812	679,790	502,772
Tallow, lbs	61,715	39,740		43,200
Butter, lbs	105,322	64,022	116,085	85,036
Dre'd hogs, No	3,284	1,296		678
Live hogs, No	25,619	12,859	3,312	3,078
Cattle, No	3,571	2,185	2,337	2,487
Sheep, No	1,479	1,606	746	1,132
Hides, lbs	162,325	130,578	254,960	232,597
Highwin's, brls		170		62
Wool, lbs	46,900	49,797	26,100	32,275
Potatoes, bu	393	1,730	481	
Coal, tons	3,420	2,874	775	734
Hay, tons	250	20	10	20
Lumber, m. ft	278	70	795	1,114
Shingles, m	230	160	220	240
Salt, brls	2,750	660	1,531	1,425
Poultry, lbs	58,534	18,727	82,167	11,904
Poultry, coops				
Eggs, pkgs	433	56	319	4
Cheese, bxs	2,703	820	1,728	84
G. apples, brls		1,271	140	60
Beans, bu		50		479

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 632 bu oats.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 22 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 7 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars No. 1 soft spring, 51 cars No. 2 do, 21 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected (108 wheat); 7 cars high-mixed corn, 15 cars new do, 14 cars new mixed, 21 cars No. 2 corn, 82 cars rejected, 42 cars no grade (181 corn); 10 cars white oats, 17 cars No. 2 mixed, 6 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 1 car No. 1 barley, 19 cars No. 2 do, 9 cars extra No. 3 do, 5 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 11 cars rejected (45 barley). Total, 368 cars, or 145,000 bu. Inspected out: 32,015 bu wheat, 15,828 bu corn, 399 bu rye, 11,212 bu barley.

The following were the prices of the leading pork products, cash and seller the month, yesterday, as compared with seven weeks previously:

	Feb. 8, 1878.	Jan. 2, 1878.
Mess pork	10.00@10.20	$11.25@11.45
Lard	7.10@7.20	7.45@7.57½
Shoulders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Short ribs	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rather a severe drop since the beginning of the year, when prices were already low, having declined almost continuously for twelve months. How much lower?

The following were the stocks of flour and wheat in the chief importing ports of the United Kingdom at the close of several past years:

	Flour, sacks.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, qrs.
Liverpool	45,137	43,117	353,243
London	88,218	50,518	520,000
Glasgow	100,932	44,076	158,944
Leith	33,473		64,959
Hull			120,000
Gloucester			98,800
Newcastle	23,588		15,913
Dublin			162,237
Belfast	3,224	2,207	20,700
Waterford			12,000
Bristol		5,989	48,094
Sligo	11,200		8,100
West Hartlepool			15,977
Londonderry	16,000	8,000	7,100
Sunderland			15,443
Dec. 31, 1877	321,792	162,907	1,622,612
Dec. 31, 1876	282,704	167,748	1,457,952
Dec. 31, 1875	390,321	185,605	2,471,318
Dec. 31, 1874	320,036	174,404	848,837
Dec. 31, 1873	269,197	186,601	1,071,656
Dec. 31, 1872	26,051	235,985	1,498,715
Dec. 31, 1871	224,033	270,361	1,839,254
Dec. 31, 1870	198,317	271,165	1,299,564

Other stocks for two years past were:

	1877.	1876.
Corn, qrs	521,815	1,008,211
Oats, qrs	738,890	494,254
Barley, qrs	217,330	268,502
Beans, qrs	215,000	127,167
Peas, qrs	80,570	65,628

The leading produce markets were very irregular yesterday, with a good deal of excitement. Pork products were very weak, mess pork declining 25c per brl, with large offerings from parties who were carrying pork on margins which had grown thin, or were completely exhausted by the previous decline. Breadstuffs were easier, and some of them ruled tame, though the British markets were stronger and consols excited. As compared with the latest quotations of Thursday, the grain market did not exhibit much change, except on wheat, but it will be remembered that there was a severe decline Thursday afternoon. The tendency was to dullness in breadstuffs till it was rumored that the British Cabinet had received an evasive reply from Russia. The feeling here was uncertain as ever, and there would have been less done in wheat, with probably higher prices, but for the weakness in pork. Parties who got caught in the pork deal tried to get even by selling big blocks of wheat for future, and their offerings kept down quotations in the face of advices of an advance in Liverpool. The receipts of produce were only moderate, with fair shipments. The weather was not favorable for handling green meats or dressed hogs.

Nothing new was developed in the market for domestic dry goods. Trade has gradually improved of late, and the movement now compares favorably with past seasons at a like period. Great firmness is still a feature of the market, both for woolens and cottons. Prices of groceries were not subjected to any quotable fluctuations, though there was increased firmness in sugars and coffees. Other lines were about steady. There was a fair general demand. Butter was quoted as before. Cheese remained firm, with a fair demand for good to best grades. The dried-fruit trade was reported quiet. Prices were fairly supported, both for domestic and foreign descriptions. In the fish market there was nothing new. Oils were in fair demand at previous quotations. Leather, tobacco, bagging, coal, and wood were unchanged.

The lumber market was quiet and unchanged. Orders are coming in from the West rather freely, and the local dealers are strengthening their stocks by buying of each other, in order to be prepared for the spring trade, which, if the weather is favorable, will probably start in the last half of the current month. The prospect of a good trade soon, and the poor outlook for the log crop, serve to keep the market firm. Hardware was quiet and steady. The wool market was unchanged. Broom-corn was in light request at recent prices. The demand for hides has slackened a little, and prices are a shade easier, though rumors are flying about the street that some of the dealers are willing to pay the same prices they did the first of the week. Poultry was in moderate request and easier. Seeds in moderate demand, prices not varying materially from those current the preceding day.

Rail freights were about the same as heretofore, the ruling rate being understood to be 30c per 100 lbs on grain to New York.

MOVEMENT OF BREADSTUFFS.

The following shows the movement of flour and grain at the leading lake ports, including the receipts at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Duluth, from Aug. 1 to Feb. 2, in the years named:

	1877-'8.	1876-'7.	1875-'6.
Flour, brls	2,654,230	3,351,279	2,776,054
Wheat, bu	44,969,284	26,104,951	39,228,660
Corn, bu	31,480,049	35,173,507	18,882,445
Oats, bu	10,044,015	9,509,454	10,446,054
Barley bu	6,671,370	5,712,716	4,889,951
Rye, bu	1,612,317	1,425,509	756,182
Total grain, bu	94,777,035	77,925,137	74,203,292

APPEALS FROM GRAIN INSPECTION.

The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have adopted the following rules and regulations governing the appeals from inspection of grain, to take effect March 1, 1878:

Appellant shall, at the time of making his appeal, deposit with the Warehouse Registrar $5.00 for each car-load, or $9.00 for each boat-load, appealed upon, which money shall, if the appeal be sustained, be upon demand returned to appellant by said Warehouse Registrar; but if the appeal be not sustained, the Warehouse Registrar shall, within two days after the appeal has been decided, pay the money to the Chief Grain Inspector, who shall deposit it in bank with the other moneys of the Department, in the manner prescribed for the depositing of said moneys.

A separate account of such fees shall be kept on the books of the Department. Each member of the Committee of Appeals shall receive for his services $3.00 for each car-load and boat-load inspected by him, to be paid monthly by the Chief Grain Inspector, in the same manner that the salaries and wages of other employes of the Department are paid.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Feb. 8.—Receipts—Flour, 12,789 brls; wheat, 175,500 bu; corn, 54,480 bu; oats, 5,880 bu; corn-meal, 1,200 pkgs; rye, 1,504 bu; barley, 9,900 bu; malt, 1,450 bu; pork, 3,109 pkgs; beef, 990 pkgs; cut meats, 6,431 pkgs; lard, 6,297 pkgs; whisky, 490 brls.

Exports—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 131,000 bu; rye, 31,000 bu.

WHEAT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—From our latest information, Dornbusch, Jan. 24, 1878, we find that of the total quantity afloat destined for Great Britain, consisting of 1,255,572 qrs, there are only 87,557 qrs from all the balance of the world put together outside of the American ports, both Atlantic and Pacific, and that three-fourths of the remaining quantity are from the Pacific ports. And of the Pacific wheat it will only arrive in same quantity as shipped four or five months hence. We find also that prices in German and French cities are much higher than British prices. We also find that the British importing cities are not receiving sufficient supplies to maintain their stocks, but are actually decreasing their stocks in store. Take to-day's market: Liverpool quotes a good demand at 10s 9d for No. 2 spring, while our dealers here are pressing the markets at 9s 6d, or $1.07, C., F. & I. Why should we continue this policy in striving to keep underselling the British markets? Mr. Walker states that we have lost 1,150,000 bu during last week. Now look at the movement since Aug. 1; we never have witnessed anything like it in previous years when we have had successive good crops. But we had nothing back of it this year, therefore the consumption in this country of this crop has been larger than heretofore known. If American farmers and merchants rightly viewed the grain trade, they could demand almost any price they desired for the balance of the crop. H.

REMARKS.—It is sheer folly to advise farmers to hold back their wheat at a time when the whole world believes we have an unusually large surplus, and when South Russian ports are waiting anxiously for peace to permit them to compete with us for the supply of Western Europe. It is all well enough to say that prices *ought* to be higher, but all the talking in the world will not make them so, unless it be the talk at the cannon's mouth which may result from the present complication of supposed interests in the Old World. The farmers of the Northwest appear to be sensible enough to look at the matter in this light, and are doing the best they know how, under the circumstances.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Feb. 8: J. T. Relling & Co., 4 casks anchovies; Stettauer Bros. & Co., 4 cases dry goods; Anderson, Olsen & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Leo C. Kalman, 6 cases cigars; Chapin & Gore, 1 case cigars; Lawrence & Martin, 2 cases cigars; Kantzler & Hargis, 11 cases cigars; collections, $2,886.14.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and demoralized. The receipts of hogs were not large for the season, and they were quoted steady, but advices from other points were unfavorable to holders, and the decline of the past three days had exhausted the margins on several lots of pork held on country account, which were rushed on the market at the first indications of a further weakness. Other stuff declined in sympathy, though claimed to have been already selling below the cost of production. The outgo of product was again large, but the mass of operators were afraid of still lower prices, holding that the summer production will probably be fully equal to the demand, and leave the winter accumulation to be a drug on the market. Pork and lard were more freely taken yesterday for shipment.

MESS PORK—Was active and at one time panicky, declining 25@27½c per brl, and closed at 10@12½c below the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of 1,300 brls spot at $10.00; 1,000 brls seller February at $10.15@10.20; 22,500 brls seller March at $10.02½@10.30; and 32,000 brls seller April at $10.17½@10.47½. Total, 57,000 brls. The market closed tame, but steadier, at $10.10@10.15 for spot, $10.10@10.12½ seller February, $10.15@10.17½ seller March; $10.32½@10.35 seller April, and $10.47½@10.50 seller May.

Prime mess was quoted at $9.00@9.50, and extra prime at $7.75@8.00.

LARD—Was more active and quite weak, declining 10@12½c per 100 lbs, and closing 2½@5c below the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of 2,350 tcs spot at $7.10@7.17½; 250 tcs seller February at $7.15; 10,000 tcs seller March at $7.15@7.27½; and 11,750 tcs seller April at $7.25@7.37½. Total, 24,350 tcs. The market closed steady at $7.17½@7.20 spot or seller February; $7.22½ seller March; $7.30@7.32½ seller April; and $7.40@7.42½ seller May.

MEATS—Were quite active in short ribs for delivery during the next four months, at an advance of about ¼c per lb, and very dull otherwise, the market weakening in sympathy with pork. Sales were reported of 50 boxes shoulders at 3¾c; 25 boxes long rib middles on private terms; 400 boxes short clears at 5½c; 50 boxes Cumberlands at 5¼c; 10,000 lbs bellies at 5¾c; 1,000 pcs green hams (20 lbs) at 4¾c; 1,000 pcs do (18 lbs) at 5¾c; 2,500,000 lbs short ribs at [illegible] for April; $5.20@5.22½ seller March; $5.45@5.50 for May; and $5.65 for June; 100 boxes do at 5¼c spot, and 45 boxes do at $5.25. The following table shows the closing prices per 100 lbs on the principal cuts of meats:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. and S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$3.87½	$5.17½	$5.25	$5.37½
Boxed	[illegible]	5.30	5.37½	5.50
March, boxed	3.95	5.37½	5.40	5.55

Long clears quoted at $5.12½ loose, and $5.25 boxed; Cumberlands, 5⅛@5⅜c boxed; long cut hams, 7¼@7¾c boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 6¾@7c for 16 and 15-lb averages; green hams, 6⅝@6¾c for same averages; green shoulders, 3¼c.

Bacon quoted at 5¼@5½c for shoulders, 6@6¼c for short ribs, 6¼@6½c for short clears, 9@10c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4½@6c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.00@10.00 for mess; $10.00@11.00 for extra mess; and $15.00@16.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7¼@7½c for city, and 7@7¼c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was rather quiet, but firm. There was a moderate inquiry on export account, a part of which was not satisfied because the figures named were below the views of holders. Sales were reported of 225 brls winters on private terms; 1,585 brls spring extras, partly at $4.25@4.90; 100 brls winter superfines at $4.00; and 25 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,935 brls. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, $6.50@7.00; good to prime brands of winters, $5.25@6.00; choice to fine spring, $5.25@5.75; fair to good spring, $4.50@5.00; low spring, $3.00@3.50; fair to good Minnesota springs, $5.00@5.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $5.75@6.00; patent springs, $7.00@8.50; low grade, $2.50@3.50; rye, $2.75@3.25; buckwheat, $4.00@4.50.

BRAN—Was quiet and firm. Sale was made of 10 tons at $12.00 per ton on track.

SCREENINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons (wheat) at $12.00 on track.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $12.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and irregular. The market advanced 1⅛c, and closed ⅜c above the latest prices of the previous day, but ⅜c below the closing of Thursday's principal session. Liverpool reported a good demand, with the late improvement sustained, and country markets dearer, while some private cables called London 6d per quarter higher, New York was stronger, and British consols were very irregular, while the receipts here exhibited an increase, 108 car-loads being inspected into store. There was not, however, much demand for futures, and several pork operators sold wheat freely as a hedge against losses in provisions, the offerings from this source being quite large at times. But the market was sustained by a sharp demand for spot wheat. Two or three parties who had sold wheat for export, to be delivered in March, were competing sharply with each other for the current offerings, and prices for gilt-edged receipts again reached a premium of ¼@⅜c over March deliveries, while car lots of regular were very dull. Seller March opened at $1.04⅛@1.04¼, advanced to $1.05⅛, declined to $1.04⅛, improved to $1.05, and closed at $1.04⅝. Seller April was quiet at ⅜@⅝c above, and May nominal at 3@3¼c above March. Seller the month, or round lots of regular, were very quiet, at ⅛@⅜c under March, closing at $1.04. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 spring closed at $1.05⅛. No. 1 do at $1.06, and No. 3 at 90½c. Spot sales were reported of 1,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.06; 33,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.04@1.06; 8,400 bu No. 3 do at 90@90½c; 800 bu rejected at 87c; and 1,400 bu by sample at 75c@$1.00. Total, 45,000 bu.

HARD WHEAT—Was quiet and 1c lower. Sales were 1,000 bu No. 1 Minnesota at $1.07½; 400 bu by sample at $1.10 on track; and 1,400 bu do at $1.10@1.10½ free on board cars. Total, 2,800 bu.

CORN—Was quiet and unsettled within a small range, advancing ⅛@¼c, but closing easier at about the same range as the previous evening. Liverpool was a shade easier on new, and New York was dull, while our receipts were larger. There was not much demand for futures, the market being at times almost deserted, but quotations had already declined Thursday afternoon, and sellers would not make further concessions, seeing that there was some reaction in wheat. Current receipts of No. 2 were easier, but sample lots were in good demand, and with little change in prices, with some discrimination against lots on the Galena track, owing to the cost of transfer to Eastern roads. Seller May was the leading future; it opened at 42⅛c, declined to 41⅞c, improved to 42c, and closed at 41⅞c. Seller March sold at 39⅛@39⅜c, closing at 39¼c. Seller the month or regular No. 2 ranged at 39⅛@39⅜c, closing at the inside. Gilt-edged receipts of do and high mixed closed at 40⅛c, and rejected at 29¼c. Spot sales were reported of 38,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 39⅛@40⅛c; 5,600 bu new high mixed at 32⅛@33c; 800 bu new mixed at 32c; 2,800 bu rejected at 29¼@29½c; 15,200 bu shelled, on sample, at 25@35c on track; and 28,000 bu do at 29@41⅛c free on board cars. Total, 89,400 bu.

OATS—Were very quiet and a shade easier. The offerings were light and little inclination was manifested either to buy or sell. The receipts and shipments were moderate. Seller the month closed at 23⅛c. March sold at 23⅜@23⅛c, and closed at the inside. April sold at 24c, and May at 26⅛c. Fresh receipts of No. 2 brought 23⅛c, and regular was nominal at the same figure. Samples were in request for shipment and steady. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 2 at 23⅛c; 7,800 bu by sample at 23⅛@25c on track; 7,200 bu do free on board at 24⅛@25⅛c free on board. Total, 18,000 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and steady at 51c for No. 2. April sold at 52⅛c, and March was salable at 51⅛c. Cash sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2 at 51c.

BARLEY—Was more active, opening strong under a fair demand for futures and cash, but as soon as the bulk of the orders had been taken care of the market weakened, closing dull and ⅜@1c lower. The receipts were fair. Seller March opened at 48⅛c, and sold rather freely at 48@48⅛c, closing slow at 47⅛c. Fresh No. 2 sold at 47⅞c early, and closed at 47@47⅛c. The lower grades were in request, No. 3 and feed being higher early under rather sharp competition, but closed ¼@⅜c under the latest figures of Thursday. The offerings of low grades were light. Samples were steady, bright lots being in request. Cash sales were reported of 4,400 bu No. 2 at 47@47⅞c; 800 bu extra No. 3 at 37c; 1,600 bu No. 3 at 33⅛@35c; 2,400 bu feed at 32@35c; 5,200 bu by sample at 35@65c on track; and 1,600 bu do at 40@63c free on board. Total, 16,000 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales 280,000 bu at $1.04⅛@1.04⅝ for March.

Corn—110,000 bu at 39⅛@39⅜c for March and 41⅞c for May.

Mess Pork—2,750 brls at $10.15@10.17½ for March and $10.30@10.32½ for April.

Lard—1,000 tcs at $7.22½ for March.

LATER.

Mess pork was firmer, with sales of 3,000 brls at $10.12½@10.17½ for March and $10.32½@10.37½ for April.

Lard was steady, with sales of 1,000 tcs at $7.22½ for March and $7.32½ for April.

Meats were steady. Sales 400,000 lbs short ribs at $5.20@5.22½ seller March.

Wheat was active and stronger, owing to reports that British war vessels had been ordered to Constantinople. March sold at $1.04⅝@1.05⅛, and closed at $1.05⅛@1.05¼.

Corn was stronger at 42@42⅛c for May, and 39⅜@39½c for March.

Oats were quiet at 23⅛@23⅛c for March, and 26⅛c for May.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was steady at $10.22½@10.25 for March, $10.35@10.37½ for April, and $10.47½@10.50 for May. Sales 7,250 brls at $10.20@10.22½ for March, and $10.35@10.40 for May.

Lard closed at $7.22½@7.25 seller March, and $7.32½@7.35 seller April. Sales 1,000 tcs at $7.25 for March.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $1.96@2.06.

BROOM-CORN—Continues in moderate request. The receipts are small, and the stock is firmly held, in anticipation of an active demand in the spring: Choice green hurl, 6@7c; red-tipped medium do, 5@5½c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5½@6c; red-tipped do, 4½@5½c; green covers and inside, 4½@5c; stalk braid, 5@6c; red and inferior brush, 4½@4½c; crooked, 3½@4½c.

BUTTER—Trade in good to fancy grades was reasonably active, both on local and shipping account, and for anything answering to the above description the market maintains a fairly firm tone. There is, however, little confidence in the permanence of present prices, which all are agreed are unwarrantably high. Common to fair qualities remain quiet, as previously reported; Choice to fancy creamery, 32@33c; good to choice grades, 24@30c; medium, 15@20c; inferior to common, 8@12c; roll, 12@20c.

BAGGING—Prices were firm and without change. Trade is picking up a little, and that fact, together with the moderate character of the stocks and the firm market for the raw material, induces a confident feeling. We quote: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23½c; Lewiston, 21½c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19½c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—There was a firm market for full creams, and for good part skim there was also a firm feeling. Low grades were neglected and irregular in price. We continue to quote: Full cream, 12½@12¾c; part skim, 11@11½c; full skim, 10@10½c; low grades, 5@8c.

COAL—No improvement in the demand was noticeable, and the market again showed signs of weakness. Orders were filled at the following quotations: Lackawanna, large egg, $6.50; do nut and range, and small egg, $6.75; Piedmont, $7.50; Blossburg, $6.00@6.50; Briar Hill, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.50@5.00; Illinois, $3.50@4.00; Gartsherrie, $4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels sold at $1.10@1.15, and lard tierces at $1.30@1.40.

DRESSED HOGS—Nothing was done before 12 o'clock, buyers and sellers being far apart, but after that time the car lots were taken at $4.10, a few sales being made early at $4.00@4.05. Packers would not pay over $4.00@4.05 at first, but the market closed at $4.10, and several lots were held over. Sales 67 head and 14 cars at $4.00@4.10, chiefly at the outside, and it was rumored that a few of these brought $4.12½.

EGGS—Were easier at 12½c for fresh packages, and pickled brought anything under that figure.

FISH—There was some inquiry from the city and country trade at the annexed range of prices: No. 1 whitefish, per ½-brl, $4.50@4.60; family whitefish, $2.60@2.75; trout, $3.25@3.50; mackerel, extra, per ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 shore, $9.50@10.00; select mess, per ½-brl, $15.50; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore, ½-brl, $8.00; No. 2 bay, $7.50@7.75; large family do, new, ½-brl, $6.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.80@2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.60@1.75; do, medium, $1.30@1.40; large family kits, $1.10@1.25; George's codfish, extra, $5.50@5.75; George's bank, $5.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.00; do, round, brls, $6.00; do, ½-brls, $3.50; smoked halibut, 8@9c; scaled herring, per box, 30c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Apples and blackberries of domestic fruits were the only descriptions for which there was much inquiry, and aside from prunes and currants there was but little doing in imported varieties. Prices were generally well maintained:

FOREIGN—Dates, 5½@6½c; figs, new layers, 10@15c; Turkish prunes, old, 5¼@5¾c; do new, 9½@11c; French do, 13@14c; raisins, layers, new, $1.90@2.00; loose, Muscatel, new, $2.05@2.15; Valencia, 7½@7½c; Zante currants, 6¾@7½c; citron, 17@19c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 15@16c; Michigan new, 6¾@7½c; do old, 6@6½c; Southern new, 4½@5½c; Southern sliced, 7@7½c; peaches, unpared, halves, 6@6½c; pared, 12@14c; blackberries, new, 9½@10c; raspberries, 32@34c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@13c; almonds, Tarragona, 20@21c; French walnuts, 10½@11½c; Naples walnuts, 12@13c; Brazils, 5½@6c; pecans, Texas, 7@8c; River pecans, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 5@5½c; Tennessee do, 4½@5c; Virginia do, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet and steady. The retailers were buying their weekly supplies as usual Fridays. Quotations: Apples, $2.50@4.00 per brl; fancy, $4.50@5.00; cranberries, cultivated, per brl, $7.50@9.50; wild and cultivated do, $5.00@6.50; do boxes, $2.25@2.50; lemons, $4.50@5.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $7.00@7.50; do crates, $3.00@10.00 per case; box oranges, $3.50@4.00.

GROCERIES—Sugars were strong, with a slight tendency to advance. Coffees were receiving more attention, and the downward course of prices seems at last to have been arrested. Stocks in the hands of distributors are exceptionally light, and should an active demand spring up an advance would very likely result. Sirups, molasses, rice, spices, and soaps were steadily held. We repeat our list:

RICE—Carolina, 7@8c; Louisiana, 6¾@7½c.

COFFEE—O. G. Java, 29@32½c; Java, No. 2, 23@24c; choice to fancy Rio, 20@21c; good to prime, 19½@20c; common to fair, 17½@18½c; roasting, 16½@17c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 10½@10¾c; crushed, 10¼@10½c; granulated, 10c; powdered, 10¼@10½c; A standard, 9¾@9⅞c; do No. 2, 9⅝@9¾c; extra C, 9¼@9½c; C No. 1, 9@9¼c; C No. 2, 8¾@9c; yellow, 7¾@8½c; New Orleans, [illegible]; good, 7½@8c; prime to choice, 7¾@8c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 48@50c; California silver drips, 55@60c; good sugar-house sirups, 40@44c; extra do, 48@52c. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 48@50c; do, prime, 44@48c; good, 38@40c; common, 30@32c; common molasses, 35@40c; black strap, 31@33c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@18½c; cloves, 42@45c; cassia, 24@25c; pepper, 15½@16c; nutmegs, No. 1, 95c@$1.05; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAP—True Blue, 5¼c; German mottled, 5¾@5¾c; Blue Lily, 5¼c; White Lily, 5¼@5¾c; White Rose, 5¼@5¾c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5¼@5¾c.

HAY—Was slow and weak, being depressed by the large receipts of loose hay. Loose prairie has been sold at $4.00@5.00, and timothy at $6.00@8.00. Pressed hay was weak at the prices given: Timothy, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 do, $7.50; mixed, $7.00; upland prairie, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 prairie, $5.50@6.00; slough, $4.50.

HIDES—Were in fair local request at the quotations. The demand is from dealers, tanners being out of the street. The receipts are increasing, and the market closes easy: City butchers' cows, 5½c; steers, 6½c; green cured, light, 7¼c; heavy, 6¾c; damaged, 5¼@6c; green hides, 5¾c; part cured, 5¾@6½c; green salted kip, 7½c; green calf, 12c; flint, prime dry kip, calf, and dry hides, 14@15c; dry salted hides, 12c; deacon skins, 45c; sheep pelts, wool estimated 30@33c.

LUMBER—Was in moderate demand at the following prices:

First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	$34.00
Third clear, 1 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	29.00
First and second clear dressed siding	16.50
First common dressed siding	14.50@15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00@26.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00@23.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	17.00
Box boards, A, 13 inches and upwards	34.00
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards	28.00
Box boards, C	18.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	25.00@30.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@26.00
C stock boards, 12 to 16 inch	15.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	14.00@15.00
Fencing, 14 and 16 ft	13.50
Fencing, 12, 18, and 20 ft	12.50
Fencing, No. 2	11.00
Common boards, 10, 12, and 20 ft	13.00
Common boards, 14, 16, and 18 ft	12.50
Cull boards	11.00
Dimension stuff	11.50
Dimension stuff, 20 to 30 ft	13.00@17.00
Small timber, 6x6 to 8x8	11.50@14.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@10.00
Pickets, select, dressed and headed	18.00
Lath	2.00@2.25
Shingles, "A" standard	2.55@2.60
Shingles, "A" choice to extra	2.70@2.90
Shingles, No. 1	1.25@1.50
Shingles, shaded A	1.50@2.00

OILS—Lard oil was dull and weak. Linseed, carbon, and turpentine remained firm. There was a very fair city and country demand at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 15½c; do Illinois, legal test, 150 deg, 19½c; head-light, 175 deg. test, 21½c; Michigan legal test, 20½c; Elaine, 25c; extra winter lard oil, 71c; No. 1, 61c; No. 2, 58c; linseed, raw, 62c; boiled, 67c; whale, winter-bleached, 70c; sperm, $1.90; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.00; do extra, 80c; do No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 55c; Straits, 58c; winter miners' oil, 69c; turpentine, 37c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 15c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 14c; gasoline, 87 deg., 20@22c; West Virginia oil, natural, 38 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 38c; reduced, 28 deg., 25c.

POTATOES—Were dull at 40@50c per bu from store. The receipts are small, but retailers seem to be well supplied, and the stock in the storehouses is decreasing slowly. The neighboring farmers are also bringing in potatoes.

POULTRY—Turkeys and chickens were easier. The local demand was fair, but the offerings were large, and holders were trying hard to sell, as the mild weather made it unsafe to carry stock very long. Game was almost out of the market, the season for most varieties being over: Chickens, dressed, 6@7c per lb; do, live, $2.50@3.00 per doz; ducks, dressed, 7@8c; turkeys, dressed, 7@8½c; do, live, 7@7½c per lb; geese, dressed, 6@8c.

SEEDS—Timothy was moderately active at $1.08@1.20, prime closing at the outside. Clover sold at $4.62½@4.70. Flax sold at $1.25. Choice was quoted at $1.30@1.32. Hungarian and buckwheat were quoted at 50c.

SALT—Was in moderate demand and steady. Saginaw fine salt, 95c; New York fine salt, $1.05; ordinary coarse, $1.30; dairy, with bags, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $3.25.

TEAS—Remain quiet and unchanged. We quote the market firm as follows:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 28@32c; good do, 36@38c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53c; fine, 53@58c; finest, 60@62c; choice, 68@73c; choicest, 80@85c; fancy, 95c@$1.05.

IMPERIAL—Common, 26@30c; good do, 33@38c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 25@28c; good do, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 88@98c.

JAPAN—Common, 24@28c; good common, 30@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 52@55c; choicest, 55@65c.

OOLONGS—Common, 26@28c; good common, 30@33c; medium, 38@39c; good medium, 41@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 53@56c; choice, 58@60c; choicest, 60@75c.

WOOD—Was steady at $6.50@7.00 for maple; at $6.00@6.50 for beech; and at $4.00 for slabs, delivered.

WHISKY—Was quiet and unchanged. Sales were reported of 100 brls raw at $1.03 per gallon.

WOOL—Was quiet and unchanged. Small orders are received daily from Western mills, and are promptly filled: Medium unwashed wools, 25@27c; fine do, 22@26c; coarse do, 22@25c; fine fleece, washed, 37@40c; medium do, 38@40c; coarse do, 35@37c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to good, 38@41c. Colorado Wool—Fine improved, 27@29c; medium do, 25@29c; coarse do, 22@24c; coarse common, 18@21c; black, 18@24c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,581	18,059	1,078
Tuesday	5,204	25,593	1,306
Wednesday	3,931	29,539	1,503
Thursday	3,571	25,619	1,479
Friday	2,000	24,000	1,200
Total	17,287	122,810	6,566
Same time last week	15,107	174,676	5,010
Week before last	14,744	164,680	6,921
Shipments—			
Monday	1,585	1,028	....
Tuesday	767	1,501	....
Wednesday	3,912	2,938	594
Thursday	2,337	3,312	746
Total	8,601	8,779	1,340

CATTLE—There was a fairly active inquiry for the different qualities of stock, and under the light receipts previous prices were firmly supported. Indeed, for good to choice shipping steers the market was rather stronger than during the earlier days of the week, though perhaps not to the extent of a quotable advance. The increased firmness arose from the diminished receipts more than from anything else, as reports from the East were not calculated to call out an active movement in that direction, or warrant any advance in prices. The offerings were of a good average quality. No fancy beeves were included in the day's arrivals, but there was a larger proportion than usual of fair to choice grades, and the bulk of the transfers were at $3.80@4.75. Local butchers paid $2.50@3.25 for poor to good fat cows and inferior to common mixed lots. Very little was done in stock cattle. The market closed firm, with about all sold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.00@5.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	4.60@4.90
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,350 lbs	3.80@4.35
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.50@3.75
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.35@3.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs	2.60@3.30
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.50@2.25
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	3.00@5.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
31	1,397	$5.15	17	1,162	$4.20
30	1,456	4.85	31	1,208	4.30
14	1,375	4.75	52	1,226	4.15
15	1,371	4.75	24	1,218	4.15
33	1,339	4.70	17	1,179	4.15
32	1,322	4.60	20	1,210	4.20
18	1,320	4.55	16	1,029	3.85
18	1,294	4.55	17	1,071	3.80
17	1,251	4.50	17	1,068	3.70
51	1,225	4.87½	39	940	3.55
17	1,341	4.45	20	1,078	3.40
17	1,302	4.35	10	945	3.35
32	1,275	4.35	9	1,031	3.12½
15	1,290	4.25	13	947	2.90
13	1,280	4.25	21	965	2.75
18	1,324	4.25	10	914	2.75
17	1,313	4.20	9	1,174	2.25
16	1,293	4.20			

HOGS—For light hogs the market was fairly active and firm. Shippers and packers bought freely of that class at $3.90@3.95, which were the ruling prices of the day before. Heavy grades were dull and weak throughout the day. Buyers insisted upon a reduction of 10c, but holders would not give way to that extent, the published sales showing an average decline in heavy weights of not to exceed 5c per 100 lbs. For heavy and medium weight packing hogs prices touched the lowest point of the season, receding to $3.65@3.80. One or two car-loads of assorted light sold at $4.00, and in one instance that figure was obtained for a load of heavy hogs. Conover & Hall sold 52 head, averaging 305 lbs, at $4.00. The market closed weak.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
52	305	$4.00	52	308	$3.80	101	323	$3.70
105	178	4.00	59	273	3.80	48	334	3.70
71	166	4.00	55	340	3.80	40	298	3.70
37	174	3.95	30	240	3.80	56	234	3.70
21	221	3.95	42	369	3.80	20	300	3.70
38	211	3.95	48	333	3.80	68	313	3.70
61	166	3.95	53	251	3.80	77	337	3.70
37	184	3.95	40	356	3.80	40	356	3.70
43	178	3.95	46	319	3.80	46	374	3.70
36	216	3.95	49	338	3.85	63	314	3.70
38	205	3.95	67	234	3.85	58	296	3.70
50	318	3.90	125	407	3.85	32	290	3.70
49	335	3.90	57	258	3.75	60	271	3.70
118	290	3.90	24	276	3.75	23	338	3.70
39	434	3.90	36	387	3.75	46	292	3.65
51	223	3.90	39	230	3.75	45	292	3.65
35	208	3.90	40	324	3.75	28	319	3.65
105	304	3.85	52	296	3.75	32	284	3.65
94	338	3.85	39	323	3.75	36	251	3.65
55	261	3.85	106	280	3.75	36	298	3.65
147	280	3.85	22	305	3.75	34	315	3.65
41	389	3.85	35	319	3.75	24	399	3.60
66	330	3.85	40	388	3.75	24	332	3.60
69	330	3.85	51	345	3.75	30	240	3.60
50	323	3.80	55	343	3.75	50	377	3.60
46	383	3.80	87	281	3.70	35	192	3.60
137	309	3.80						

SHEEP—Were unchanged, at $2.75@4.50 for poor to choice grades.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
90	99	$4.30	65	82	$2.87½	24	94	$4.00
38	101	4.35	503	82	2.87½	36	107	4.35

EAST LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending Feb. 7, 4,114 head of through and 1,309 of yard stock, against 1,689 head of through and 1,904 of yard the week before; supply light, with prices advanced from 20 to 25c, and all sold; best, 1,200 to 1,500, $5.00@5.50; good, 1,000 to 1,200, $4.50@4.75; common, 900 to 1,000, $3.50@4.25; stockers, as to quality, $2.75@4.00; bulls, cows, and stags, $2.75@3.50; sales for the week, 1,398 head, against 1,661 last week.

HOGS—Receipts, 19,635 head, against 28,355 last week; supply lighter than for the last few weeks back, and just about equal to demand, with quality not as good as last week; Philadelphias, $4.20@4.30; Yorkers, $4.10@4.15; common, $3.55@3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,100 head, against 11,900 last week; supply fair, with a slow market, and prices ⅛c off; best, 100 to 120, $5.00@5.25; best, 80 to 95, $4.25@4.75; common, 75 to 80, $3.00@3.75.

To the Western Associated Press.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 357 head, all through stock; total for 4 days, 1,257 head through and 1,243 yard; no cattle selling to-day.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,705 head; total for 4 days, 12,365; Yorkers, $4.15 to $4.20; Philadelphias, $4.25 to $4.40.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 800 head; total for 4 days, 2,500; no sheep selling to-day.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—BEEVES—Receipts, 419 cars; last week, 371; of equally as good average quality; business for the week about the same; probably 100 more sold; buyers principally Eastern and local dealers, city butchers taking only a few; market unchanged, except for prime natives, which brought a trifle more, but they cost sellers advanced prices West, and panned out no better than last week; on the whole, the week's business has been fair for the season.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 37 cars; last week, 44; sheep market opened at closing prices of last week, but heavy receipts with a limited demand caused a steady decline in prices; lambs unchanged, with a moderate supply and fair demand; sheep, $4.00@5.00; lambs, $5.25@6.25.

HOGS—Dressed hogs abundant at $5.00@5.10.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 418 car-loads, against 371 last week; prices unchanged; common to fair, 4@4½c; medium, 4¾@5¼c; extras, 5½c; a large number of cattle are on the market worth 6c, but the latter quotation is all that they will bring.

SHEEP—Receipts, 113 loads, 24 more than last week; downward tendency; common to fair, 4½@4¾c; fair to good, 4½@5c; extras, 5½c; supply of lambs exceeds the demand; prices a shade lower; common to fair, 4½@5½c; fair to good, 6c; extras, 6½c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,460, making 5,340 for the four days, against 5,260 same time last week; medium and fair grades a shade firmer, with a ready sale; better qualities slow and unchanged; extreme range—steers, 8¼@11½c, to dress 55@57 lbs; fat Illinois and Missouri steers, 1,150 to 1,490 lbs, 9@10c, to dress 55@57 lbs; 60 taken for export at 9½@10c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,360, making 15,480 for four days, against 11,500 same time last week; market fair for good; weak for common and ordinary; sheep, 5@6½c; good to choice lambs, 6¾@7c; about 6 car-loads State and Western at 6@6½c.

SWINE—Receipts, 5,500, making 22,600 for four days, against 16,800 same time last week; market closed weak for live at $4.15@4.45 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,568; total for the week, 7,463; no sales to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through; 70 cars through stock held for shipment to-morrow.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,700; total for the week, 19,700; market dull and declining; sales only 5 cars; good to choice Michigans, 96 to 126 lbs, $4.75@5.25; buyers holding off, hoping to gain concessions; 22 cars unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,175; total for the week, 30,000; market active; lower for Yorkers; good to choice, $4.15@4.25, fair; supply heavy, but no demand; 7 cars unsold.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—HOGS—Slow and weak; packers to fancy, $3.65@3.90; light, $3.40@3.60; receipts, 3,600.

CATTLE—Active shipping demand for good to best grades; a shade firmer, without quotable change; butchers' in fair demand; steady; fair to good, $3.40@4.00; good to choice cows and heifers, $3.40@3.75; common slow; unchanged; receipts, 560.

SHEEP—Fair shipping inquiry; steady and unchanged; receipts, 131.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—HOGS—Dull and lower; common, $3.25@3.55; light, $3.60@3.75; packing, $3.65@3.80; butchers', $3.85@3.90; receipts, 3,260; shipments, 830.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.—Prime Mess Pork—Eastern, 64s; Western, 55s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 32s; short-ribs, 32s; long clear, 29s 6d; short clear, 30s 6d; shoulders, 23s 6d; hams, 43s. Lard, 38s 6d. Prime mess beef, 83s; India mess beef, 91s; extra India mess, 119s. Cheese, 67s. Tallow, 40s 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat in good demand; California club, 12s 7d@12s 10d; California white, 12s 5d@12s 8d; spring, 10s 8d@11s 2d. Corn a shade dearer, at 27s 3d. Country markets—English a shade dearer; French steady. Less excitement. Yesterday's improvement maintained.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 28s; No. 2, 26s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2, 11s; spring, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 12s 8d; No. 2, 12s 4d; club, No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 12s 7d. Corn—New, No. 1, 27s; No. 2, 26s 9d; old, No. 1, 28s 3d; No. 2, 28s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 55s. Lard, 39s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—2:30 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—White, No. 1, 12s 8d; No. 2, 12s 3d. Corn—New, No. 1, 27s 3d; No. 2, 27s; old, No. 1, 28s 6d; No. 2, 28s. Breadstuffs firm.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Receipts for three days, 28,000 qrs; American, 16,000. California white wheat, 12s 4d@12s 8d; do club, 12s 7d@13s; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s 6d@11s; do winter, 11s@11s 8d. Flour—Western canal, 26s@28s. Corn—Western mixed, 26s@28s 3d; new do, 27s@27 3ds. Oats—American, 3s. Barley—American, 3s 11d.

PEAS—Canadian, 36s 6d.

CLOVER SEED—American, 45@50s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 55s. Prime mess beef, 83s. Lard—American, 39s. Bacon—Long clear, 29s 9d; short do, 30s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 68s.

TALLOW—American, 40s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7s 3d; refined, 11s.

LINSEED OIL—26s 6d.

RESIN—Common, 5s 3d@5s 6d; pale, 12s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—28s.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—TALLOW—39s 3d.

LINSEED OIL—25s 6d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—25s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 54,000 bales, of which exporters took 4,000; speculators, 2,000; total stock, 535,000; American, 371,000; receipts, 58,090; American, 46,000; actual export, 5,000; amount afloat, 345,000; American, 312,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 13,000; American sales, 40,000.

ANTWERP, Feb. 8.—PETROLEUM—27s 3d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—GRAIN—Restricted business in wheat; spring values advanced ⅛@1c per bu, and the improvement was well maintained throughout, checking operations, though the inquiry was fair; red slow of sale, and at the close quoted weak; 48,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee spring at $1.32; 40,000 bu No. 1 Northwestern spring at $1.30@1.31; 16,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring at $1.28; 40,000 bu No. 3 Milwaukee spring at $1.23; 67,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.26@1.27, chiefly at $1.26@1.26¼, and closing at $1.26¼. Corn less sought for early delivery, and quoted irregular; mixed Western ungraded new, 55c. Rye in demand. Oats generally quoted a shade easier on a comparatively moderate movement, closing dull, mixed Western, 2,100 bu, at 34¼@35¼c; white Western, 2,800 bu at 38¼@41¼c, the latter for very choice; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 35@35¼c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork moderately active for early delivery, but somewhat irregular as to price; sales 500 brls within a range of $11.25@11.50, closing with uninspected available at $11.25; other kinds more sought, with sales of 300 brls prime mess on private terms (held as high as $11.50 for very choice); for forward delivery, Western mess dull with February option nominal; March, $11.10@11.30; April, $11.15@11.30; May nominal, with no sales reported. Cut meats inactive at about previous prices. Bacon more freely dealt in, but at easier rates; long clear at $5.62½@5.75 for Western; 550 boxes long clear at $5.62½@5.75. Western steam lard in fair demand for early delivery, but at the close again quoted easier; sales of 1,100 tcs at $7.55; also, 500 tcs, to arrive, at $7.75; for forward delivery less sought; February option quoted at $7.55; March, $7.60; April, $7.70; May, $7.80, showing rather more steadiness; at the extreme close refined was more active: for the Continent quoted at $8.00@8.10.

TALLOW—In fair demand, and quoted steady; sales 135,000 lbs at $7.62½.

SUGAR—Raw quiet, but quoted steady at 7⅜c for fair refining Cuba, and 7⅝c for good do; refined as last quoted.

WHISKY—Quoted up to $1.08, with sales of 100 brls at this rate.

FREIGHTS—Little change; general market rates quoted, as a rule, steady, but a moderate movement; for Liverpool, engagements by steam include 24,000 bu grain at 9½d per bu, 1,200 bxs cheese, part at 47s.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—COTTON—Quiet; 11 1-16@11 3-16c; futures barely steady; February, 10.95@10.96c; March, 11.05@11.06c; April, 11.19c; May, 11.32c; June, 11.44c; July, 11.51@11.52c; August, 11.57@11.58c; September, 11.31@11.33c; October, 11.12@11.13c; November, 10.98@11.00c.

FLOUR—In fair demand; stronger; receipts, 13,000 brls; No. 2, $2.00@3.75; super State and Western, $4.00@4.75; common to good extra, $5.00@5.25; good to choice, $5.30@6.00; white wheat extra, $6.05@6.75; fancy, $6.80@8.25; extra Ohio, $5.00@7.50; St. Louis, $5.10@8.25; Minnesota patent process, $7.00@8.25. Rye flour unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Easier; Western, $2.50@2.80.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; unsettled; receipts, 176,000 bu; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.32; No. 2 do, $1.28; No. 3 do, $1.23; No. 2 Chicago, $1.26@1.27; No. 1 Northwest, $1.30@1.31; red winter, $1.36; No. 1 spring, February, $1.25@1.25½; No. 2 Northwest, February, $1.27@1.30. Rye steady; Western, 70@72c. Barley—Demand active; 69c. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; receipts, 54,000 bu; ungraded Western mixed, 35@48c; steam mixed, 55@55½c, February, 55½@55¾c; steam yellow, 55c; No. 2 February, 58@58½c. Oats unchanged; receipts, 6,000 bu.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, 14¼@17½c; jobbing, 14¼@19c in gold. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining, 7⅛@7⅜c; prime, 7½c; refined firm and unchanged. Molasses—New Orleans in fair demand and firm; 28@50c. Rice steady; domestic, 5¼@7c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; crude, 7⅛c; refined, 12½c; united, 62¼@67¼c.

TALLOW—Steady and unchanged.

STRAINED RESIN—Unchanged.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Easier; 32½c.

EGGS—Dull and heavy; Western, 10@16c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 11¼@11½c. Beef quiet; extra mess, 12½c. Dressed hogs—Market easier; Western, 4½c. Bacon—Long clear, 5¾c. Lard—Prime steam steady; $7.55.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firmer; $1.08.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—WOOL—Quiet and nominal; supply light; Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 44@46c; medium, 44@46c; coarse, 35c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 39@42c; medium, 42@45c; coarse, 35c; combing, washed, 46@55c; unwashed, 26@33c; Canada combing, 56c; fine unwashed, 26@28c; coarse and medium do, 33@35c; tub washed, 40@45c.

FLOUR—Firmer; more active; supers, $3.50; extras, $4.37½; Pennsylvania family, $5.25@6.00; Minnesota do, $5.25@6.00; high grades and patent, $6.25@9.00.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; amber, $1.33@1.35; red, $1.30@1.32; white, $1.33@1.40. Corn quiet but steady; yellow, 53½c; mixed, 53c; sail, 53c; February, 53c; March, 53¼@54c steamer, 49c; rejected, 44@45c. Oats weak; white Western, 34@35c; mixed do, 33@34c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $11.50@12.00. Beef hams, 16@17c; India mess, 25@27½c; hams, 9¼@10½c. Lard steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 17c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.09.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,500 bu; corn, 90,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—FLOUR—Good demand at full prices; superfine, $4.50; XX, $5.00; XXX, $5.25@5.50; high grades, $6.25@6.75.

GRAIN—Corn in good demand; white, 49c; yellow, 50c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; choice Galena, 35c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet, but firm; $2.45@2.50.

HAY—Active and firm; ordinary, $13.50; prime, $15.00@15.50; choice, $17.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull; $11.25@11.50. Lard quiet but steady; refined, tierce, $7.50; keg, 8.25. Bulk meats quiet but steady; shoulders, [illegible] 4c; packed, 4½c; clear rib, 5¾c; clear [illegible]. Market dull; shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 7c; clear [illegible]. Hams quiet but steady; sugar-cured, 9@10c; canvased, 8¼@9c.

WHISKY—Quiet and weak; rectified, $1.00@[illegible].

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; good demand; [illegible] goes, ordinary to prime, 18@20½c. Sugar [illegible] common to good common, 6¾@7c; fair to [illegible] 6½@7c; prime to choice, 7@7⅜c; yellow clarified [illegible] 8¾c. Molasses steady, with a fair demand; [illegible] 17@20c; fair, 24@28c. Rice steady; 5½@6c.

BRAN—Dull, weak, and lower; 90@95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—FLOUR—More active and [illegible] but not quotably lower.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western irregular, closing [illegible] spot and easier for options; No. 2 winter red Western spot and February, $1.31¼; March, $1.33; [illegible] Western opened higher, and closed steady, with [illegible] vance lost; Western mixed, spot, 55@[illegible]; February [illegible] March, 56c; April, 57c. Oats fairly active and [illegible] Western white, 36@38c; do mixed, 34@35c; Pennsylvania, 35@38c. Rye dull and lower for prime Maryland, $14.00@16.00.

HAY—Quiet and steady; prime Pennsylvania [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Strictly choice firm and higher; roll, 21c; packed, 21@23c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; refined, 12¼c.

COFFEE—More active and firm; Rio cargoes, [illegible] 17⅛c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1.08@[illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 52,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 4,500 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 8.—FLOUR—Closes dull, weak, and lower.

GRAIN—Wheat—Amber Michigan [illegible] $1.20¼; March, $1.22½; No. 1 red winter, $1.21½; No. 2 do, March, $1.19¾; No. 3 red Wabash, $1.19 [illegible]. Closes with corn quiet but [illegible] 41⅛c; No. 2 cash, 41⅛c; May 40⅛c; No. 2 white [illegible] rejected, old, 41c; new, 37½c; damaged, 34c. Oats [illegible] No. 2, 26⅛c.

CLOVER SEED—Mammoth, $4.70; prime, $4.60; No. 2, $4.50.

DRESSED HOGS—Offered $4.20@4.30.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 39,000 bu; oats, 1,500 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 8—4 p. m.—GRAIN—Closed with wheat steady; amber Michigan, [illegible] March $1.23; No. 1 red winter, $1.21½; No. 2 do, $1.21¾; March red Wabash, $1.11. Corn no sales.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.20@4.25.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 8.—COTTON—Quiet and [illegible] 10½c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; in fair demand; red, $1.15@1.18. Corn in good demand at full prices; 38@42c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; 30@35c. Rye quiet but firm; 56@58c. Barley in fair demand; 43@45c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; $10.75. Lard dull and lower; steam, $7.12½ bid; $7.25 asked; sales $7.25 March; kettle, $7.37½@7.75. Bulk meats dull and drooping; $3.62½, $5.30, $5.50. Bacon nominally unchanged. Green meats quiet and weak; shoulders, $5.55. Hams, 16-lbs average, 8¼c.

WHISKY—Active and firm.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Dull and unchanged; 59@60c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Firmer; more doing; a shade higher.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and higher for cash; inactive for futures; No. 3 red, $1.08@1.08½ cash; $1.08½@1.19 March; $1.19¾ April; No. 2 spring, $1.08@1.09. Corn easier; 39½@40c cash; 40¼@40¾c February; 40¼@40¼c March. Oats dull and lower; 25c bid March. Rye firmer; 51c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.03.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; packing, jobbing, [illegible] 10.60 cash; $10.35 March. Lard dull; [illegible] not salable at over $7.00. Salt meat dull; [illegible] to sell; shoulders offered at $3.35; [illegible] 5⅛c; short clear, 5½c. Bacon dull and lower; [illegible] 6½@6⅛@6¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,600 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened ⅛c higher, [illegible] No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.11; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.09; No. 2 do, $1.06¼; No. 3 do, 90c; [illegible] and unchanged; No. 2, 40c. Oats unchanged; [illegible] Rye steady; No. 1, 51c. Barley steady; No. 2 [illegible] 57@57⅛c February; 56c March.

PROVISIONS—Demoralized; lower. Mess pork [illegible] $10.00. Prime steam lard, $7.15. Dressed hogs [illegible] $4.00@4.12½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 brls; wheat, 84,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 84,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 8.—COTTON—Quiet; 10½c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn in fair demand; white, 43c; mixed, 41c. Oats dull and lower; white, 30c; mixed, 29c. Rye—Market unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $11.25. Lard quiet and steady; choice leaf, tierce, 8½c; do keg, 9c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 3¾c; clear rib, 5⅛c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 4⅛c; clear rib, [illegible] sugar-cured hams, 8¾@9c.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.03.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 8.—FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.15@1.17. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 35⅛@36c. Rye, 53@54c. Oats unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Weak; shoulders, 3¾c; [illegible] clear rib, 5⅛c; hams, 7⅛c. Lard, $7.30.

HOGS—Firm; $3.80@3.90; receipts, [illegible]; shipments, 500 head.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 8.—FLOUR—Lifeless and [illegible].

GRAIN—Extra firm at $1.27½ cash; No. 1 white closed weaker and lower; cash, $1.23½; February, $1.22; March, $1.23⅜@1.24; April, $1.25⅛; [illegible] with sellers at $1.25⅛; milling No. 1 quiet at $1.[illegible] amber, $1.20.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn—Market dull; mixed and yellow, [illegible] 56c. Oats—Demand moderate; No. 1 and extra white, 39@42c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed, [illegible] white and No. 2 mixed, 36@37c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—[illegible] ed; 2 cars white Michigan sold at $1.2[illegible]; Corn dull; sales 8 cars new Western on track at [illegible] Oats nominal. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat unchanged. Corn steady; No. 2 Toledo, 57c.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 132,000 bales; last year, 144,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 3,243,000; last year, 3,238,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 117,000; last year, 110,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 1,824,000; last year, 1,971,000; stock at all United States ports, [illegible]; last year, 988,000; stock at all interior towns, [illegible]; last year, 99,000; stock at Liverpool, 535,000; last year, 830,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 312,000; last year, 344,000.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 8.—PETROLEUM—Market quiet and steady; standard white, 110 deg. test, 12c.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.—PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady; crude, $1.85 at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 11¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 8.—The market opened quiet and weak at $1.64¾, with sales; later in the day there were sales at $1.62¼, closing at $1.6[illegible]; shipments yesterday were 36,543 brls; sales and runs to-day, 183,000 brls.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Business continues quiet in nearly all departments; cotton goods inactive, but [illegible] makes brown and colored cottons steady; prints quiet; Garner's fancy prints reduced to 5½c; and [illegible] prints to 5c; ginghams in good demand; men's wear woolens quiet.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 8.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady; 30c.

BOVEE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Feb. 8.—All of Mr. H. Bovee's friends do not live in Chicago. During the summer or fall of 1876 he spent some time here. His ways were so bland that I quite enjoyed talking with him. Of course I subscribed for that book on capital punishment, and when he very pleasantly suggested that, as it would be out in a "very few weeks," it would save him some trouble and expense if I paid him in advance. I very cheerfully handed him the price. He was to send the book by mail. I have never received it. I presume the fault is with the Post-Office Department. Of course such a philanthropic gentleman as Mr. Bovee would not be guilty of a dishonorable act. Yours truly,

HENRY B. TOWE.

Apropos Des Bottes.

Mayfair (London).

By the chance resemblance of a foreign word a learned man has been led into a very comical error. For the French *Dictionnaire de la Conversation* M. Bouchitte has compiled a biography of Jacob Bohme, and supplements it by a list of the numerous writings of the philosophic shoemaker. Among these he cites "*Reflexions sur les bottes d'Isaie.*" The notion of a shoemaker devoting some time to reflections on Isaiah's boots appears sufficiently in accordance with a well-known axiom invented for the instruction of the craft. But the fact is that what Jacob wrote was an essay on the theological dissertation of Prof. Isaias Stiefel. Now Stiefel is German for boots, and to that extent M. Bouchitte was correct enough in supposing that Jacob Bohme had been casting reflections on Isaiah's boots.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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WEAKNESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by

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THE COURTS.

Settling with Stockholders of the Cook County National.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Bankruptcies, Etc.

Mr. A. H. Burley, Receiver of the Cook County National Bank, filed a petition yesterday representing that John A. Logan, at the time the bank closed, held 187 shares of its stock, of the par value of $18,700. In March, 1874, the bank reduced its stock from $750,000 to $500,000, but Logan's share was not reduced. The Receiver does not know whether he could recover the value of the whole 187 shares, or only two-thirds thereof, but he has received an offer of a compromise which he thinks advantageous to the bank, and which will render a suit unnecessary. Senator Logan offers to convey Lots 13 to 20 and 31 to [illegible] all inclusive, in Block 9 of Mason's and McEden's Subdivision of the W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 14, 38, 14, free of incumbrance, in full settlement of his liability. The Receiver thinks Logan is insolvent, and that such offer would be advantageous, and advises that it be accepted.

In the same case the Receiver filed another petition, stating that among the other stockholders were M. F. Irwin, who held 50 shares; William Gilman, 75 shares; Dugan, Case & Speer, 50 shares; Lyman Trumbull, 30 shares; Lavinia T. Day, 34 shares; Clara I. Day, 34 shares, and William C. Turner, 10 shares. These have all offered to pay 50 cents on the dollar on their liabilities, and the Committee of Creditors has reported in favor of accepting these offers. In these matters Judge Blodgett entered an order directing that the compromises be accepted unless objections are filed in twenty days, six days' notice to be given of such order by publication.

A NEWSPAPER CONUNDRUM.

The case of Benjamin S. Pease vs. Henry M. Wells was on trial yesterday before Judge Williams, but a hydraulic press could not squeeze any items of general interest out of the allegations of the bill. It was a suit to redeem from a foreclosure sale, and one of the points in the case was whether the advertisement of sale was sufficient. The notice was published in the now defunct *Courier*, and some interest was aroused by the putting forth of the conundrum as to whether the *Courier* was a newspaper of general circulation. It was essential to complainant's case to show it was not, and his attorneys raked up half the newspaper-men to give testimony on the subject. The opinion of the experts, however, differed, though the majority seemed to think it was not a generally circulated sheet. Percy, the former leading man on the paper, of course was of the opposite opinion, and the temperature of his wrath rose rapidly toward the boiling point under cross-examination. But the Judge directed a metaphorical Babcock extinguisher against him, and the case relapsed into its normal dullness.

JOHN T. CUTTING.

That much-wanted man, John T. Cutting, who is now cooling his heels in jail, under a writ of capias, filed a petition yesterday in the United States District Court before Judge Blodgett setting out that he belongs in San Francisco, but that at present he is detained here, much against his will, by Sheriff Kern by virtue of a writ of capias issued at the instance of Joseph A. Stone and Edward K. Rogers. He further claims that when he was arrested under this capias he was in bankruptcy, and that Stone & Rogers' claim was one provable in bankruptcy, so that he could not lawfully be sued therefor in the State Court. In consideration of which he asks to be released from his imprisonment. The hearing will be had this morning before Judge Blodgett.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett's call to-day will be the remainder of the second call of the calendar. Judges Gary, Moore, and Farwell will hear motions, Judge Rogers motions for new trials, Judge Booth motions and set cases term Nos. 1,622½ and 2,630. Judge Williams will hear motions if in court. Judge McAllister will hold no court.

The tax case of the First National Bank vs. Kimball will come up before Judge Moore Monday morning for argument on the motion for injunction. The Judge will hear it alone, as Judge Williams will not be in town on account of his wife's illness, and Judge Farwell has already delivered an opinion on the subject.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mary E. Thompson, of Chicago filed a bill yesterday against Eva Schubert and John B. Schubert, Jr., to restrain them from infringing her trade mark of "Saratoga," used to designate a kind of hair crimps.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill against Elisha S. Wadsworth, Charlotte S. Wadsworth, Mark Skinner, L. S. Pepper, and the Woodstock National Bank, to foreclose a mortgage for $10,000 on Lots 10, 11, and 12, in Block 17 of Kinzie's Addition; also part of Block 9 in same addition.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The only bankrupt yesterday was Daniel T. Nelson, a physician at 1108 Indiana avenue. His unsecured debts are $3,613, besides which he is liable on $31,500 of accommodation paper. The assets consist of land worth $200; two shares of stock in the Chicago Medical Press Association, $50; and open accounts, about $750.

A composition of 45 per cent was accepted yesterday by the creditors of Wells, Faulkner & Co.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

P. J. Towle and John Roper began a suit for $1,000 against John Goldenberg.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Louis Adams, John Ginochio, T. E. Gilmore, W. A. Weeker, and G. A. Bennett, Trustees of Chicago Lodge No. 55, I. O. of O. F., began a suit yesterday against their late Treasurer, Walter Treleaven, and his bondsmen, J. P. Foss and Edward F. White, to recover $4,000 which he has failed to pay over.

Charles H. Gaubert filed a bill against Albert E. Goodrich and John W. Doane to set aside a sale under foreclosure of the property known as the Gardner House. The bill appears to be a copy of one filed a few days ago in the Superior Court for a similar purpose.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Conrad Kahlberg letters were issued to Sophia and Henry Kahlberg, under bond for $8,000.

In the estate of Christian Staack letters were issued to John Stecken and Eta Staack, under bond for $5,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

George Graham and John Martin were tried for burglary. Martin was acquitted, and Graham found guilty and given two years in the Penitentiary.

John McCabe pleaded guilty to burglary, and was given one year Penitentiary.

James Wilson pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

Thomas Shay pleaded guilty to embezzlement, and was given eighteen months Penitentiary.

Harry Adams pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given one year in the Reform School.

Thomas Wickham was sentenced on a verdict to one year in the Penitentiary.

Patrick Grant was found guilty of burglary, and was sentenced to one year Penitentiary.

John Jackson and John Robinson were tried for larceny. Jackson was found guilty and given two years Penitentiary, and Robinson was acquitted.

Walter Hill pleaded guilty to larceny, and sentence was suspended.

Martin Bowler was on trial for assault with a knife.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Second call of his calendar.

JUDGE GARY—118, 122, 128, 131 to 134, and 136 to 148, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—13, 14, 15. No. 11, Walker vs. Walker, on trial. No call announced.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case, 2,423, Worthy vs. Cash, and calendar Nos. 63 and 101 to 115, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—90, 101, 102, 104 to 110, inclusive. No. 2,912, Moyer vs. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases term Nos. 256, Barbier vs. Barbier; 741, O'Hern vs. Maher; 870, Newberry vs. Peterson; and calendar Nos. 171 to 195, inclusive, except 189 and 191. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Probably no court.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—United States vs. Hugh Inness, $193.52.—Same vs. Same, $244.04.—Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company; verdict, $1,617.62, and motion for new trial.—S. M. Lewis vs. Daniel J. Reed, $799.—J. A. Wade vs. Town of Walnut, $11,470.—Augustus Frank vs. Township of Ohio, $9,504.40.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—H. M. Loomis vs. Granville Bates, $567.12.—Albert Cushman, etc., vs. William H. Powell, $466.93.

JUDGE GARY—Israel P. Rumsey et al. vs. Arthur W. Pooley, $602.30.—George H. Leonard vs. William B. Whitney, $363.63.—H. Schoenwald et al. vs. Leopold Price, $7,790.04 in gold.—Michael Schmitz vs. Jacob Spengler, $160.42.—F. Lozano et al. vs. Peter [illegible], $1,039.—William Istel vs. A. W. Shaefer, $[illegible].—Kunigunda Bens vs. Henry Kahlman, $[illegible].—Spruance & Peterson vs. W. C. Sipple, $[illegible].—*Post and Mail* Printing Company vs. International Co-operative Proprietary Medicine Company, $100.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Peter Annen vs. George Weis and Franzeska Weis, $200.91.

JUDGE ROGERS—Anthony Welch vs. Charles Lang; verdict, $28.58.

JUDGE BOOTH—Edward Jacob vs. Mark W. Hill; verdict, $200, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Peter Caldwell vs. David Garvey, $726.03.

ARMY NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—*Special Orders No. 23.*—First-Lieut. J. H. Sands, Sixth Cavalry, will report in person to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis Barracks, for duty in conducting recruits to the Division of the Pacific.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Commissary Sergt. Jacob B. Haldeman, United States army, will proceed without delay to Madison Barracks, New York, for duty at that post.

Special Orders No. 25.—In conformity with Sec. 1,101, Revised Statutes, the President directs that Company L, Second Artillery, Capt. John I. Rodgers commanding, be temporarily equipped as a battery of light artillery. The Commanding General Department of Texas will give the necessary instructions for the proper execution of this order.

Special Orders No. 26.—To correct his record on the rolls, so much of Special Orders No. 235, of Oct. 3, 1863, from Headquarters First Army Corps, as discharged Capt. A. H. Pope, Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, is by direction of the Secretary of War amended to read "First-Lieut. A. H. Pope, he not having been mustered in or rendered service in the advanced grade."

The following-named men have been ordered to be discharged the service: Commissary-Sergeant Peter Neilson, U. S. A., Hospital Steward; Thomas B. Dick, U. S. A.; Privates James Bowe, Company D, Second Artillery; E. A. Mitchell and John McLean, Company H, Second Artillery; Henry F. Gardner and Zachariah White, Ordnance Detachment.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

HEADQUARTERS ST. PAUL, Minn.—*Special Orders No. 16.*—First Lieut. Edmund Rice and Second Lieut. D. Q. Rousseau, Fifth Infantry, and Second Lieut. D. C. Pearson, Second Cavalry, with the detachment of the Fifth Infantry recruits now at Fort Snelling, will proceed to their station at Fort Keogh, M. T., and will be placed en route on Tuesday, the 5th inst.

The recruits for the Sixth Infantry, now at Fort Snelling, will be sent forward at the same time, with the same officers, to the respective posts for which they are destined.

The recruits for the companies of the Seventeenth Infantry at Fort Abraham Lincoln and Standing Rock, now at Fort Snelling, will be sent forward at the same time, and with the same officers.

Second Lieut. A. L. Myer, Eleventh Infantry, will report in person to the commanding officer Fort Snelling for duty with a detachment of recruits under orders to Fort Keogh and intermediate posts.

Upon arrival at Fort Keogh, Lieut. Myer will be relieved from further duty with the detachment and will proceed to join his company at Fort Custer.

General Orders No. 4.—The following reports and returns will hereafter be rendered by the several Depot and Post Quartermasters, and other officers doing duty in the Quartermaster's Department within the limits of this command, direct to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department:

Monthly—Personal report, report of persons and articles hired, roll of extra-duty men, abstract of transportation orders, account current, report of forage, copies of orders affecting Quartermaster's Department, estimate of funds, and list of outstanding debts.

Quarterly—Returns of Quartermaster's stores, clothing, and equipage, horses, mules, and oxen; of buildings in process of construction.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

HEADQUARTERS FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—*Special Orders No. 20.*—The following-named military prisoners entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continued good conduct may be discharged from the prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: Joseph Gallaguer, Feb. 4, 1878; Alec White, Feb. 5, 1878; William Stein, Feb. 8, 1878; Robert Cooper, Feb. 8, 1878; W. H. Gates, Feb. 9, 1878; J. P. Marsten, Feb. 13, 1878; Charles Mohr, Feb. 13, 1878; George Zeigler, Feb. 13, 1878; Carl Faber, Feb. 13, 1878; Andrew Cunningham, Feb. 15, 1878.

Hospital-Steward William Edwards, U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty at the Leavenworth Military Prison. He will proceed at once to Fort Bliss, Tex., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Special Orders No. 21.—A General Court-Martial is hereby constituted to meet at Fort Garland, Col., on the 8th day of February, 1878, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Capt. George Shorkley, Fifteenth Infantry; Capt. Charles Parker, Ninth Cavalry; First-Lieut. J. W. Bean, Fifteenth Infantry; First-Lieut. Gustavus Valois, Ninth Cavalry; Second-Lieut. G. F. Cooke, Fifteenth Infantry. Judge-Advocate: Capt. J. M. Brown, Assistant-Surgeon U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS, SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—*Special Orders No. 20.*—Company B, Tenth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Fort Duncan, and will proceed to Fort Stockton, reporting on its arrival to the post commander for duty at that post.

Company K, Tenth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Fort Clark, and will proceed to Fort Davis, reporting on its arrival to the post commander for duty at that post.

Company M, Tenth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Fort Clark, and will proceed to Fort Concho, reporting on its arrival to the post commander for duty at that post.

Special Orders No. 21—Company M, Eighth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Fort Brown, and will proceed to Fort Clark, reporting on its arrival to the post commander for duty at that post.

On the recommendation of the Medical Director of the Department, Private John Burton, Battery E, Second Artillery, will report to Assistant-Surgeon H. S. Turrill, United States Army, for duty in the hospital of the battalion Second Artillery, stationed at Camp Guilford D. Bailey, near this city, as Hospital Steward second class.

Special Orders No. 23—So much of the sentence as relates to the confinement at the post of Fort Clark as may be necessary to enable him to leave that post on business for four days, in the case of Second-Lieut. E. P. Turner, Tenth Cavalry, promulgated in General Court-Martial Orders No. 46, series of 1877, from these headquarters, is remitted.

Company C, Tenth Cavalry, is relieved from duty in the District of the Nueces, and will return at once to Fort McKavett, its proper station, reporting on its arrival to the post commander, for duty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Leaves of absence have been granted First Lieuts. J. E. Sawyer, Fifth Artillery, Josiah Chance, Seventeenth Infantry (extended), E. W. Ward, Fifth Cavalry (extended), Capt. H. E. Noyes, Second Cavalry, Col. S. D. Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry, Maj. Andrew W. Evans, Third Cavalry, Second Lieuts. Charles G. Gurley, Sixth Infantry (extended), A. C. Tyler, Fourth Cavalry, and Joseph H. Dorst, Fourth Cavalry (extended.)

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H. R. 2,922.—Authorizing the Secretaries of War and of the Navy to lease unoccupied real estate belonging to the Government of the United States.

H. R. 2,918.—For the relief of Minnitt Barber, First Lieutenant of Infantry.

H. R. 2,987.—For the relief of John G. Leefe, First Lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry.

H. R. 2,974.—For the relief of Philip Trapp, of Logansport, Ind.

H. R. 2,975.—Granting a pension to William Reynolds, late private Company G, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers.

H. R. 2,977.—Granting a pension to James Mahen, late a private in the Twenty-third Battery of Indiana Volunteers.

H. R. 3,021.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Ute Indians for the extinguishment of their title to their reservations in Colorado, and their removal to the Indian Territory.

H. R. 3,046.—To amend Sec. 2,304 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to soldiers' and sailors' homesteads.

H. R. 3,052.—Granting a pension to the widow of the late Admiral Joseph Lanman, United States Navy.

H. R. 104.—Authorizing Capts. William M. Wherry and William E. Harvey, of the United States Army, to accept a decoration from the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

H. R. 2,981.—Granting a pension to William Cogswell, late Captain of Cogswell's Independent Battery, Illinois Volunteers.

H. R. 2,982.—For the relief of John H. Shugart and Robert T. Shugart, late of Company G, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers.

H. R. 2,996.—Allowing a pension to S. L. George, late private Company A, Nineteenth Michigan Volunteers.

H. R. 103.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to issue to colleges small arms and pieces of field artillery in certain cases.

MICHIGAN PIONEER SOCIETY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 7.—The State Pioneer Society elected the following officers last evening:

President—John J. Adams, of Tecumseh.

Corresponding Secretary—John J. Bush, of Lansing.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Harriet A. Tenney, of Lansing.

Treasurer—Ephraim Longyear, of Lansing.

Executive Committee—Albert Miller, Bela Hubbard, and F. A. Dewey.

Vice-Presidents—J. Fisk, of Bay County; A. N. Winslow, of Calhoun; William A. Bessing, of Clinton; E. H. Thompson, of Genesee; E. O. Grosvenor, of Hillsdale; Hampton Rich, of Ionia; H. G. Wells, of Kalamazoo; S. A. Dewey, of Lenawee; Peter White, of Marquette; W. Deming, of Montcalm; A. C. Baldwin, of Oakland; D. B. Harrington, of St. Clair; J. D. Toll, of St. Joseph; E. D. Lay, of Washtenaw; A. Miller, of Bay; Col. Dickey, of Calhoun; H. S. Shaw, of Eaton; A. W. Chapin, of Ingham; M. Shoemaker, of Jackson; R. Hilton, of Livingston; W. Grosvenor, of Monroe; H. H. Holt, of Muskegon; W. M. Terry, of Ottawa; B. O. Wilkins, of Shiawassee; J. R. Hegey, of Van Buren; G. Jerome, of Wayne.

Committee of Historians—H. G. Wells, C. C. Comstock, W. H. Goodrich; J. C. Hahns, and H. E. Seavey.

SOAP.

Some Benefactors of the Race Discovered in Michigan.

The Experiences of a Reporter Who Tried to Deal with Them.

A couple of weeks ago a subscriber in Michigan sent to this office a bundle of circulars and circular letter, on which he had indorsed:

"As you are showing up frauds, here is one."

But the reporter into whose hands the documents came didn't believe that all at once; he is a cautious man, and slow to believe ill of another, manifesting his German birth in his lack of suspicion of business-men. He looked at

THE DOCUMENTS

and read them. The first was yellow, and set forth the merits of Sherman's Improved Compound Bar Soap, which Messrs. L. S. Sherman & Co., of Marshall, Mich., owned up was "the best soap ever manufactured"; also, that it was "far superior to Babbitt's Soap," and, to cap all, that it cost "but four cents a pound to manufacture." Becoming deeply interested in this great invention, Mr. Gentzner (the reporter) read on rapidly, and found that "a boy 15 years of age can make 100 pounds in fifteen minutes." After stopping to figure out that, as he was 30 years old, he could make 200 pounds in fifteen minutes, Mr. Gentzner plunged again into the document and ascertained that Family Rights to make this S. I. C. B. Soap were "placed at the low sum of ONE DOLLAR EACH."

On turning over the yellow sheet, Mr. Gentzner was startled to learn that the same L. S. Sherman & Co., of Marshall, Mich., had found out about "The Celebrated Centennial Illuminating Oil," which they did not deny was "the best burning oil in the world; cost eight cents per gallon to make; is about to take the place of kerosene, is used by nearly 350,000 families," and has other qualities even more wonderful. Mr. Gentzner was much relieved to find that he could buy a Family Right "at the small sum of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS." Having a natural and pardonable curiosity to know how the gentlemen in Michigan "got onto" this wonderful discovery, Mr. Gentzner searched the yellow circular again, and was surprised to see how simple it was. It seems that "this celebrated oil was discovered and first invented in June, 1876, by the great French chemist and geologist, the late Dr. S. G. Montague, of Paris. Fortunately for us, being a near relative of his, we succeeded before his death in obtaining the sole right," etc. After being plunged in doubt as to how the whole firm of Sherman & Co. could be a relative of the late lamented Montague (who was of course a brother of Tigg Montague, Esq.), Mr. Gentzner turned to

THE SECOND CIRCULAR,

a green one, and was gratified to learn that the relative of the late lamented Montague had made him an offer to work for them at $75 per month, with an allowance of $50 per month for traveling expenses. Thus was merit rewarded; it was a noble act on the part of Dr. Montague's relative to offer Mr. Gentzner this position, and showed how the latter had become known for energy and honesty. This offer was qualified a trifle by the desire of the firm that is related to Dr. Montague to have Mr. Gentzner put up $10 as a kind of starter, so to speak; also, it appeared that the firm didn't pay any salaries, but allowed a man to keep what he could make. As a special inducement the firm sent a letter by the papyrograph process, offering to give the agency for a county for $5 instead of $10, and urging that the money be sent right along. Then there were certain blanks, showing how easy it was to fill out, inclose, and drop the $10 in the mail. Mr. Gentzner's first idea was to write to Sherman & Co. and offer to put up $10 to bind his honesty, if they would put up $20 with him as security that they wouldn't steal his $10. But he didn't, and, instead, flopped the green circular over and found that he could buy 100 Family Rights of the C. C. I. Oil for $40, and 100 Family Rights of the S. I. C. B. Soap for $30. But then Mr. Gentzner considered that he hadn't any surety that he would get anything for his money, and he refrained.

But, further on, Mr. Gentzner's heart leaped with joy when he found that he could get a Family Right for $1. If the soap had also been discovered by Tigg Montague's Parisian brother, it is very likely that Mr. Gentzner would have sent on $2 for both, but he preferred to lead up to the oil as it were,—to keep the C. C. I. O. as a sort of Parisian tidbit for the last, and to

BEGIN ON THE SOAP.

So he wrote the firm a letter and stated his wishes, and inclosed a dollar for his Family Right. But he felt doubtful about the people in the Post-Offices they might sequester his dollar, in which case he would get no Family Right. So Mr. Gentzner bought money-order No. 3,339 from the proper clerk, and awaited with something like impatience the arrival of his Family Right. Two days passed, then three, then a week, and no Family Right. Mr. Gentzner began to be alarmed lest the Post-Office had walked off with his dollar or his Family Right. Then he thought that perhaps Dr. Montague's wife was dead, and the firm which was her relative had suspended business to mourn for her, or perhaps the firm had just heard of the death of its uncle, Tigg Montague, and had gone to his funeral.

IN ORDER TO SEE WHAT HAD BECOME OF THE MONEY-ORDER,

Mr. Gentzner called on Assistant-Postmaster Squiers and asked him about it. Mr. Squiers very courteously sent the following letter to find out:

Postmaster, Marshall, Mich.:

POST-OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., MONEY-ORDER DEPARTMENT, Feb. 5.—Inquiries are made at this office in regard to money-order No. 3,339, issued Jan. 31, 1878, amount $1; payee, L. S. Sherman & Co.; remitter, Fr. Adolph Gentzner.

Please state on this sheet what disposition has been made of the same. An early reply is requested. Respectfully,

F. W. PALMER, Postmaster.

In due course Mr. Squiers showed the anxious Mr. Gentzner the reply, which was simply this: "Above-described order paid Feb. 2;" and this was signed, "Lewis, Assistant P. M."

Thus rudely was Mr. Gentzner's dream of a Family Right dissipated, and he was driven back to the cold and heartless corner groceryman who sold him a twelve-ounce bar for a full pound, and charged him 10 cents for it: and it wasn't Sherman's Improved Compound Bar Soap, either, but some common kind. Gentzner is a saddened man, and he has nearly repented his trusting faith in L. S. Sherman & Co., who "is a relation" of the distinguished Montague.

He told these facts yesterday to a thin, cynical, lantern-jawed, unbelieving, distrustful member of the staff, who respected not his finer feelings, but laughed a hoarse and hollow laugh at him—a laugh with contempt in it. And then he laughed at Gentzner and said:

"You are a fool to be taken in by so thin a scheme as that.

SOAP AT FOUR CENTS A POUND!

Why, that's a transparent humbug. I asked Ald. Kirk about it once, and he said that no man could make a pound of soap for that. They can make stuff for two cents a pound, but it ain't soap. The Kirks know more about soap than you or I do, or even Montague's relatives in Michigan, don't they?"

"Well, but they said they would send me a Family Ri——"

"I am ashamed of you for your greenness; why in what's his name should they send you anything? They promised you something which does not exist, and they can't carry out their promise."

"Where's my dollar, then?"

"In the pocket of Dr. Montague's relative. They may send some of the greenhorns some sort of recipe, or they may, as in your case, just simply collar the money and send nothing. The whole thing had its day about 1855, and was then shown up and died out. If you were old enough, you would remember the washing-fluid and its family rights. This is simply a revamping of an old scheme; the method of family rights lived and died before 1860. You see that the law cannot touch these fellows, because the law don't attempt to protect all the fools in all their bargains. But you agreed to pay a sum of money for a recipe, and if you get a recipe you can't get any satisfaction out of the courts. Of course the recipe won't do what is claimed for it, but the law won't protect you because you were a fool."

"Well, how am I going to get my dollar back?"

"You are not going to get it back."

"Well, then, I can show up the fellow, can't I?"

"Of course you can; you can warn the people of Michigan. Why, the firm of Sherman & Co. very likely moved out from some large city because they were being persecuted by some papers."

"Well," said Mr. Gentzner, getting up and going away, "I will send Messrs. Sherman & Co. a copy of the article about them, and they can send the Family Right to

FR. ADOLPH GENTZNER,
Local Department,
TRIBUNE Office,
Chicago.

A Monster Sled.

New Haven (Ct.) Palladium.

A new and remarkable "double-ripper," built for several gentlemen of the Bridgeport Coasting Club, will be taken to New Milford to participate in the coasting carnival. It is about thirty feet long, and has handles and troughs running the whole length. Over the front sled are wings to protect any part of the dress from interfering with the steering apparatus, and adjustable whiffletrees for horses are attached. It is guided by means of pulleys attached to the front sled. A fifteen-inch gong to ring while coasting and a powerful brake are arranged immediately behind the "steerer." The sled is strengthened by means of a truss between the small sleds. It will seat twenty-eight persons, and carry 5,000 pounds weight. The materials used are Norway and Ulster iron, cast steel, hickory, and ash, the whole being oiled, varnished, and waxed. The cost is $150. Julian H. Sterling is the builder, and its name is Pegasus.

LIFE-INSURANCE A TRAP FOR THE UNWARY

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The following table shows, in contrast, the receipts for premiums and the payments for death losses by all the companies doing business in Illinois for a period of eight years, commencing with 1869 and terminating with 1876:

In 1869 seventy-one companies took from the people of this State for premiums	$ 3,929,045
And paid for death losses	751,229
A profit of	$ 3,177,815
In 1870 seventy-six companies received	5,041,474
And paid back	848,758
A profit of	$ 4,192,716
In 1871 seventy-two companies received	4,544,232
And returned	1,081,233
A profit of	$ 3,462,999
In 1872 sixty-three companies received	4,592,579
And paid back	1,337,935
A profit of	$ 3,254,644
In 1873 fifty companies received	4,249,918
And paid back	1,504,939
A profit of	$ 2,744,979
In 1874 forty-seven companies received	3,958,397
And returned	1,446,828
A profit of	$ 2,511,569
In 1875 forty-one companies took	3,557,799
And returned	1,690,032
A profit of	$ 1,867,767
In 1876 thirty-eight companies received	3,086,881
And paid back	1,593,214
A profit of	$ 1,493,667
A recapitulation of these figures shows that the gross receipts for the eight years were	32,556,325
And the payments for death losses and matured endowments	10,254,163
Leaving a balance of	$22,302,162

In other words, the people of this State who procured insurance on their lives paid in eight years the enormous sum of thirty-two millions of dollars for the privilege of having ten millions of dollars returned to their heirs at the death of the insured. After this let no man say that life-insurance is not a blessing to mankind, a savings bank where the more you put down the less you take up.

There is one gratifying matter discovered by this statement, and that is this: that, while, in 1869, there were seventy-one companies engaged in the business of filching the earnings of the poor, in 1877 the number had been reduced to thirty-eight, or nearly one-half, thirty-three of the protectors of the widow and orphan having been forcibly compelled to abandon the field either because it had become barren of plunder or that the managers were unable to continue the business while temporarily incarcerated in the various State Penitentiaries.

In reply to "Nosam," I have only to say that, while it may be true that the four companies named have paid $60,000,000 to the heirs of deceased members, for which the insured paid but $15,000,000 in premiums, he fails to state that for this $60,000,000 the companies had received $240,000,000 in premiums. It is established by their own records that the payments for death losses average only 26 per cent of the receipts.

In eight years (from 1869 to 1876, both inclusive) fifty-seven companies received $706,025,608 for premiums, and paid out for death losses $185,423,822. Will "Nosam" please explain what became of the $531,000,000 surplus? Everybody understands that benefits occur in individual cases,—that deaths happen, and that losses are paid. This is what keeps the business alive. When a man dies, and his heirs get $5,000 from an insurance upon his life, the fact is advertised all over the country, and used to rope a dozen new men into the concern whose heirs never get anything. But nobody ever hears of the losses and failures. When it is known that out of every thirteen persons who take out insurance policies twelve of them lapse before death, and (as a rule) the payments made are forfeited, it will be easily understood where the enormous profits come from, and how these poor, oppressed corporations manage to pay to the heirs of deceased members $4 in benefits for every $1 paid in premiums. GEORGE A. SHUFELDT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Choirs, Singing Schools, Societies,
SHOULD USE
The Salutation ($12.00 per doz.), or Zion ($12.00 per doz.), or The Encore ($7.50 per doz.), or Perkins' Singing School ($6.75 doz.) or Johnson's Chorus Choir Instruction Book ($12.00 per doz.).

The first two are first-class Church Music Books, by L. O. Emerson and W. O. Perkins, and have full instructive courses. The last three are fitted especially for Singing Schools by the very best talent. Now for a spirited Winter and Spring Singing Class!

Also give new interest to the year's practice by getting up one of our 40 CANTATAS (send for circulars). Five of them are:

Belshazzar,	Butterfield.	$1.25
Don Munio,	Dudley Buck.	1.50
Joseph's Bondage,	Chadwick.	1.25
Prodigal Son,	Sullivan.	1.25
Walpurgis Night,	Mendelssohn.	.80

Belshazzar and Joseph's Bondage are dramatized, and are splendid Musical Dramas.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
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DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE
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TO RENT.
Apply to WM. C. DOW,
Room 8 Tribune Building.

POROUS PLASTERS.

THEY COULD SEE IT.

It was so apparent to the Centennial jurors, when they came to compare Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster with other porous plasters on exhibition, that it was greatly superior to any of them, and they were forced by their own convictions to give to the manufacturers of it the highest and only award of merit over all others. Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster was invented to overcome the only objection ever found to the old and hitherto popular porous plaster, that of slow action. Benson's Capcine Plaster acts at once, relieves pain immediately, and cures where others will not even relieve. While possessing the above remarkable qualities, it is absolutely free from the lead poisons that many other plasters are found by analysis to contain. Sold everywhere.

SEE That the Word CAPCINE IS CUT THROUGH Each Plaster.

Lame Back! BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER is the best remedy for a lame or painful back, or weakness of the back, ever invented or known. It soothes, it strengthens, it cures, where other porous plasters and all liniments fail.

SHOES.

BURT'S SHOES THEY ARE THE BEST. Ask your Dealer for them.

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

SAVE YOUR HAIR TO LEARN HOW TO DO IT READ AND HEED WHAT FOLLOWS.

SAVE YOUR HAIR.—The laws of Health and Longevity demand it, the customs of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in every way.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR.—It is the surpassing crown of glory, and for the loss of it there is no compensation.

CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR.—For by no other means can it be saved and beautified.

LYON'S KATHAIRON,

Discovered thirty-five years ago by Prof. Lyon, of Yale, is the most perfect preparation in the world for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Kathairon will positively prevent grayness, and will restore new hair to bald heads, if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

It actually performs these seeming miracles, of which the following is

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I had been entirely bald for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair.
COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A.

In every important respect the Kathairon is absolutely incomparable. It is unequaled
1. To Cure Baldness.
2. To Restore Gray Hair.
3. To Remove Dandruff.
4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND.—The Kathairon is no sticky paste of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's toilet outfit is complete without Lyon's Kathairon.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—OPERA.
GRAND ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA.
MAX STRAKOSCH, Director.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock, Verdi's Great Masterwork,
AIDA. AIDA. AIDA.
With Superb Scenery, New Costumes, Grand Mise en Scene, Military Band on Stage, Grand Ballet. 100 Auxiliaries.
M'LLE MARIE ROZE (first time) as .....Aida.
MISS CARY as .....Amneris.
Graff, Verdi, Conly, Gottschalk, Wilkie.
Musical Director.....S. Behrens.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, first time this season,
MIGNON,
With the following distribution of characters:
MISS C. L. KELLOGG as Filina. | M'LLE MARIE ROZE as Mignon. | MISS A. L. CARY as Federico.
Tom Karl, Conly, Gottschalk, Barili.
Tuesday, Feb. 12—Debut of Miss N. Hart—NORMA.
Wednesday, Feb. 13—DON GIOVANNI.
☞ ADMISSION, $1.00. Reserved Seats, $2.00 and $2.50, according to location. Family Circle, 75 cts.
Seats secured at Box Office.
Librettos for sale at Box Office.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
(Late Adelphi.)
J. H. HAVERLY.....Proprietor and Manager.
Greatest Saturday Matinee and Night.
DANITES—FINER STYLE THAN EVER.
Cast, scenery, effects, etc., far superior to first production at this great popular Theatre. The gifted American artists, MR. McKEE RANKIN and MISS KITTY BLANCHARD, in Mr. Joaquin Miller's pure American drama, THE DANITES. MR. LOUIS ALDRICH, MR. C. T. PARSLOE, Vining Bowers, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, and a wonderful strong cast. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2:30.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS. SATURDAY, ONLY MATINEE BABY.
LAST NIGHTS OF BARNEY THE BARON.
JOHN DILLON as WILLIE ST. PAUL, BARRNEY O'TOOLE
J. H. McVicker as Tracey Coach; Roland Reed as Magnus; Harry Pearson as St. Paul.
Next Week—PARTY BY NAME OF JOHNSON, and PAUL PRY.
Shortly to be produced, in grand style—THE TWO ORPHANS.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
This Afternoon and Evening, Last Times of the Popular Comedian, MR. DENMAN THOMPSON, as
JOSHUA WHITCOMB,
assisted by the beautiful little Actress, MISS JULIA WILSON. Monday Night, Feb. 11.—Nick Roberts' HUMPTY-DUMPTY and Pantomime and Specialty Troupe.

COLISEUM.
NOVELTY THEATRE..........No. 87 Clark-st.
The only Variety Theatre in Chicago. Engagement extraordinary for this week only of the Celestial Wonders,
JACKITS-CHY'S JAPS
Six in number, and the original LITTLE ALL RIGHT, in conjunction with 20 Star Specialty Artists. 20.

GROCERIES.

COME TO THE GREAT SALE OF GROCERIES.

Cut Loaf Sugar, per lb.	10½
Granulated, per lb.	9½
A Standard, per lb.	9
A, per lb.	8¾
Ex. C, per lb.	8
New Orleans, per lb.	7¼
New Orleans, per lb.	6½
Good Table Syrup, 5-gal. kegs	$2.75
Best New Orleans Molasses, per gal.	60
Raisins, London Layers, 25-lb. boxes	2.25
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	8
Dried Apples, per lb.	6
Dried Apples, fancy sliced, per lb.	10
Dried Peaches, per lb.	8
Dried Peaches, pared, per lb.	15
Dried Cherries, pitted, per lb.	20
Dried Blackberries, per lb.	10
Dried Pears, per lb.	15
Dried Whortleberries, per lb.	15

Hickson's Cash Grocery House,
113 East Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

WEED SEWING MACHINES
"ARE THE BEST."
Ask to see them, or address
WEED S. M. CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois,
273 THIRTIETH-ST., Chicago,
Between Wabash and Michigan-avs.
The Woman's Free Dispensary connected with this institution is open every Wednesday and Saturday from 11 to 1 o'clock for the gratuitous treatment of Diseases of Women.

MEDICAL.

TAMAR INDIEN (Universally prescribed by the Faculty).—A Laxative, Refreshing, and Medicated Fruit Lozenge, for the immediate relief and effectual cure of Constipation, Headaches, Bile, Hemorrhoids, etc. Tamar (unlike pills and the usual purgatives), is agreeable to take and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Sold by all chemists.

SEWING MACHINES.

The only Sewing Machine practically used at the extraordinary speed of One Thousand to Eighteen Hundred stitches per minute, in the manufacture of every kind of Overwear and Underwear, is the Wheeler & Wilson. The same qualities that enable it to withstand this severe test, and make it more economical for manufacturers, recommend it for the family. Rotary motion insures ease of movement, with greatly increased durability. If you desire clean, beautiful work, an easy-running, beautiful, and thoroughly-made Machine, see the New Wheeler & Wilson, No. 8, 155 State-st., Chicago, Illinois.

TEAS.

COME TO THE GREAT SALE OF TEAS.

	per lb.	5 pounds, per lb.
JAPAN or OOLONG	.30	25
	.40	35
	.50	45
	.60	55
Finest imported	.70	65
GUNPOWDER or YOUNG HYSON	.30	25
	.40	35
	.50	45
	.60	55
	.70	65
Finest imported	.80	75

The above are from the stock of a Bankrupt Importer, and are from 10 to 20 per cent less than jobbers' prices.

Hickson's Cash Grocery House,
113 East Madison-st.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

From RANSOM DEXTER, M. A., M. D., Professor of Zoology, Comparative and Human Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15, 1877.

Messrs. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER:
Having used your "Common-Sense Truss" in my practice for over ten years, having known of its adoption by the Board of Surgeons of the United States Army, of its having received the highest award at the American Centennial Exhibition, of its adoption and use by several of the Royal Families of Europe, and having examined almost every device of the kind, I feel at liberty to say that its pivot and ball and socket joints, set screws, correct retaining force, superior workmanship, etc., are all a competent surgeon could wish, and it is worthy the term "Common-Sense Truss."
RANSOM DEXTER.

Trusses of all kinds, Silk Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, etc., manufactured by BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, Office 60 State-st., one door north of Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

LEGAL.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—IN THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, in chancery: John N. Denison and John W. Brooks vs. the Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company, and also Charles I. Bowditch, Wm. G. Weld, and C. J. Morrill on their intervention. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of the said Court entered of record in said cause on the fourth (4) day of December, A. D. 1877, I, Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery of said Court, and as such Master, at the hour of ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, the ninth (9th) day of March, 1878, at the front door of the building now used by said Court as a Court-House, known as the Republic Life Building, numbers 157 to 163 LaSalle street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, will sell as directed in said decree, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said decree, and particularly described as follows, to-wit: All the railroad of the said Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company made or to be made, extending from Joliet, in the County of Will, to Forreston, in the County of Ogle, in said State of Illinois, including right of way therefor, road-bed, superstructure, iron, ties, chairs, splices, bolts, nuts, spikes, all the lands and depot grounds, station-houses, depots, viaducts, bridges, timber, and materials, and property purchased for the construction of said railroad, all the engines, tenders, cars, and machinery, all kinds of rolling stock owned by said Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company acquired for or to be used upon said railroad, and all the franchises and rights of the said Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company relating thereto, and all property acquired by virtue thereof, including side-tracks, turnouts, machine-shops, tools, implements, and personal property used on or along the line of said railroad, and all property acquired by said Company since the execution of said mortgage in and relating to said railroad, together with all and singular the tenements and appurtenances thereto belonging, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, and interest whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of said Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company of in and to the same and all other property, rights, and franchises, and things whatsoever which were intended to be conveyed by said mortgage now in the hands or under the control or authority of the Receiver appointed in this cause, and all property acquired by purchase or otherwise by said Receiver during the pendency of this suit for use in connection with such railroad, and which shall be at the time of said sale in his possession, or to which he shall be entitled, together as one entire property, and not in separate parcels. Unpaid bonds and coupons secured by the mortgage foreclosed in said cause may be received by the Master from the purchaser in lieu of cash in part payment of the purchase-money in the manner, to the extent, and upon the terms authorized by the said decree, and for the character and terms of sale, and time and mode of payment, reference is had to said decree of record in said cause in said Court.

February 4, 1878. HENRY W. BISHOP,
Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Norther District of Illinois.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1877.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Third National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that the same must be presented to Huntington W. Jackson, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed. JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Only Direct Line to France.
General Transatlantic Company.
Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Wed., Feb. 6, 8 a. m.
AMERIQUE, Delord..........Wed., Feb. 20, 8 a. m.
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Wed., March 6, 7 a. m.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):
TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35.
Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils.
LOUIS DE DEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway,
or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Thursday, Feb. 7
STATE OF LOUISIANA..........Thursday, Feb. 14
First cabin $55 and $70, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates, currency. Second Cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.
J. WARRACK, Manager,
124 Washington-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
New York and Glasgow.
BOLIVIA, Feb. 9, 10 a m | DEVONIA, Feb. 23, 10 am
VICTORIA, Feb. 16, 6 a m | ANCHORIA, Mch 2, 3 p m
New York to London direct.
ANGLIA, Feb. 13, 6 a. m. | AUSTRALIA, Feb. 27 2 pm
Cabins, $55 to $70. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS,
New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.
ERIN..........Saturday, Jan. 19—3 p. m.
QUEEN..........Saturday, Jan. 26—11 a. m.
To London.
CANADA..........Thursday, Jan. 24—9½ a. m.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $28. Drafts for £1 upward issued at very low rates. Apply to
P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

North German Lloyd.
The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.

FLOUR.

COME TO THE GREAT SALE OF GROCERIES.

Flour, best Winter Wheat, St. Louis, per brl	$7.00
Flour, best Minnesota Spring Wheat, per brl	6.00
Flour, best Minnesota Patent, per brl	8.50
Flour, good Minnesota Patent, per brl	7.50
Flour, best Rye, per brl	3.50
Boss Baking Powder, per lb	25
Soda Crackers, common, per lb	5
Soda Crackers, best, 3 lbs. for	20
Oyster Crackers, best, 3 lbs. for	20
Oatmeal Crackers, best, per lb	8
Graham Crackers, best, per lb	8
Ginger Snaps, best, per lb	10
Kennedy's Fancy Mixed Crackers	15
Hemp, Rape, and Canary Seeds, 3 lbs. for	25
Lard, 20-lb. pails	1.80
Hams, sugar-cured, per lb	10
German Mottled Soap, best, 60 bars, per box	3.25

Hickson's Cash Grocery House,
113 East Madison-st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bGeneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Downer's Grove Passenger	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota & Streator Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	*10:40 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Passenger	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Omaha Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Texas Fast Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	§ 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 4:35 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:20 p. m.
aCairo, New Orl'ns & Texas Ex	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	† 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p. m.	* 6:40 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	‡ 5:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
" " Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
" " Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Judge Bangs yesterday received a letter from Washington, advising him to begin proceedings again to recover about $20,000 from the bondsmen of the late Maj. J. H. Kinzie, a Paymaster in the army.

An engrossed copy of the resolutions of condolence of the First Ward Republican Club on the death of Senator Morton has been neatly framed and will be sent to the widow of the deceased statesman in a day or two.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 40 degrees; 10 a. m., 40; 12 m., 40; 3 p. m., 37; 8 p. m., 33. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.59; 8 p. m., 29.65.

Thursday evening Michael Ryan, a switchman on the Northwestern Railroad, while at work near the transfer-house was squeezed between a car and the house, and was so seriously injured about the chest that his life is despaired of. He was removed to his home on Jefferson street near Sixteenth.

Arrangements for adjusting the oppressive debt upon All-Saints' Episcopal Church (the Rev. H. G. Perry's) of this city are being made. The mortgage sale is withheld, pending further effort of the Bishop, Rector, and others requisitely to reduce the amount with promise of success at no remote period.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon Mrs. Caren Olburg, who hung herself at No. 50 Marion place, while in a fit of temporary insanity; upon Mrs. Marie Bundiger, at the corner of Halsted and Twenty-second streets, who died of puerperal fever; and upon Katherine Koch, at the corner of Halsted and Lake streets, who died of cancer in the stomach.

The South Town Board met yesterday afternoon, Justice Wallace in the chair. Collector Kimball suggested the employment of counsel to aid him in the bank cases, and, on motion, it was decided to let the Supervisor exercise his discretion in the matter. The salaries of the Deputy-Collectors were fixed at the same per diem as last year—$5—as were also those of the Chief Clerk and Cashier—$10 a day each.

Yesterday afternoon an informal reception was tendered Miss Marie Roze-Mapleson and her husband at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Clemons, No. 47 South Carpenter street. About forty ladies and gentlemen were present. The honors of the occasion were done by Mr. Perkins, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Clemons. The former is a brother of the late Jule Perkins, of this city, who was the first husband of Mlle. Roze.

Judge Otis, Receiver of the State Savings Bank, stated yesterday that he should judge they were on the last half of the bank-books, which they are balancing up. As soon as the Bayard compromise is fixed up the Receiver will begin to pay the dividend, and he thinks this will be in the course of two weeks. No attention will be paid to the fact that the books have not all been balanced in the payment of the dividend. The Third National has paid out on its dividend, up to last night, $395,000 of its $443,000, and the Central National has paid $50,000 of its $80,000.

The Board of Trustees of the new Eastern Insane Asylum at Kankakee met yesterday at the Palmer House. There were present J. H. Clough, William Reddick, W. T. Murphy, Secretary Fred H. Wines, of the State Board of Charities, and H. C. Clark, of Kankakee, Secretary of the Board. The only business transacted was the preparation of an advertisement for proposals for certain buildings decided upon, for which the plans have already been accepted. The bids will be opened on the 19th inst. in Kankakee, where the Board of Trustees will meet for that purpose.

It appears from the opinions filed at Ottawa that there is to be a new trial of the libel suit of Miss Early vs. the *Times*. This matter has now stretched over nearly four years. The alleged libel was committed early in 1874, and suit was brought soon afterwards. In April of 1875 a trial was had, and a verdict rendered for plaintiff. A new trial was ordered, and the case was again heard in May of the same year, when a verdict was rendered of $25,000 for plaintiff, which was subsequently reduced by consent of both sides to $15,000. The matter was taken up to the Supreme Court, and, in July of 1876, the decision was affirmed. Application was subsequently made for a rehearing, which was granted, and now comes another decision, reversing and remanding the case, it is believed on the ground of excessive damages and the admission of some improper testimony.

TEMPERANCE MASS-MEETING.

The West-Side Red-Ribbon Club was to have held a mass-meeting at Tammany Hall, corner of Lincoln and Indiana streets, last evening, and so was the Citizens' League. When it was found that both organizations were billed for the same hall the same evening, it was agreed that they should unite and hold a joint meeting. The meeting was opened by Mr. Monroe, the President of the Red Ribbons. A song was sung by the quartette, and then, on motion, Mr. Andrew Paxton, of the Citizens' League, was invited to take the chair. He made an opening speech, in which he narrated the experience of the League during the four months in which it had been in operation, and told what had been accomplished. Among other things, he stated that there had been nine saloons closed through the efforts of the Association.

When the Chairman closed, he called upon Mr. E. F. Cook to speak. The latter took the platform and made a strong speech, in which he brought out many instances which had met his observation during his practice in the Police Courts, and brought down the house several times.

Justices Scully and Morrison also addressed the meeting, after which a vigilance committee was appointed for the district, invitations were extended to those present to sign the pledge and join the Red-Ribbon Club, and the meeting adjourned.

FATHER COOSEMANS.

The solemn funeral rites over the remains of the Rev. Ferdinand Coosemans, S. J., will take place in the Church of the Holy Family, West Twelfth street, at 9 o'clock this morning. It is expected that a large number of the priests of the city will be in attendance. The remains will be taken by the evening train to St. Louis for interment in the Jesuit cemetery at Florissant. Father Coosemans was born in Brussels, Belgium, Feb. 5, 1822, and, therefore, was a few days over 56 years of age at the time of his death. He was received into the Jesuit Order as a novice in 1840, when he made his first vows, which were renewed on his formal admission to the Society, Oct. 30, 1842. He was ordained priest by the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Vandevelde, in St. Louis, in 1851, and at once entered on the career of zealous professorial and priestly labors, which ended only with his life. He was engaged for several years after his ordination teaching in various colleges of his Order in the South and Southwest. The 2d of October, 1854, he was appointed Rector of the College at Bardstown, Ky., which office he held until 1857, after which he retired to the Jesuit novitiate at Florissant, near St. Louis, and for a short time subsequently was engaged in active missionary labors. The 15th of January, 1859, he became President of the St. Louis University, at St. Louis, and continued in office until the 16th of July, 1862. He was Provincial of the Order for the Western Province from 1862 to 1871, and was subsequently chosen for the first President of St. Ignatius College in this city, which position he held from 1871 to 1873, when his impaired health forced him to relinquish the office.

POLITICAL.

A meeting of a few of the lights of the so-called Workingmen's party was held in a dim saloon in the Fifth Ward last evening. The meeting was a close-communion affair, and its purpose seemed to be to confer as to what was necessary to be done to push forward to success and gobble up the offices in the coming city election. All that was done was talk, but it was plain that they were full of expectations, and that they were sanguine of accomplishing great things in the way of getting control of the City Government. "One thing we have to recommend us," said one in an informal way, "is, we have cut loose from the Communists, our connection with whom has heretofore been our greatest drawback." This caused another to speak up and say that "the darkies are all with us, and all we have to do is to lead 'em on a little." Another was satisfied that a great revolution had taken place since the last election, and that they would have everything their own way; and still another, full of enthusiasm, said the Fifth Ward was all right, and, to back up his opinion, said that last fall the Democrats spent $14,000 in the ward and the Republicans about the same, and yet the Workingmen came very near carrying it. Condensing their hopes, and taking in all that was heard, the Workingmen expect to carry twelve out of the eighteen wards in the spring election. The wards are the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth. The carrying of these wards, however, is only a part of their programme, and only regarded really as their starting point, for next fall they expect, on the strength of the spring success, to sweep the county, and a year hence the country.

The Democrats of the Sixth Ward were to have held a meeting in Sack's Hall, corner of Twentieth and Brown streets, last evening, for the purpose of organizing permanently under the new Tammany auspices. Judge Forrester was on hand to assist in the movement, and several leading Democrats of the ward put in an appearance, but the storm kept the rank and file away; so that it was decided to postpone the meeting until next week, when another effort will be made.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—The Hon. John Fitzgerald and Col. R. C. Cushing, Nebraska; the Hon. W. S. Osborn, Quincy; Col. C. K. Peir, Fond du Lac; the Hon. John Gordon, Duluth; Frank Sibley, Buffalo; George E. Rix, Keokuk; F. W. Rogers, New York; L. H. Trask, Kalamazoo; C. B. Dean, Dubuque; Eugene Shaw, Eau Claire; C. E. Miller, Kentucky; T. J. Perry, Detroit. ...*Sherman House*—H. B. Hopkins, Peoria; the Hon. C. H. Chillis, Boston; J. L. Mott and John Reid, New York; W. G. Coleman, Jacksonville; W. R. Matthews, De Pere, Wis.; Walter Kensley, London, Eng.; J. A. Chandler, Houghton; Robert Kerr, Toronto. ...*Palmer House*—J. G. Kelly, Philadelphia; W. R. Berth, New York; C. C. Delaster, St. Paul; C. H. Potter, Milwaukee; W. W. Eastman, Minneapolis; H. B. Hunt, Kansas City; the Hon. N. K. Wilton, Louisville; T. P. Barry, Cincinnati; F. B. Spear, Marquette; J. H. Stone, Port Huron. ...*Grand Pacific*—D. Kenyon, Buffalo; N. O. Ross and Rufus Magee, Logansport; L. P. Burt, New Bedford; S. S. Jack, Pittsburg; C. E. Tripp, Cleveland; L. B. Ray, Morris; Judge James Grant, Davenport; John W. Bunn, Springfield; Attorney-General J. K. Edsall, Springfield; G. Matthews, Louisville.

VALENTINE SCRIP.

DEARBORN PARK AND THE LAKE-FRONT.

In a Washington dispatch to THE TRIBUNE of yesterday it was stated that the Commissioner of the Land-Office would give a decision in a few days in regard to the Valentine scrip, allowing the claim of Valentine himself, and permitting him to locate scrip on Dearborn Park and the Lake-Front, but ignoring the claims of the other holders of this scrip. The reason for the distinction was not stated, so a reporter, in endeavoring to find one, consulted an attorney who is familiar with the matter.

"How do you account for it?" he asked the legal gentleman.

"If it is true," said he, "the decision is probably based on the ground that the scrip can be located only upon unoccupied and unappropriated land belonging to the United States. The Commissioner may take that view. I do not think it is sound by any manner of means. All the other ground is occupied, and the United States parted with its right, title, and interest in it years ago. I don't think there is any pretense for saying that the Government has any legal and equitable title in any of the land on which it is attempted to locate the scrip. It may be said, on the strength of Judge Drummond's decision, that the United States still holds a legal title to Dearborn Park and the ground lying between Randolph and Madison streets, east of Michigan avenue. He held that it did; that the Government merely dedicated the land to public use for the purpose specified on the plat—it was to be forever kept vacant; that that didn't vest the title in the city or State, but that the title remained in the Government, subject to that dedication. It was a common-law dedication."

"Do you think the decision of the Commissioner will stand?"

"No. There is an appeal to the Secretary of the Interior. A patent cannot be issued without his approval."

"WHAT WERE THE CIRCUMSTANCES attending the platting of this property?"

"In 1824 the land in fractional Sec. 10, south of the river, was set apart at the request of the Secretary of War by the Commissioner of the General Land Office as a military reservation, and it was thereby reserved from sale. In 1839, the land being no longer needed for military purposes, the Secretary of War, acting under authority derived from certain acts of Congress, appointed Mr. Burchard an agent to lay out the whole property into blocks and lots with a view to selling it. Burchard came to Chicago and made a plat of the Fort Dearborn Addition, and the lots and blocks, except the park, were afterwards sold as they were represented on that plat. The eastern boundary of the fractional section, as represented on the map, was the lake, and some of the lots abutted on it. It has been claimed that the Secretary had not sufficient authority from Congress to lay out the addition, or to sell the land; but it has been recently decided by one of the Circuit Courts of the United States—the opinion is reported in Hughes, page 138, and the case is the United States vs. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company—that, under the act of March 3, 1819, authorizing the Secretary of War to sell such military sites belonging to the United States as may have been found or become useless for military purposes, and under the act of April 28, 1838, authorizing the President to sell forts, arsenals, dock-yards, lighthouses, or any other property held by the United States for like purposes, the Secretary of War did have authority to make sales of property situated as this property was. And, furthermore, the act of the Secretary of War in this instance has been repeatedly recognized by Congress as a valid act. I do not think, therefore, it would be possible to impeach any of the titles which have been derived from the Secretary of War to any of the lots in the Fort Dearborn Addition. To the park, under Judge Drummond's decision, the Government has merely a naked title, subject to the right of the public to the ground. Other jurists have thought, however, that the United States has no title left in that ground—that, when it was dedicated to public uses, the fee didn't pass to the city, but, under the statute relating to town plots, it passed to the State. If the land is diverted, the owners of adjoining property, I think, could recover damages, if they believed they sustained any."

"Why should the Commissioner make a distinction in this matter?" said the reporter to

CORPORATION-COUNSEL BONFIELD.

"The claims are different."

"Explain."

"The scrip held by Blanchard is sought to be located on the accretions to Sec. 15, and that held by Britton, Gray, and Drummond they seek to locate on accretions to Sec. 10. They base the legality of their claims and their right to a patent under the Talcott survey of 1836 on the ground that that was a survey of land lying to the east of fractional Secs. 10 and 15; that it was land property surveyed under the laws of the United States; that it was unoccupied and unappropriated in law at the date of location by the holders of the scrip, and that it is not and never was an accretion to fractional Secs. 10 and 15. The scrip held by Valentine he seeks to locate on Dearborn Park, and the public ground east of Michigan avenue, between Randolph and Madison streets, and he claims that the agent of the War Department, Burchard, had no authority to reserve for sale any land in the Fort Dearborn Addition,—that it should all have been sold; and that under the act of 1819, under which the survey was made, and the platting done, and the land sold, there was no power to sell a military reservation acquired subsequent to the passage of the act of 1819; that authority was given to sell only the military reservations acquired previous to the passage of that act. If that position is true he would have a right to locate his scrip on any part of Fort Dearborn Addition,—that occupied by private individuals as well as that to which the city claims it has an equitable title."

"Do you think the Commissioner intends to decide in the way intimated?"

"No, because we have had no notice of it. The matter has never been submitted to him for decision, though briefs have been filed by both sides. He will undoubtedly decide the claims of Blanchard, Britton, Gray, and Drummond, but, before a decision is given on the Dearborn Park locations, notice will be given the city. The other locations affect 'Talcott Island' only,—east of fractional 10,—a little over twenty-six acres, and about twelve acres of the 'island,' east of Sec. 15. Baumgarten's location is east of the Talcott survey in Sec. 10. These are the claims that have been submitted to the Commissioner on arguments and briefs, and they do not affect Dearborn Park, except as to the city's claim that the made land in Sec. 10, between Madison and Randolph streets, is a part of the Dearborn Park reservation, or the public ground."

ANTI-TEMPERATE.

THE GERMAN SALOON-KEEPERS ENTER THE FIELD.

Yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, a largely-attended meeting of German saloon-keepers was held at No. 173 Clark street, for the purpose of organizing an association to counteract the present temperance movement. Charles Wehe presided. Gen. Lieb and his *Demokrat* were present, and so was McNally, who is supposed to control his own vote, but no other. A member from the Committee of Five appointed at a previous meeting announced his views upon the selling-of-liquors-to-minors question. He favored a limit, but he thought a boy 17 or 18 years of age, having sense enough to know good from evil, should be allowed to drink what, where, and when he pleased.

A motion was made to make the temporary organization permanent.

Mr. Mattern said that they had only twenty-eight members enrolled.

Mr. Miller favored first making an enrollment of those present, preparing a constitution and by-laws, and not starting this thing permanently. He believed in mature deliberation, and that the necessary committees should be first appointed.

One of the gentlemen wanted the proceedings also conducted in English.

The suggestor was called to order.

Mr. Mattern wanted to pay his quarter before he said anything.

It was moved that those who desired could join. There was an attempt to exclude the native element, as not being necessary to this organization.

Mr. Miller made a speech against excluding the Americans or any other nationality.

The Chair stated that the objects of the Association included all who were willing to pay the fee of 25 cents. There was no question of nationality.

A list of the members was read, and all desiring to join were invited to come up to the platform. About ninety or 100 joined, mostly Germans. That concluded

THE BUSINESS OF THE MEETING

On motion, the temporary organization was continued another week.

Adolph Mueller moved that a committee of seven on constitution and by-laws be appointed, which was carried. Messrs. Texis, Frank Schubert, Feldkamp, Albert Miller, Philip Dieder, George Freidenberg, and President Wehe were selected as the Committee. A motion was made to add an additional member from the Scandinavian and American elements. George Cvachoucek, a Bohemian, was added, but there was a hitch upon the others, and, as a finality, Louis Schwuchow was chosen.

Mr. Cvachoucek wanted to know what they were doing, or why they had gathered together. Mr. Rubens was then called forward to explain the object of the meeting.

Mr. Rubens is not a saloon-keeper, but a young lawyer of Communistic tendencies. He explained the State law in regard to the sale of liquors to minors. He said that a league to enforce this law had been organized recently on the West Side, under the leadership of Justice Morrison. He held that this movement originated with the Puritanical element. The temperance question was wholly one of politics, and they should not lose sight of that. He was not a politician, and he only came to explain to them the law governing the sale of liquors. He held that the movement against the sale of liquors to minors was something more than that. It aimed at organizing a new temperance movement, by enlisting parents, and then agitating the Sunday question. He alluded to Emery Storrs, and said that he had let the cat out of the bag at the meeting in Farwell Hall, when he said that he was in favor of closing every saloon in Chicago. He (Rubens) advocated organization. He did not believe that any one present favored the sale of liquors to young boys, but he was opposed to temperance people sailing under false colors. It was simply a question of civil liberty to them.

A man named Eckhart echoed Mr. Rubens' sentiment.

It was moved that any suits which might be brought for violation of the law in regard to the sale of liquor to minors be defended by the Association out of the funds in its treasury. This was referred to the Special Committee. The matter of renting a hall was left to the old Hall Committee, who were requested to see Mr. Michael Brand and endeavor to procure the use of his hall, rent free.

"Bummel" Mueller stated that they had only 122 names on their roll, out of 2,800 licensed saloons in the city, and they wanted them to remember that they were yet in the minority. He moved that lists be left in convenient saloons in various parts of the city, and that all saloon-keepers be requested to put down their names and their quarters likewise.

A desultory discussion followed upon the admission of liquor-dealers and brewers. The Chair held that they could not exclude those people from their gatherings since their interests were too much interwoven.

Miller said that he paid for his beer and liquors, and, if the liquor-dealers or brewers had any interest in their deliberations, they would have been present to-day.

A motion to admit the brewers and liquor-dealers was laid on the table.

Another desultory discussion took place upon nothing in particular. The Chair was opposed to any parliamentary rulings.

Mr. Entresen moved that they employ two attorneys to help the Committee prepare a constitution and to defend any suits that might arise. This met with a determined opposition. Messrs. Rubens and Gibbs were engaged to advise with the Committee, however.

Mr. Eiser moved that the brewers and liquor dealers be invited to their next meeting.

The Committee on Constitution was instructed to report at the next meeting, to be held Friday afternoon. The treasury receipts yesterday were $24.25, and $7 at the last meeting, of which $7 had been spent.

Lawyer Gibbs, with mustache and goatee, armed cap-a-pie, then moved up to the front, and proceeded to elucidate his principles on temperance. His was a bid for patronage entirely. He regarded the clause against selling liquor to minors as unjust. He also regarded liquor-selling as a legitimate business, which was licensed, but which was unjustly injured by ordinances enacted after the saloon-keeper had paid for his license. He thanked the meeting for calling upon him. After transacting some other routine business the meeting adjourned.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

of the Chicago University met again yesterday afternoon in the club-room of the Tremont House, and transacted the business which would have been transacted Thursday evening had there been a quorum when they were ready to act. The Hon. Thomas Hoyne presided at the meeting yesterday afternoon, and there was a quite full attendance of Trustees. The first thing done was to accept the resignation of Prof. Abernethy, as President of the University, and to elect the Rev. Galusha Anderson to that office. Dr. Anderson feelingly expressed his thanks for the honor conferred, but stated that, previous to his entering upon the duties of the office, he must be relieved of his present pastoral charge. He spoke hopefully of the future of the University, and stated that it was his intention to administer its affairs with economy, and, he hoped, acceptably to the Board and all interested in its success.

Prof. Abernethy was requested to continue in office until Dr. Anderson could personally assume the discharge of its duties, and expressed his willingness to comply with the request.

The office of Chancellor was then abolished, the Governor of the State being ex-officio Chancellor.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of W. F. Coolbaugh, a member of the Board, were read and adopted.

Mr. O. W. Barrett, Chairman of the Finance Committee, made a statement of receipts and expenditures during the past year. The former amounted to $13,000, exclusive of donations, and the latter to $16,000.

The resignation of Mr. Henry Greenebaum, as Treasurer, was read and accepted, and Mr. J. F. Gillett elected to that office.

Messrs. J. F. Gillett, Wirt Dexter, Henry Strong, and Alonzo Abernethy were elected Trustees to fill the vacancies existing in the Board.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. O. W. Barrett, J. A. Smith, and the Rev. Dr. Anderson, was chosen to revise the rules of the Board.

The compromise proposition to pay the Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company $100,000 within a year was then taken up and formally adopted, and the details of the plan to raise the money left to the Finance Committee.

The Board then adjourned.

The Trustees feel very confident that they will be able to raise the $100,000 by means of subscriptions and pledges within the time allowed, after which the University will be free from debt, and the financial embarrassments under which it has labored for the past few years be removed, it is hoped, for all time. Dr. Anderson has taken the position all along, it is understood, that he would not accept the office of President unless assured that every possible effort would be made to pay off the $100,000 and free the institution from its burdensome debts. The fact that he accepts the office, and will enter upon its duties as soon as he can sever his relations with the Second Baptist Church, would seem to indicate that he has received full assurances on that subject.

RECORDER BROCKWAY.

HIS CLAIM FOR EXTRA COMPENSATION.

"What is your opinion," said a reporter to Mr. James P. Root yesterday, "as to the claim of Recorder Brockway for the $1,000 extra compensation for the abstract work?"

"When I was County-Attorney," said Mr. Root, "I drew the original resolution granting the extra compensation, and submitted it to the County Board, and it pleased them all. While those abstracts which are recorded there, or certified copies of them, cannot be in and of themselves evidence, yet they are a matter of convenience, or starting-point to people to get information, and they are getting to be used as abstracts. The abstract men were and are charging very high prices for abstracts, and if I can't get the original abstract of a subdivision, I can go to the Recorder's office, examine the records there, and obtain information which will help me to find the original. The law does not require those abstracts to be recorded, but designates what may be recorded. They cannot be used in evidence, nor can certified copies of them, because the law don't make them evidence. The Recorder can refuse to record them, but it would be the height of absurdity not to pay him for this work and thereby cut it off after so many hundreds and thousands of those abstracts have been recorded and the people have been saved millions of dollars. Inasmuch as it is putting extra work on Recorder Brockway,—work which the law don't require,—they ought to pay him a respectable compensation, and I don't think $1,000 is any too much. The County Board's refusal to do it looks to me as if they were trying to make a little cheap capital for themselves on the score of economy."

"It is supposed, you know," said the reporter, "that there is another reason, namely: that the Recorder won't let the Board run his office."

"If the community would only take certain members of the County Board, and the people they want to get in there, and lock them up and turn the key on them until their terms of office have expired, it's my opinion it would do the community a great deal of good. Why, just suppose they should require me, as Recorder of the county, to superintend the poor for the convenience of the public. They ought to pay me, of course. Now, Brockway isn't doing this particular service as Recorder, but is merely there as a custodian. What he does is for the common benefit of the citizens, and he ought to be paid a reasonable compensation for it. Just to illustrate how much benefit this work confers on the citizens, I will mention one case. I had occasion about two years ago to pass on a long title, and the fellow was going to borrow some money on a piece of property. I went to the abstract office and found it would cost me $300 to get the abstract. It occurred to me that I might find something in the Recorder's office. I went over there, hunted through his indices,—and he had gotten up some nice ones, too,—and do you know that I found what I wanted, got a certified copy, and it only cost me $2 or $3 for an entire abstract of that property from the Government down. And I got track of the original in that way. I took the certified copy to the parties, who examined it, and were satisfied with it. I told them where they could find the original, and I think the lawyer did go and find the original. The idea that the County Board should stop this, simply because they are higgling for $1,000 and because they can't control the office, is absurd. If they don't want to pay him extra for the work, let them repeal that resolution and stop benefiting the public. As it is, it simply puts additional work on him,—night work, too, for he has to employ time which he doesn't need to put in on his ordinary duties. The salary of $3,000 is only for such duties as are required of him by law, and if he does any other duties which are put upon him, involving an extra outlay of time, and which as mere Recorder he wouldn't be required to give, there is no earthly reason why the Board shouldn't pay him for it. More than that, the office is now, for the first time since it was established, a source of income to the county, in spite of the fact that there is no conveyancing now as compared with former times. Just think what he might have made out of the office when the business was going on briskly. The fact of it is that the records of those abstracts are worth to the people of this county half a million of dollars; that they are a convenience to the public every day in the year except Sundays; and that it would be worse than folly to give it up merely because the County Board stick at paying him $1,000. There you have the law, the polemics, and the politics of it."

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The movement to exclude reporters from committee meetings is to be revived Monday in the Board by those who prefer darkness to light.

Judge Jameson made an order yesterday that the sentenced prisoners be held until Tuesday. They were to have gone down to-day, but it did not suit the convenience of the Sheriff.

The letting of the meat contract to O'Donnell will, it is said, be reconsidered Monday. Two Commissioners have said they would move in that direction, but the credit will be withheld until they make good their word.

The School Directors, or Directors of the School for the Education of the Pauper Children at the Poor-House, met yesterday and organized. Commissioners Senne was elected President, and Spofford Secretary. A teacher will be chosen Tuesday.

Mike Evans commenced suit in the County Court yesterday against Commissioner Cleary to recover $500. It appears that Mr. Cleary gave Mike a South-Town order some time ago in a trade, and, the Supervisor refusing to honor it, Mike comes back on the Colonel.

The "experts" figuring on the County Treasurer's books are beginning to act mysterious and to look wise. They say they have found nothing, but at the same time they act as if they had. Commissioner Fitzgerald talks with them in private, and it is understood that he has been led to believe that they have discovered that things are not as they have been represented to be. Not that there is anything wrong anywhere, however, but that there is something in the arranging of figures that gives him hope that the Board's hands are not as completely tied in the matter of borrowing money as had been supposed.

THE PER DIEM.

Commissioner Fitzgerald was yesterday before Justice Kaufmann to answer the suit commenced by M. C. Spaulding to compel him to refund all the money he had drawn as his per diem in excess of $2.50 per day. The case was called and dismissed for want of prosecution. Touching the subject of the right of the Commissioners to draw $5 per day, Commissioner Senne thinks that he will sign the order of the Board in the matter, although he has heretofore refused himself to accept more than $2.50, on the ground that he could not legally. He reasons that the Board is responsible for its own conduct, and that he is not the judge of the law, except in his own case and as to his own right to draw more than the laws seems to allow. Under this reasoning, then, he would sign anything the Board might pass, and would not be responsible for his conduct. He should bear the fact in mind that his signature is necessary to legalize any act of the Board, and that, without his signature, not a cent can be drawn from the Treasury. It is he, then, and not the Board, that makes valid the orders of the Board. Will he, or can he, then, consistently approve the voting of $5, when satisfied that only $2.50 can be legally voted? In other words, will he, by his signature, attempt to legalize what he believes to be illegal?

WALKER AND HIS MEN.

The last few days several letters have been received from individuals claiming to be employes of Walker in the Court-House work, in which they set forth that it has been impossible for them to get their pay, etc., and in which sad scenes of the starvation of whole families have been pictured as the result. A reporter yesterday looked into the facts as best he could, with the limited avenues of reliable information at his command, and abundantly satisfied himself that, while the picture had been overdrawn, it was a fact that Walker was considerably in arrears to his workmen, and also that his manner of paying them in orders on grocery stores had not been conducive to their benefit. Walker says he owes for work done in the city on the Court-House not to exceed $300, and that all the debts against the work, of every kind whatsoever, are less than $12,000. He says, further, that he has paid city employes once every two weeks up to a recent date, and his employes at Lemont once a month, but his bookkeeper does not entirely agree with him. The amount of it is, Mr. Walker is considerably involved on the work, and the misfortune is that those he owes are without redress, and must await his time. He means well enough, and intends to pay every man, but he is in a bad boat and had been "bled" near unto death. The getting of the contract cost him not less than $50,000, which is more than all the profits on the work can possibly amount to. He had expected to get even, however, by being allowed "extras," but so far has been unsuccessful, and this is the cause of all the trouble. He is now, and has been since taking hold of the work, in the hands of an avaricious mob who have demanded of him a division of every cent he has been paid, and he has been foolish enough to yield to their demands. His workmen are now suffering from this cause, and must continue to suffer for some time to come. He may possibly get $27,000 Tuesday, but this will scarcely last him across the Clark street bridge unless he adopts some new tactics. His men ought to be paid out of the amount, however, and if they are not there will be trouble.

THE CITY-HALL.

Monday Judge Moore will take up the South Town tax matter in connection with the suit of the First National Bank against the Collector.

Payments on account of the assessment made for pumping out Healey Slough have begun, and the Law Department will enforce the remainder by suits against delinquents.

The receipts from the benefits for the widows of the firemen who were killed at the Field, Leiter & Co. fire were $1,758.84, and contributions $110. The Firemen's Benevolent Association gave each of the widows $480.

Ald. McAuley and Pearsons desire to meet those of their constituents who signed the remonstrance against the paving of certain streets in the First Ward, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the committee-room adjoining the City Clerk's office.

Two men in the first stages of small-pox walked into the Health Commissioner's office yesterday and interviewed Brock McVickar, who coolly aroused himself from a poetic mood, and ordered their removal to the pest-house. The unfortunate persons came from No. 339 Kinzie street, and from the Chicago Hotel, on Clark street.

The "berry men" were on hand to the number of a half-dozen yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock to confer with the Judiciary Committee upon the ordinance affecting their trade, but only two members of the latter body were present,—Ald. Gilbert and Cook,—and the draft of the ordinance drawn by City-Attorney Tuthill could not be found in the absence of that gentleman; so the matter was postponed until Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Police Committee considered references yesterday afternoon. A. D. Titsworth, clothier, informed the Committee that he had a number of police uniforms on hand, and desired to sell them. Supt. Hickey said that he could not allow the patrolmen to buy Mr. Titsworth's uniforms, for the reason that the city had made contracts with several persons to furnish uniforms for the force. The matter was deferred until some additional facts could be obtained.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division met yesterday afternoon to consider references. Agreeable to a communication from the Mayor, the Committee decided to recommend the passage of an ordinance for the vacation of a portion of Lumber street, the persons in interest proposing, in the event of said vacation, to dedicate the property now fronting on Lumber street, and to open Loomis street of eighty feet width through from Lumber street to the South Branch. A petition from property-owners on and in the vicinity of West Harrison street, asking for the passage of an ordinance for a viaduct over the Chicago & Alton and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railways, on Harrison street between the river and Canal street, was referred to the Department of Public Works, which is preparing estimates for the work in accordance with a resolution of Ald. Lawler. The Committee recommended the Council to instruct the Corporation Counsel to cause a stay of legal proceedings in the matter of the opening of Morgan street. Ordinances for the paving of West Chicago avenue and North Ashland avenue, and remonstrances against the improvement of Division street, Centre avenue, and Rumsey street, were placed on file. It was decided to recommend the repeal of the ordinance, passed in 1874, giving the West Park Commissioners control of Division street from Milwaukee avenue to Humboldt Park, Washington street from the Northwestern Railroad to Central Park, Twelfth street from Ashland avenue to Ogden avenue, and Ogden avenue from Twelfth street to the west line of Douglas Park. A report on the order for the opening of Hamilton avenue through to Van Buren street and a petition for the opening of Winchester avenue, were placed on file.

CRIMINAL.

The case against Thomas Reed, Francis Lord, and others for swindling a man named Holman on Texas lands was continued yesterday for one week by Justice Haines.

Minor arrests: George Brank, cruelty to animals; George Howard, larceny of a pair of pants from Henry Beck, of No. 310 State street; Charles Miller, assaulting David Payne—both colored; Mattie Quirk, a well-known thief, wanted by Detective Scott.

Henrietta Reinse, a widow woman, living at No. 428 Clybourn avenue, swore out a warrant yesterday for the arrest of M. Hermes, who, she says, brutally attempted to commit rape upon her daughter Matilda, 11 years old. Hermes is being sought for.

Detective Michael Gallagher yesterday recovered a silver-plated instrument valued at $285, stolen from T. M. Godfrey, of 190 Wabash avenue, and pawned by the thieves to A. Diamond, pawnbroker, for $20 only. In Isaacs' shop, also in "Pawnbroker Row," on Clark street, he recovered about $200 worth of books stolen by the sneak thief Boo Sherman, or Stirling, from Jansen, McClurg & Co. Stirling, nicknamed "Flowery Bob," from the fact of his generally having a bouquet in his hand or a few flowers in his button-hole, will be taken into court this morning. Detective Gallagher has thus far recovered about $1,100 worth of plunder.

A worthless vagabond named John Barrett, whom two women claim as a husband, was yesterday held by Justice Morrison in $1,000 to the 15th for bigamy, and $500 additional for larceny of cashmere dress from one of his wives. His first wife, a cook at the Tivoli named Mary Honahan, claimed that she was married to him seven years ago in Ireland, and that up to a few days ago she lived with him in the North Division. Mrs. Elizabeth Price, of No. 193 West Madison street, claims that she was married to him at St. Patrick's Church a year ago. He is said to be an idle dog, who has vibrated betwixt his two homes, and has made his living off the two women.

James Stewart, alias Francis Purdy, and Thomas Evans are locked up at the West Madison Street Station charged with the burglary of a trunk full of clothing from Mrs. Maria Kensella, of No. 193 West Adams street, a portion of which was recovered at No. 22 West Randolph street. The prisoners were visited in their cells by a police court evangelist, and, with tears in their eyes and their knees on the cold flag-stone flooring of the cell, they called down upon their own heads the wrath of Heaven, made tearful acknowledgment of their deep-dyed guilt, and said that its punishment was an everlasting Hell, and then avowed to the holy man that it was their solemn intention to reform—and take a change of venue.

Justice Kaufmann yesterday called the case of M. C. Spaulding vs. William Fitzgerald, and, Mr. Spaulding not appearing to prosecute, the case was dismissed. The suit was one brought against County-Commissioner Fitzgerald for receiving more pay for his services as Commissioner than the law allowed, and was brought under Secs. 213 and 214 of the thirty-eighth chapter of the Revised Statutes. Mr. Charles H. Reed, who appeared as counsel for Mr. Fitzgerald, gave as his opinion that prosecution on Sec. 213 could be had only after indictment, and on Sec. 214 not at all, because it had reference only to such officers as collected fees from persons and overcharged. Therefore, if the Commissioners were to be legally assailed upon the question of per diem, some one should enjoin the County Treasurer from paying them more than $2.50 per day.

THE COUNCIL.

Report of the Committee on the Michigan Avenue Gravel Contract.

The Removal of Supt. Wilson Recommended—The City's Lumber Purchases.

The Council held an adjourned meeting last evening, Ald. Cook in the chair. The absentees were McAuley, Thompson (Third), Tarnow, Van Osdel, White, Seaton, Wheeler, Ryan.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Printing reported in favor of awarding the contract for the city's printing to the lowest bidder—the *Post*.

On motion of Ald. Cullerton, action was deferred, under the charter rule.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of placing on file the ordinance repealing the ordinance for a viaduct over the railroad tracks crossing Sangamon street.

The report was laid over, on motion of Ald. Lawler.

The Committee on Judiciary reported back without recommendation the resolution in reference to licensing street cars, the opinion of the Corporation Counsel being adverse, and the matter having never been decided by the Supreme Court.

The report was laid over.

Ald. Daly, by unanimous consent, introduced an ordinance providing for the licensing of street cars, the amount being left blank.

It was referred to the Committee on Licenses.

The Committee on Judiciary recommended the passage of the resolution authorizing the Mayor to remove the obstructions from Canalport avenue and Eighteenth street—the manner of removal to be determined by the Law Department.

This refers to the shanty in the street.

The report was concurred in.

The same Committee reported in favor of the passage of the ordinance providing that no street or alley should be paved until all sewer, gas, and water pipes had been laid, unless otherwise especially authorized by the Council.

Ald. Sommer moved to amend by striking out "gas."

Ald. Cary did not believe in placing the control of improvements, or the power of saying when improvements should be made, in the hands of the gas companies.

The amendment was agreed to, yeas, 17, nays, 8, as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, Cary, Stewart, Sommer, Tully, Cullerton, Lodding, Kerber, Lawler, Beidler, McNurney, Rawleigh, Baumgarten, Linsenbarth, Sweeney, Janssens, Daly—17.

Nays—Rosenberg, Ballard, Gilbert, Throop, Cook, Waldo, Niesen, Schweisthal—8.

The same Committee recommended the placing on file of the petition asking the Council not to give Riordan a seat.

The report was concurred in.

The same Committee recommended the passage of the ordinance in reference to advertising for bids, all bids for materials to be made on April 1 of each year, except when it comes on Sunday, and then April 2. Concurred in.

The same Committee reported in favor of the resolution directing the Law Department to report to the Council the amount of money that can be legally appropriated for the present fiscal year. Concurred in.

The same Committee recommended the passage of the resolution requesting the County Board to consolidate or abolish the three Town Boards, with a view of organizing one for the government of the three towns. Concurred in.

The same Committee reported back the message of the Mayor vetoing the ordinance concerning bonds of contractors, recommending the passage of the ordinance or a similar one. The acceptance of insufficient bonds in the past by the Department of Public Works rendered it absolutely necessary for the Council to do something regarding the kind and quality of bonds. Restrictions would confine the city's work to honest and competent men.

It was laid over.

Ald. Throop, by consent, presented a petition of property-owners on Monroe street, from State to Fifth avenue, protesting against the paving of that street with wooden blocks on a foundation of flagstones.

Ald. Pearsons said all the people down-town were protesting against street improvements, and would present their grievances to the Committee on Streets and Alleys to-day.

The petition was referred to that Committee.

MICHIGAN AVENUE.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division, who investigated the graveling of Michigan avenue, submitted their report. They say if they had had power to enforce the attendance of witnesses and administer oaths other than extra-judicial ones, they felt confident that they could have developed matters which the public ought to know, but which were now hidden by fear or collusion of some and the stolid indifference of others. The work was done under the direction and supervision of the Department of Public Works, at a cost of $13,607.67, $2,805.67 of which was paid out of funds contributed by individuals, and $10,802 out of the street-repair fund. Of the amount expended, $8,876 was for "earth called gravel," furnished by Charles E. Everts. The specifications called for gravel free from dirt, like the sample furnished. Whether the material delivered under the contract was like the sample the Committee were unable to ascertain, because the sample was not preserved and could not be produced, but the Committee ascertained that the material furnished and used was "composed largely of clay and other substances not gravel, and was entirely unsuited for the use to which it was applied, and that, in consequence of the unfit character of such material, the large amount of money expended on the street was, to a great extent, wasted, and the effort to improve the street was an expensive and unfortunate failure."

The Committee said that they were unable to ascertain what considerations caused the acceptance of the improper material. They add that two of the three persons known to have been interested in the contract refused to be sworn, "very curiously." It appeared that neither of the three persons was ever before engaged in furnishing gravel to anybody, and that they were in other business. Considering that the fair profits of the contract were small, the Committee thought it strange that the men should leave other business to take such a contract. But the contract yielded $3,000. Considering that 8,000 yards were furnished on a contract for 1,500, the Committee concluded that the city's interests had not been consulted in the manner or quality of the purchase. In view of the fact that four and one-sixth miles had been graveled at a large expense, cutting down the money on hand so that other streets had to be neglected, the Committee recommended that in future not more than $500 be used on any one street.

After reviewing the connection between the Mayor and Supt. Wilson, the report finds that the latter is largely, if not mainly, responsible. After reviewing the testimony of the witnesses who swore that they paid money to Wilson for favors, the report adds that they "see no reason for disregarding their testimony," and that Mr. Wilson is, "to say the least, lacking in keen perception of official honor, integrity, and propriety," and the Committee accordingly "recommend that the Council request the Mayor to remove G. W. Wilson from the public service." The Committee also considered the connection of George Houghton with the matter while he inspected Michigan avenue and its gravel, and they conclude that he too ought to be put out of the service.

The matter was deferred under the rules, ordered published, and made a special order for next Monday evening at 9 o'clock.

Ald. Rawleigh moved that the report be deferred and made a special order for Monday week.

After some talk, the merits of the report of course not being touched, the motion was agreed to.

LUMBER.

The same Committee, in reference to the report of the Department of Public Works regarding the amount of lumber used last year, reported that 2,829,996 feet had been purchased,—2,129,996 feet more than was advertised for. No reason was given why the Department, knowing the kind and quality required, could not approximate within a fraction of what would be needed. The Committee recommended the passage of an order directing the Department to advertise for all materials if the amount exceed $200. There had also been paid out, since 1872, $21,250.80 for paving-blocks to one firm and only $970.02 to another. Both had the same facilities. No bids were asked for. If proposals had been advertised for, the Committee believed the work would have been done for a less price than that paid. The Committee recommended that hereafter competition be asked for by advertising, and the contract let to the lowest responsible bidder.

The report was laid over.

The same Committee reported with reference to the bricks used in the land tunnel, that they found the account kept by the bookkeeper was correct, so far as they were able to judge. The work originated and was completed under former Administrations, and if any "wrong" had been done it was not in the power of the Committee to develop it.

The report was adopted.

Ald. Cullerton asked consent to introduce a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to report whether, under the existing charter, the Council had a right to insert in the Appropriation-bill an item for the construction of gasworks.

Ald. Rawleigh objected, and the resolution was pocketed.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the ordinance concerning lumber, reported that they believed its passage would be an unjust discrimination against property and commercial interests generally. They, therefore, recommended that it be placed on file.

Action was deferred.

The Council then adjourned.

SQUARE DEALERS.

Willoughby, Hill & Co., at the Southeast Corner of Madison and Clark Streets.

Some years ago, when a certain firm of this city began an honorable business career by adopting rules which at that time possessed many elements of novelty, the people who bought goods of them fell into the habit of calling them "square dealers." Accepting the nomenclature, Messrs. Willoughby, Hill & Co. decided to make it a kind of trade-mark, and therefore caused a huge sign to be made and placed over the entrance to their establishment, bearing the inscription, "The Boston Square-Dealing House," and by that name it has been known ever since. The firm has continued and prospered, even during the hard times which have wrecked so many business enterprises, and to-day is one of the strongest, financially, in the city. How to profit by the example of this success should be an interesting question to young men embarking in independent ventures, and a few words upon that point may not be out of place or uninteresting to the general reader. In the first place, it is a cardinal principle with Messrs. Willoughby, Hill & Co. to look ahead, and to count upon keeping the customers which come to them. In the words of the senior member of the firm, "We look forward to selling goods to our customers' children twenty-five years from now." To this end they endeavor always to give the very best goods at low prices, and always guarantee that they will be satisfactory. Customers are always invited to return goods that are unsatisfactory, and their money will be returned promptly and no questions asked. The one-price rule is strictly observed. Now, what has been the result of this method? The establishment of Willoughby, Hill & Co. has increased until it now occupies the space of six ordinary stores, having a frontage of 190 feet on Clark and Madison streets. Their capital has grown so that they always buy their goods for cash, and thus get liberal discounts in the Eastern markets. They are in close relations with all the Eastern manufacturers of woolens, and can always place goods before the public at lower prices than can other firms not having equal facilities. This is said to be the only establishment in the world where is kept every article that is worn by the male sex. Even in the present dull season it requires a force of twenty-five salesmen to attend to their customers, and at other times these are increased to over thirty. A special feature of the great store is the tailoring department, where pants are made to order from the best material for $4 a pair. Truly, the Boston Square-Dealing House is one of the institutions of Chicago.

COL. INGERSOLL'S LECTURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—In speaking of Ingersoll's lecture in an editorial yesterday, regret is expressed that he should so violently array himself against the religious convictions, and so roughly jar the sensibilities of thousands of his political admirers. Suppose he had talked in that strain against polygamy, would it not have jarred upon the minds of Mormons? And yet for that you would applaud him. There was a time when denouncing slavery was jarring to more people than Ingersoll can now jar with his blasphemy (what rank blasphemy it is to question in fitting terms the sweet doctrine of an endless Hell with endless suffering). Let the Colonel go on with his jarring remarks. Out of this seeming evil good may come. By jarring slavery—a hideous practice approved by the Bible—it finally fell, and all men are physically free. By jarring theology, men may become freed intellectually. LEX SCRIPTA.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.

In another place will be found the financial statement of that splendid underwriting corporation, the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company. Besides having a clear surplus of $1,768,131, the Company makes the extraordinary showing of an income $1,109,142 greater than all expenses. No other company's record can approach this.

Buck & Rayner's malt cough mixture is a simple remedy for adults and children.

DEATHS.

McDOUGALL—On the 7th inst., of consumption, Georgiana McDougall, aged 26 years.

Funeral services at the residence of the family, 880 Wabash-av., Sunday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends are invited.

McDONNELL—Feb. 8, Ellen E. McDonnell, aged 21 years and 4 months.

Funeral from her late residence, 388 West Erie-st., Sunday, Feb. 10, at 11:30 a. m., to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Friends are invited to attend.

MACKIE—On the 8th inst., Kate C. Raycroft, loved wife of Alexander Mackie.

Funeral service on Sunday, at 1:30 p. m., at 805 Noble-st., thence by carriages to Rosehill.

☞ Buffalo (N. Y.) and Toronto (Can.) papers please copy.

KUGAN—At 846 Congress-st., James, oldest son of James and Hannah Kugan, of consumption, aged 19 years and 7 months.

Funeral Sunday by carriages to St. Jariath's Church, and thence to Calvary.

CURRIER—Feb. 7, 1878, Mrs. C. E. Currier.

Funeral Sunday, at 9:30 a. m., from her late residence, 243 Wabash-av.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

GURLEY—On Friday morning, the 8th inst., Mrs. Salina Gurley, wife of the late Jason Gurley, aged 68 years.

Funeral from the residence of Edson Keith, 924 Prairie-av., on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock p. m.

McDONALD—Miss Nellie McDonald, aged 21 years, of consumption, 5 a. m., Feb. 8.

See Sunday Tribune for funeral notice.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

COOSEMANS—The members of the Married Men's Sodality, Holy Family Parish, are requested to meet this evening at a quarter to 8 sharp, at their chapel, in order to escort the Rev. Father Coosemans' remains to the railway depot. Bring scarfs.

WOODRUFF—In this city, at the residence of his uncle, Charles Sheer, Feb. 8, John H. Woodruff, brother of Mrs. John H. Allen and Mrs. Charles W. Newton.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral Sunday at 2 p. m., at 581½ North Clark-st.

☞ Waterloo and Geneva (N. Y.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DR. N. W. ABBOTT WILL DELIVER A LECTURE on "Delusions" in the Dime Course, at the West End Opera-House, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DR. REYNOLDS WILL CONDUCT A TEMPERANCE meeting at Moody's Church, corner Chicago-av. and LaSalle-st., this evening.

EDMOND BURKE, A. M., WILL DELIVER A lecture before the Philosophical Society this evening. Subject: "Formula of Thought."

L. A. WILLARD WILL LEAD THE NOONDAY meeting to-day. Subject: "Conversion."

MAJ. JOSEPH HARDEE, OF ALABAMA; R. R. McBurney and Richard C. Morse, of New York, all members of the Y. M. C. A. International Executive Committee, will address the young men of the North Side in a mass-meeting to be held in Moody's Church, Sunday evening. These speakers have for years made the interests of young men their special business.

THE LADIES OF THE CHICAGO WOMAN'S Christian Temperance Union hold daily prayer-meetings in Lower Farwell Hall at 3 p. m. The leaders for the week are as follows: Monday, Mrs. George Rounds; Tuesday, Mrs. A. P. Kelley; Wednesday, Mrs. C. T. Clendening; Thursday, Mrs. C. B. Alton; Friday, Mrs. W. J. Kermott; Saturday, Miss Lucia Kimball.

THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE meeting at Temperance Hall, 213 West Madison-st., this (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock.

THE SECOND COMING OF THE LORD—A SERIES of sermons will be commenced (if the Lord will) on Lord's Day, Feb. 10, at 7:30 p. m., by John E. Morris, pastor of Berean Church of Brethren in Christ, meeting in Owsley's Block, corner of Madison and Robey-sts. These sermons are not sensational in character, but designed for those who desire to know the teaching of Scripture concerning that blessed hope. Believers in the Lord Jesus are specially invited. Also service at 10:45 a. m. in the same place for the instruction and comfort of the children of God. Entrance on Robey-st.

THE REV. E. N. BARRETT WILL LEAD THE Sunday-school Teachers' meeting to-day noon in Farwell Hall. Subject: "Jehoshaphat's Help," II. Chron., xx., 14-22.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet in New Tammany Hall, on West Indiana-st., one door west of Lincoln-st., this evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp, for annual reorganization.

HAIR GOODS.

SARATOGA WAVES

HAIR GOODS at N. Y. prices. To be convinced, send for circular and price list. Ladies' and Gents' Wigs a specialty. Goods sent C. O. D., subject to examination. Mrs. C. THOMSON, 210 Wabash-av.

HAIR

PALMER HOUSE HAIR STORE. The best place in Chicago for Hair Goods, wholesale or retail. Improved Gossamer Waves a specialty. 40 Monroe, or 270 W. Madison-st. Catalogues free. MRS. HATTIE M. HULL.

HAIR

Wholesale and Retail. Send for price-list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted.

E. BURNHAM,

292 W. Madison-st., CHICAGO.

BABBITT'S PREPARATIONS.

B. T. BABBITT'S

Original and Standard Manufactures.

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st., N. Y.

BABBITT'S BEST SOAP.

The most pleasant and effective Soap for the Family Washing purposes ever offered. A trial package sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Made from the purest vegetable oils. Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. For use in the Nursery it has no equal. Sample box, containing 3 cakes, sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER.

From this Powder a beautiful and serviceable white soft Soap, of any desired strength, can be made in ten minutes. A sample package sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

BABBITT'S YEAST POWDER.

Absolutely pure. Bread, cakes, puddings, etc., made in a short space of time, very light, and more digestible than when made of common yeast. A trial package sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

BABBITT'S SALERATUS.

A standard article. A sample package sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

BABBITT'S CREAM TARTAR.

Warranted free from all impurities. The housewife can rely upon it. Trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S POTASH.

A pure concentrated alkali, double the strength of common potash. Sample sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

THE PROPRIETOR will give an ounce of gold for every ounce of impurities found in any of these preparations.

For Sale by all Dealers.

MEDICAL.

HOLMAN'S AGUE & LIVER PAD.

HOLMAN'S LIVER PAD.
TRADE-MARK.

Address Holman Liver Pad Co., No. 93 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Box 2112, N. Y., or 165 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

Is the safest and the best; it acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of black or brown; does not stain the skin, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation, and a favorite upon every well appointed toilet for lady or gentleman. Sold by Druggists and Hair Dressers. JOSEPH CRISTADORO, Proprietor, P. O. Box 1533, New York.

CLOTHES CLEANING.

Your Old Clothes!

Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn-st. and 261 West Madison-st. Ladies' Sacques, Shawls, etc., dyed and cleaned.

LADIES AND GENTS.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY

CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

CLOSING SALE

Erby & Periolat's Stock

FINE FURS!

At Store, 87 Madison-st.,

Saturday Morning, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS.

Seal Sacques, Seal and Mink Sets, Gents' Seal Caps, Robes, Etc.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Saturday, Feb. 9, at 9:30 a. m.,

CROCKERY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN OPEN LOTS.

AT 10:30 A. M.

FURNITURE,

Consisting of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Lounges, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Sideboards, Book Cases, Wardrobes, etc. Positively all goods sold without reserve.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale Boots & Shoes.

Wednesday, Feb. 13, 9:30 a. m.

We shall offer an extensive line of desirable Boots and Shoes in seasonable grades.

Also a large lot of Rubbers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

OPENING SPRING SALE OF DRY GOODS.

Our first Regular Trade Sale for the Spring Season will be held on TUESDAY, FEB. 19, at 9:30 a. m. sharp.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

84 and 86 Randolph-st.

We shall sell at half past 9 o'clock this morning a fine stock of

NEW FURNITURE,

Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Office Furniture,

A Fine Line of Carpets, Misfit and Second-hand, Cook and Heating Stoves,

Also a large lot of Second-hand Furniture, Household Goods and General Merchandise.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auct'rs.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BUTTERS & CO'S SATURDAY AUCTION SALE.

New and Second-hand Furniture, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Carpets, Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, Desks, Chairs, Carpets, Etc.

SATURDAY, FEB. 9, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M.

At their salesrooms, 174 East Madison-st.

LITERATURE.

The Electoral System of the United States.

Mineral Wealth of "New Spain"—The Beginning of the Middle Ages.

History of McDonough County—Poems by John James Piatt—A Confederate Geography.

Early Times in Illinois—Art-Gossip—Sir William Stirling-Maxwell—African Missionaries.

Marine Animalcula—Insectivorous Plants—Hydrophobia in the Fox.

LITERATURE.

OUR ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES. A CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL EXPOSITION OF ITS FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES IN THE CONSTITUTION, AND OF THE ACTS AND PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS ENFORCING IT. By DAVID A. MCKNIGHT. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 8vo., pp. 433. Price, $3.

It seems a little late, now that the troubles over the last Presidential election have been happily settled, to go over the ground again and agitate anew party-animosity, but the same difficulty may arise in another four years, and some better way should be found than was adopted last winter to obviate the possible danger. The present work is a thoughtful and impassionate consideration of the Electoral system of the United States. The author says he does not seek to sustain a theory, but to establish a new method of procedure. He goes back to the discussion over the Constitution before it was drafted, and gives copious extracts from all the acts of Congress on the question, and also of the findings of the Electoral Commission,—criticising the latter at times very severely.

His theory of the way to save the country from another crisis similar to that through which it has just passed, is by enacting a new and more comprehensive law in regard to Presidential elections,—the form to be the same as now, but embracing specific directions how to proceed. This is rather a summary method of disposing of the matter; but, as the Constitution appears to be silent in regard to directions, it is necessary either to proceed by analogy, preserving the spirit of the law, or to make new laws to bridge the gap. It is impossible to suppose that the framers of the Constitution were gifted with omniscience, as some writers would have us believe, and that they could foresee and provide for all possible contingencies of the future. Hence the present or any coming generation may, without any assumption of arrogance, be allowed to make new laws in furtherance of, or even, if necessary, in antagonism to, the present form of government. Mr. McKnight's book is valuable, both as giving a good history of the late contest, and as a well-digested treatise on our method of elections.

"NEW SPAIN."

THE SILVER COUNTRY OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST. A REVIEW OF THE MINERAL AND OTHER WEALTH, THE ATTRACTIONS, AND MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE FORMER KINGDOM OF NEW SPAIN, COMPRISING MEXICO AND THE MEXICAN CESSIONS TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1848 AND 1853. By ALEXANDER D. ANDERSON. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 12mo., pp. 221. Price, $1.75.

A statistical exposition of the mineral wealth, the agricultural capacities, and the attractions of climate and scenery possessed by the great territory in the Southwest once forming the Kingdom of New Spain, is presented in the volume named above. The account is compact, and composed largely of figures and facts drawn from late and authentic sources. The area under review comprises Mexico and the Mexican cessions to the United States in 1848 and 1853. It contains an extent of country twenty-five times larger than all New England,—the single State of Texas being four times larger than New England. Leaving out Mexico, there remains a sum of 887,054 square miles included within the limits of the six States and Territories formed from the acquisitions gained by the United States from the domain of New Spain. In comparison, the six New England States have but 63,348 square miles.

How amazingly rich in silver and gold, and in the fruits of a fertile soil and a favorable climate, this immense region has shown itself to be, is stated by Mr. Anderson in a quiet manner. The simple purpose manifest is that of presenting to the public the true condition of a large and sparsely-inhabited, but most inviting and valuable, portion of our Continent. His account makes one turn with curious eyes to a region represented as in many respects an earthly Paradise. A useful chapter of the work furnishes a catalogue of the authors and books which treat of the country under consideration.

POTTERY-DECORATION.

DESIGNS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR DECORATING POTTERY IN IMITATION OF GREEK, ROMAN, EGYPTIAN, AND OTHER STYLES OF VASES. Fourth Edition. Revised. Paper. HINTS TO CHINA AND TILE DECORATORS. From the English of JOHN L. SPARKES, Head-Master of the National Art-Training School, South Kensington, etc. Edited and Revised by an American Decorator. Paper. Price, 50 cents. FLAXMAN'S OUTLINE DESIGNS FOR ART-STUDIES AND DECORATIVE PURPOSES: WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CHARACTERS. First Series in Portfolio. Price, $1. Boston: S. W. Tilton & Co.

They who would acquire the easy and charming accomplishment of decorating pottery will find in these *brochures* lucid and comprehensive directions regarding materials, and methods of procedure. The primer by Mr. Sparkes, of the South Kensington School, gives an interesting description of the various kinds of fictile ware, followed by minute instructions in the art of painting on pottery and porcelain. Designs of the principal borders, etc., used by the celebrated Wedgewood, supplement the text.

The pamphlet furnishing hints for decorating pottery in imitation of ancient styles, is copiously illustrated with antique forms of vases, and the proper designs in color for their ornamentation. The teaching in this, as in the preceding manual, is practical and comprehensive.

The series of Flaxman's Outline Designs includes twenty of the beautiful works on which the fame of their author principally rests. They are drawn from the scenes of Homer, and are regarded as peerless reproductions of the spirit of the old masters. In copying these outlines, the student is making an acquaintance with consummate models of the human figure, grouped in graceful and scholarly compositions.

POETRY.

WORLD OF SONG. Cambridge: Printed at the Riverside Press. 18mo., pp. 157. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co.; Jansen, McClurg & Co.

Into this winning little volume has been gathered the fragments of song which the author had scattered carelessly in the course of years through the periodical literature of the East and the West. It is at the urgent request of friends who have prized the fresh, sweet notes imprisoned in their measures, that they are now collected for permanent preservation. The burden of their lay is a passionate fondness for Nature; for the expression of its loveliness in the sea, the sky, the winds, and the flowers. Out of this warm, sensuous love of the beautiful they have been evoked, as the carols of a bird spring from a rapturous joy in the mere consciousness of living. A few of the pieces deal with the sober questions of human destiny; but the most spontaneous, and hence the most pleasing, are those which trouble themselves only with the lightest and happiest conceptions.

MEXICO.

MEXICO AS IT IS: BEING NOTES OF A RECENT TOUR IN THAT COUNTRY; WITH SOME PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR TRAVELERS IN THAT DIRECTION, AS ALSO SOME STUDY OF THE CHURCH QUESTION. By ALBERT ZABRISKIE GRAY, Author of "The Land and the Life," etc. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp. 148. Price, $1.

The author of this volume is endowed with all the qualities requisite for improving the opportunities of travel: the observant eye, the discriminating mind, the happy disposition, and the art of skillfully recording his impressions. But, for the reader's advantage, he has made too chary a use of them in his description of a tour to the City of Mexico. The country he visited is one of the most attractive under the sun, and, though lying at our very doors, one of the least traveled and most seldom described. It is a thousand pities that Mr. Gray has not expanded his notes by the way into a voluminous work, comprehending in detail the information about our Tropical neighbor of which there is so great a lack, and for which he would not fail of a due reward. As it is, his letters but whet the appetite they cannot pretend to sate.

EPOCHS OF MODERN HISTORY.

THE BEGINNING OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By R. W. CHURCH, Dean of St. Paul's, Honorary Fellow of Oriel. With Three Maps. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co., Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16 mo., pp. 226. Price, $1.

Although published late in the series, this last number of the Epochs of Modern History should be placed at the beginning, as it serves as a preface or introduction to the other volumes. It outlines the course of events in Western Europe during the five centuries succeeding the downfall of the Empire of Rome. The author holds his subject within a masterly grasp, and presents its salient points in a clear light to the reader. The period which he treats is a confused and obscure one; but, with his skillful help, the links which unite the ancient to the modern world are disentangled, and the lines are seen stretching from the former seat of power in the Seven-Hilled City to the centres of subsequent national life in France, Spain, Germany, and England. The text is assisted by three maps, and by a chronological table of the chief incidents occurring during the first ten centuries of the Christian era.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY.

HISTORY OF McDONOUGH COUNTY, ILLINOIS, ITS CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES: WITH EARLY REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES, AND A COMPLETE BUSINESS-DIRECTORY OF THE COUNTY. By S. J. CLARKE. Springfield, Ill.: D. W. Lusk, State Printer and Binder. 8vo., pp. 692.

To the citizens of McDonough County this should be an important book. It narrates with great fullness, and apparently with equal fidelity, the incidents that have marked the history of the county from its first settlement to the present time. It is methodical in arrangement, entertaining in style, and enlivened with an abundance of anecdote and reminiscence. The author has done his work so well, and it is in its nature of such particular interest to the inhabitants of the section of country described, that it should meet with a generous patronage among them.

SHAKSPEARE.

SHAKSPEARE'S HISTORY OF KING HENRY THE FIFTH. Edited, with Notes, by WILLIAM J. ROLFE, A. M., Formerly Head-Master of the High School, Cambridge, Mass. With Engravings. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp. 191. Price, 70 cents.

Mr. Rolfe's admirable edition of Shakspeare's plays is now so well known that but the announcement is needed as each new drama is prepared by him to join the series already published. The plan adopted in the treatment of the preceding plays is followed in this, and includes, with the carefully edited text, a history of the play, critical comments, notes, glossary, and pictorial illustrations.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIOGRAPHY: A RECORD OF THE LIVES OF EMINENT PERSONS. By PARKE GODWIN. New Edition. WITH A SUPPLEMENT BROUGHT DOWN TO AUGUST, 1877. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 8vo., pp. 1,154. Price, $5.

This volume has borne the tests of use for more than a quarter of a century, proving that it had a place to fill, and filled it satisfactorily. It now appears in an enlarged form, a supplement of 329 pages being added to bring its information down to the latest date. The aim of the work is to give concise and accurate biographical sketches of the world's eminent men of all time; and this purpose is excellently accomplished.

POEMS BY JOHN J. PIATT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 5.—It is something so unusual to find home-appreciation of genius that I beg leave to send you a running and admiring commentary on the poems of John James Piatt from this point. A noted citizen was walking along Fourth street with me the other day. There was a sharp admonition of winter in the air; but the sky was clear, and the sun glanced warmly over the tops of the high houses into the street.

"There, do you see Piatt's Golden Hand?" exclaimed my companion, pointing to the spire of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. "Is it not beautiful in the morning-light?

"'The great world awakes: behold
That lifted hand in morning gold.'"

"You do not tell me," I answered, surveying the spire-point, "that that suggested Mr. Piatt's exquisite poem?"

"Yes, indeed. Did you suppose our city contained no poetic inspiration? Piatt is, himself, a product of Western soil."

"I know he was born in Dearborn County, Indiana; but I thought the Golden Hand was possibly an ideal suggestion. I remember, Mr. Piatt told me that his poem, 'The Morning Street,' was written on a very hot afternoon of August, in the middle of an Illinois prairie."

"To the contrary, the Golden Hand was a veritable inspiration.

"'Uplifting from a spire on high
A shining finger in the sky!

The weakest rise, the strongest fall—
That equal hand is over all.

Below, the Sabbaths walk serene,
With the great dust of Days between;
Preachers within their pulpits stand:
Sees, over all, that Heavenly Hand!

But the hot dust, in crowded air
Below, arises never there:
O speech of one who cannot speak!
O Sabbath-witness of the Week!'"

"Speaking," continued my friend, "of Mr. Piatt being a Western man,—that is what bothers some of the Eastern critics. Even Harper, which is the most liberal, in saying he is a characteristic Western poet, warns the reader not to deduce the natural but not necessary conclusion, that Mr. Piatt abounds in slang, and occasionally breaks out in profanity."

"Mr. Piatt," I observed, "can well find an offset of praise in the illustration of his eight-line poem, 'Two Watchers,' by George H. Boughton, the famous American painter, now living in London. The poem was quoted under the original painting, and is printed under the fine steel-engraving copy published by Knoedler & Co. as a companion-piece to the artist's 'Sailing of the Mayflower.' I believe I know the lines by heart:

"'Two ships sail on the ocean;
Two watchers walk the shore:
One wrings wild hands and cries,
Farewell for evermore.
One sees, with face uplifted
(Soft homes of dream her eyes),
Her sail beyond the horizon,
Reflected in the skies!'"

"The English critics, by the way," was the reply, "have shown a high appreciation of Mr. Piatt's genius. The London *Graphic* styles him a perfect lyric poet, and, in an extended notice, says his strong feeling for Earth distinguishes him from most American poets, and quotes as from 'Antæus':

"'For rest I turn
To the dear bosom of my Mother Earth.
She, like a mother, holds me near her heart;
She, like a mother, kisses me asleep.
On loving pillows, hushed for harmless dreams;
She, like a mother, with a mother's voice.
At morning wakens me. Dear Mother Earth,
Dearest and tenderest mother, quick with love,
Throbbing with vigor, full of gentleness,
I give myself to thee, and thou dost give
Thyself to me again. Thy weary child,
Asleep upon thy bosom, wakens strong,
For thou awakest in my heart anew,
Rising immortal in my mortal strength.'

"The London *Athenæum*, dwelling upon Mr. Piatt's delicacy and genuine pathos, observes:

"'It appears to us that since the War the American people give utterance to deeper and nobler thoughts in their poetry; they have gained an individuality of their own, and their verse is not the reflex and imitation of other poets in distant climes. Occasionally, Mr. Piatt gives us an echo of Longfellow and Tennyson; but his best poems are his own, and recall no remembrance or shade of the poetry of others.'

"The *Westminster Review* indulges in like praise. The London *Spectator* devotes much space to an analysis of his peculiar powers, and gives him credit for having improved the great themes of the Westward movement, which, in the course of the last half-century, has changed forests and prairies into settlements and large cities; and it says:

"'A great war, fought for a quarrel which every man could understand, fought by the people themselves, and not by mercenaries, and so bringing out an amount of personal devotion which can scarcely be paralleled in history, has produced, among other results, an extraordinary quickening of poetical genius.'

"In support of this opinion the *Spectator* cites war-poems and 'The Pioneer's Chimney.'"

"That is the poem," I remarked, "of which Mr. Lowell, our first literary critic, spoke so eloquently in the *North American Review* as follows:

"'The Pioneer's Chimney, especially, is a simple story, so simply told as to reach a natural dignity and pathos that move us strongly. Without being, in any sense, an imitation of Wordsworth, it may compare favorably with the best narrative parts of 'The Excursion.'"

Here I must say that it would be absurd to let you suppose all this talk about critics and poetry occurred on the street. No; armed with a russet-and-gold copy of Piatt's poems (Osgood & Co.'s uniform edition), my companion and I passed what might be called an hour with the poet. Our mutual friend read snatches, here and there, very much as a man reads the morning-paper to his wife. Sometimes it was a little difficult to make sense, as it is with you now, I fear. The connections were clear in his mind, however,—as they will be in yours with a copy of the poems at hand. We agreed that Piatt, the true child of Nature, sings with sky-lark sweetness to sky-lark reach. He sings of heaven, country, and home, from the fullness of faith, devotion, and content.

I claimed to have enjoyed a higher tribute to Mr. Piatt's genius than the glowing words of Mr. Lowell. It was the effect produced upon the sensibilities of an old gentleman who had always lived in the country, and who was among the early pioneers to the West. He was untaught of schools, but, with eyes and ears open to the study of motives and men, had learned all the lessons of life kindly and well. Over 80 years of age, he was genial in manner, and gifted with a rich vein of sentiment, underlying great good-humor and common-sense. Together we sat on the old-fashioned farm-house porch. The Hospital for the Insane loomed up to the left of us, in the light of an April sunset; to the right was the distant town. He talked in a desultory way, much as I read "Landmarks,"—now intent upon a poem, then bathing my eyes in the glory of the Western sky and the opening verdure of spring. Somehow, as I read, the book grew to be a part of the scene, and the scene became a background of the book. I, too, looked out on

"Far-off spires, a mist of silver,
Shimmer from the far-off town."

I, too, looked out on the "Land Elysian," but with older eyes, which have grown weary of November and gloom, mist and rain, but turn lovingly to sunshine, springtime, and youth. The old man also looked towards the West,—his fine face, flushed with health, thrown in relief against the sky; an expression of ineffable content in his eyes and about his lips. What a firm, sweet mouth it was; and with what a pleasant voice he turned to me, and said that I was generally attentive, reading or writing, but he knew I had not heard a word he had spoken for the last half-hour.

I felt rebuked; I had been reading "The Pioneer's Chimney"; but, instead of making an apology, I began to read aloud, as I told him, "about an old man who went security for his son":

"It is a story, common though it seem,
Tender and having pathos for the heart
Which knows, but will not know, that he who says
'My own,' and looks to-day on willing fields,
And sets his family-tree in trusted ground,
To-morrow hears another answer 'Mine.'
Listen, if you will listen. It is hard
To go an alien from familiar doors
When we are young, to wrestle where we go,
And win or lose exulting—we are strong;
But it is pitiful when weak and old,
When only for the near in life we seek,
And Heaven, yearn'd after, is not thought of far,
To lose our shelter and to want for rest.

"Of Uncle Gardner's children three were dead—
Yonder they lie. Their mother and two with him
(Two youngest: one a boy of fourteen years,
His latest child—a girl three years beyond)
Breathed in his close, contented atmosphere;
An elder daughter, wedded years before,
Lived far away in watery Michigan;
His eldest son—and the first-born of all—
Thrived as a merchant in the city near,
Had thriven, at least, or so 'twas said, and he
For some keen chance had got the old man's will
To be his bond. The father pledged the land—
Willing for the grown man, yet for the boy
And for his girl at home regretfully,
Deeming the chance a rash one. From that day
He wrought his daily labors ill-content,
And with a trouble in his countenance,
That would not put a false face on his heart.
To things familiar came a subtle change.
The brook that long ago, companion-like,
Had grown acquainted with his solitude,
And, later, made him music when he walk'd
And led his children through the pasture-ground
Up to the haying or the harvest-gap,
A noisy music of their prattled words,
Now seem'd to lift a stranger's face at him,
Wondering why he came there, who he was,
Or murmur'd, with a long and low lament,
Some undercurrent of an exile's song
That is not on his lips, but in his heart.
Nothing was as it had been: something vague,
That Present of the Future which is born
Within the bosom, whispering what will be,
Met him and follow'd him, and would not cease
To meet and follow him: it seem'd to say,
'The place that knew you shall know you no more.'
And oftentimes he saw the highway stirr'd
With slowly-journeying dust, and, passing slow,
The many who forever in our land
Were going farther, driven by goads unseen,
Or not content, and looking for the new;
And then he thought of how, in those dear days,
He, too, had ventured; and again he saw
With steadfast eyes forgotten faces, known
When he was young, and others, dear to him,
From whom he parted with regret, but firm
In the strong purposes which build the world;
Thought of his consolation—she most dear
Was with him, they most helpless with him, too,
For whom he sought a newer world of hope:
'But I am old,' he murmur'd; 'she is old,'
And saw his hand was shaken with the thought.

Such were his troubled fancies. When he slept,
In his slow dreams, with lagging team—the last
Of many that, in yonder meadow foal'd,
Grew and became a portion of the place—
Journeying far away, and never more
Reaching his journey's goal (a weary road
Whose end came only with the waking day),
He seem'd to pass, and always 'twas the same:
Through new-built villages of joyous homes,
Homes not for him; by openings recent-made,
But not for him; by cultivated farms
Of other men—and always 'twas the same.
Then, when he woke and found the dream a dream,
And through his window shone the sun, and brought
The faint, rich smell of the new-tassel'd corn,
More fragrant from the dew that weigh'd it down,
He murmur'd of his fields—'For other men;
They are not mine. The mortgage will be closed;
The mortgage goes wherever I shall go.'

So pass'd the quarter of a year, and so
The old man, burden'd with his little world,
Felt it upon his shoulders, stooping down,
Bent more with this than every other year.
And Summer pass'd to Autumn: in his door
He sat and saw the leaves, his friends of old,
Audible in the sunshine, falling, falling,
With a continuous rustle—music fit
For his accompanying thought. At last it came,
The blow that reach'd his heart before it came,
For all was lost: the son whose risk he placed
Both on his children's home and on his heart,
Was ruin'd, as the careless worldlings say—
Ruin'd indeed, it seem'd, for on his brain
The quick stroke flash'd: for many years the son
Breathed in a world in which he did not live.

The old man took the blow, but did not fall—
Its weight had been before. The land was sold,
The mortgage closed. That winter, cold and long
(Permitted by the hand that grasp'd his all,
That winter passed he here), beside his fire,
He talk'd of moving in the spring; he talk'd
(While the shrill sap cried in a troubled blaze)
Like one whose life was not all broken down,
Cheerfully garrulous, with words that show
False witnesses of hope and seeming strength
When these are gone and come not. In the Spring,
When the first warmth had brooded everywhere,
He sat beside his doorway in that warmth,
Watching the wagons on the highway pass,
With something of the memory of his dread
In the last Autumn; and he fell asleep.
Perhaps within his sleep he seem'd again
Journeying far away for evermore,
Leaving behind the homes of other men,
Seeking a newer home for those he loved,
A pioneer again. And so he slept—

And still he sleeps; his grave is one of those.
His wife soon joined his sleep beside him there.
Their children Time has taken, and the world.

Here I paused, and there was a long silence. Twilight deepened into night, and still we sat on the old porch,—the town shut out from our view, but the Hospital, with its myriad lights, distinguishable in the West. When my companion did speak, it was in cheerful tones of some every-day event, but afterwards, as he bade me good-night, he said: "Do not read such a tale to me again."

He did not know if it was in numbers or prose, but it was so true to Nature and his own experience that his heart was touched.

LAURA REAM.

A CONFEDERATE GEOGRAPHY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 7.—While going through a large stock of odd books, the accumulation of nearly a quarter of a century of miscellaneous trade, in search of the curious, I recently came upon a volume of which but very few Americans of the present generation ever heard. It was a book which was written and printed, but never published, and is so full of suggestions of that dark and early portion of the great War for the Union, from the Southern side, that I cannot refrain from describing it.

Since that spring-day in 1861, seventeen years ago, when the guns of treason were turned upon Fort Sumter, a new generation of men and women has come upon the stage of action. Those who were then middle-aged have become gray and old, and many have passed away. Much that was well known then has been forgotten, and much that happened then has never been written at all. The tendency of the hour is to forget and forgive that which tends to estrange and excite sectional strife; and that is right. But occasionally there is something that, as a matter of history, should be recorded.

Among the many laughable things which the people of the Southern Confederacy attempted to do during their ephemeral existence was to train their youth in the proper way in regard to the political divisions of North America. They would have no United States. It must be the Northern Government and the Southern Confederacy. No text-books then in existence of course made this division, and new ones must be made.

It should be borne in mind, right here, that the South had, until the time of Secession, depended upon the North for almost everything which tends to cultivate and elevate the mind. Northern printing-presses had produced most of the books and newspapers which the Southern chivalry had used. Northern industry had manufactured the raw material harvested by the rude labor of the slave. Even the cotton-gin had been invented by a Yankee, and Yankee peddlers conducted most of the domestic commerce of the South.

The War wrought a great change in all this. Yankee peddlers were excluded, Yankee newspapers were stopped, and the South was thrown upon its own undeveloped resources. The series of proposed school-books could be written at the South, but could not be printed there; and, as the North was divided from them by an impassable barrier of bayonets, extending along Mason & Dixon's line, the only recourse was to get the books printed in England. The proposed series never got beyond the initial volume, a copy of which I found as described. This was written by a Rev. K. J. Stewart, and called "A Geography for Beginners." Upon the title-page is a picture of a palmetto-tree, and the words, in small capitals, are printed under it, "PALMETTO SERIES." The place of publication was Richmond, and the publisher, J. W. Randolph. The whole edition of this book, consisting of several thousand volumes, was captured by a United States man-of-war while in transit, and confiscated and sold. Our bookseller, Mr. W. A. Ingham, bought a few of them at auction, with a very large number of Bibles, which were confiscated and sold at the same time; and the one which I have is the remnant of the job.

In this book everything is made most plain to the youthful comprehension. The true State-rights theory of Secession is propounded as follows, under the head of History of the Confederate States:

> When Virginia adopted the Federal Constitution of the United States in 1788, the Commissioners of the State were directed to annex the condition and reservation of the right to withdraw from the Federation at will. In the exercise of this reserved right, Virginia withdrew from the United States in the year 1861, and also refused to allow troops of the Northern States to pass through her territory to subjugate the other States which had already seceded. It was formally received into the Southern Confederacy, then represented in Montgomery, Ala., and became the principal seat of the war of Southern independence.

Further on the writer says:

> The first collision of the war for independence of the Southern States occurred at Charleston in the spring of 1861, and was occasioned by the President elected by the citizens of the Northern States attempting to seize, occupy, and provision the forts in Charleston Harbor, and turn their guns upon the city they were designed to protect.

The writer makes a unique argument to show that Richmond, Va., was the great city of the present and the greater city of the future, and, therefore, properly the Capital of the Confederate States. He says:

> All the great cities of ancient times were south of latitude 40° N.,—as Nineveh, Babylon, Tyre, Sidon, Damascus, Cairo, Thebes, Jerusalem, Athens, Troy, and other once large and powerful cities.

Then come immediately remarks about—

> Richmond, Va. (present population 70,000), Capital Confederate States of America. It is remarkable for the refinement and elegance of its people, who, like the people of Norfolk, are as hospitable as they are intelligent and noble. Commerce and manufactures will probably enlarge its wealth and population.

But perhaps the funniest passage of the book is to come. It will not seem possible to many that there ever was a time when the view here expressed could have been taken. The benediction with which the passage closes is a contribution to the present theological agitation, and at least demonstrates that the best doctors may be mistaken in the movements of the Almighty. It is as follows:

> In 1862 the Government of the Confederate States was duly established at Richmond, Va., under the Constitution which had been adopted by the several States, with the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as President for a term of six years, Alexander H. Stephens as Vice-President. Every effort that human ingenuity could contrive, or immense resources of money and vast armaments on sea and land could accomplish, was made by the Northern Government to capture the Capital and other important places, and break up the political organization of the Confederacy. But, by the constant, evident, and acknowledged aid of the God of Battles, these efforts have all failed, and, at vast expense of suffering and blood, the people of the Southern States have fought their own way to political independence and the respect and amity of the great nations of the world. May that God who has graciously blessed their efforts keep them in His most holy faith and fear, and long secure to them the blessings of peace and security.

The questions placed in fine type at the bottom of this page, for assistance in drilling these semi-theological thoughts into the brains of the juvenile Confederates, are as follows:

> When was the Government of the Confederate States established? Did the North try to break it up? How? Has one State a right to subjugate another? Did they succeed? Who aided the South? Who is King of Nations? Can a nation fail without His word? What will happen if we forget Him?

The Northern Government is accurately described as lying above Mason & Dixon's line, and the Atlantic seacoast is limited by St. John's River, on the north, and Delaware Bay, on the south.

But a short time elapsed after the capture of these books before the capture of Richmond, and thus no second attempt at school-book production was made.

GARY.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

AN OPEN VERDICT. A Novel. By MRS. M. E. BRADDON, Author of "Taken at the Flood," etc. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Paper. Price, 35 cents.

MY INTIMATE FRIEND. A Novel. By FLORENCE Q. DUNCAN. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 336.

A YORK AND A LANCASTER ROSE. By ANNIE KEARY, Author of "Castle Daly." New York: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 352. Price, $1.50.

PROSE AND VERSE, HUMOROUS, SATIRICAL, AND SENTIMENTAL. By THOMAS MOORE. WITH NOTES EDITED BY RICHARD HERNE SHEPHERD, AND A PREFACE BY RICHARD HENRY STODDARD. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 444. Price, $2.50.

HARPER'S HALF-HOUR SERIES. SHEPHERDS ALL AND MAIDENS FAIR. By WALTER BESANT and JAMES RICE. Pp. 198. DA CAPO. By Miss THACKERAY. Pp. 119. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, 25 and 20 cents.

THE BANKERS' ALMANAC AND REGISTER FOR 1878. Twenty-seventh Annual Volume. Edited by BENJAMIN HOMANS. New York: Published at the Office of the *Bankers' Magazine*. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 8vo., pp. 204. Price, $3.

THE CROWN-PRINCE AND HIS SCAPEGOAT; OR, TRUTH AND FALSEHOOD. From the German of GUSTAVE NIERITZ. By E. M. G. Philadelphia: James A. Moore. 18mo., pp. 242. Price, 80 cents.

DANIEL THE BELOVED. By the Rev. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, D. D., Author of "Peter the Apostle," etc. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 245. Price, $1.50.

TOO RICH. A ROMANCE AFTER THE GERMAN OF ADOLPH STRECKFUSS. By Mrs. A. L. WISTER, Translator of "The Second Wife," etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 370.

RENEE AND FRANZ (LE BLUET). From the French of GUSTAVE HALLER. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Paper. Price, 50 cents.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON for March (Springfield, Mass.). Contents: "Jericho Jim," by Rose Terry Cooke; "Beyond the Toll-Gate," by Sarah O. Jewett; "The Famous Blacksmith of Antwerp," by Isabella T. Hopkins; "Maud Pennyfeather's Ambition," by Eliot McCormick; "The Crew of the Sam Weller," III., by John Habberton; "Tom's Heathen," VII., VIII., IX., by Josephine R. Baker; "Frost-Bound," by Susan Coolidge; "To a Grieved Soul," by Howard Glyndon; "Too Wide," by Julia C. R. Dorr; "Science and the Exodus," I., by Principal J. W. Dawson; "Christianity and Civilization," by J. P. Tucker; "St. Anselm as a Christian," by Prof. J. P. LaCroix; "The Ethics of Hospitality," by William M. F. Round; "Some European Churches," by H. Everett; "A Plea for the Christian Year," by William L. Gage; "Chauncey Wright," by Edward Abbott; "A Poet We Might Have Had," by Rossiter Johnson; "Labor and Capital," by Alexander Hyde; "Editor's Table;" "Literature."

PENN MONTHLY for February (*Penn Monthly Association*, Philadelphia). Contents: "The Month;" "The Higher Education of Women and the Harvard Examinations," by Provost C. J. Stille; "An Old-Time Album," by Simon Adler Stern; "Art-Weaving Among the Ancients," from the German of Prof. Kuhn, by T. Nelson Dale; "Meteorological Method," by Prof. W. Blasius; "The Second Conquest of Peru," by C. P. Mackie; "English 'Hexameters,'" by Samuel H. Needles; "New Books."

AMERICAN NATURALIST for February (McCalla and Stavely, Philadelphia).

SANITARIAN for February (A. N. Bell, New York).

LITERARY WORLD for February (E. H. Hames & Co., Boston).

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—Current numbers (Littell & Gay, Boston).

FAMILIAR TALK.

EARLY TIMES IN ILLINOIS.

It is a wholesome thing for the present generation inhabiting the cities, and towns, and cultivated lands of Illinois, and enjoying the privileges of railroads, telegraphs, churches, schools, and the innumerable other civil and social institutions which flourish in populous and prosperous regions, to look back now and then and contemplate the hardships and trials through which the pioneer settlers of the State passed in order to reclaim its broad acres from the wilderness, and prepare them for the occupation of commerce, the industries, the arts, and the high civilization of the Nineteenth Century. A number of impressive incidents, showing the contrast between life in Illinois less than fifty years ago and at the current date, are related in Mr. S. J. Clarke's "History of McDonough County." From these we take an account, by the Hon. James Clarke, of the rough experiences forced upon the early settlers by the "big snow" of December, 1830. Mr. Clarke was caught in the storm while returning from a trip to Springfield, and was with much difficulty enabled to find his way home over the prairies, on which every trace of a path was quickly obliterated. The storm began the night of Dec. 29, and continued three days and nights, during which four feet of snow fell, and drifts were in some places formed as high as eighteen or twenty feet.

The snow remained on the ground, says Mr. Clarke, "for about three months. All kinds of wild game literally starved to death. Before the snow fell the deer were as fat as could be, and before it passed away they were so poor they were not fit to eat. Wild turkeys would fall from the limbs of trees. The morning after the snow fell, my wife was about three hours shoveling it from our cabin. . . . I did not have my corn gathered, and had a good-sized family to feed, and had five horses and some cattle." Mr. Clarke sent his horses to Morgan County to be kept through the winter, but his family braved the season through. "Each day," continues his story, "we would have to go out to the field, and, where we could see a stalk of corn standing above the snow, reach down until we came to the ear, pull it off,—gathering enough for the day. There were no mills in the country, and each family would, with a mortar and pestle, pound their corn so as to make bread. A few were fortunate enough to have large graters, with which they would grate up the corn. The first thing done each morning would be to build the fire, and put on a big pot of water, in which the corn would be thrown and boiled awhile, then taken out, and grated, and made into good, wholesome bread. This, with what game we could get, was what we had to live on during the long winter. Several families came to the county that fall, and, of course, had no corn. All things were then held more in common. Those that had none were welcome to help themselves from their more fortunate neighbors,—all that was required of them being, that they should gather it themselves. . . . The young men and women of this day have little knowledge of what a pioneer life consisted. Away out upon an almost boundless prairie, far from home and kindred, with an opportunity of hearing from them only every few months, it was dreary indeed; but how different it is now!"

After the commercial crisis of 1837, which disastrously affected the material condition of the entire people of the United States, the pioneers of Illinois severely suffered from the stress of the times. To illustrate the extremity to which they were reduced, a conversation is repeated as it actually happened between two settlers, who are now among the substantial men of our State. One of the parties was one morning hunting up his stray oxen, when, meeting the other, he inquired: "Have you seen anything of my oxen?" "No, Richard," was the answer, "I have not; but, worse than that, have you seen anything of my cows?" Nothing had been seen of them, and the inquirer continued: "Well, Richard, I do not know what I am to do. When I left home my children were crying for something to eat; and it has come to this pass: no cows, no breakfast; no cows, no dinner; cows, or no cows, no supper."

Our prairies are now nearly free from the presence of dangerous animals and reptiles; but, a half-century ago, the settlers had to be on their guard to prevent surprise by the neighborship of some noxious beast. Snakes of various kinds infected the country. One spot in McDonough County was named "Snake-Den Hollow," from harboring so many disagreeable reptiles. In the spring the snakes crawled from their retreats in vast numbers, and, being then in a partially torpid condition, the opportunity was improved for destroying them. The first season the settler's mode of dealing with them was as follows: "Stationing himself by the hole from which the snakes would crawl, a man would stand with a sharp-pointed stick, and, when the snake would show its head, he would thrust the stick through it, pulling it out, and then mashing its head. The second or third year a kind of trap was placed over the hole, into which the snakes would crawl, and at certain intervals some one would take and destroy them. This latter plan was preferable, as it required less time. As many as 900 snakes were killed in one season, principally of the rattle and black snake species, these two dwelling together harmoniously."

Despite all their caution, these reptiles inflicted a good deal of loss upon the settlers by biting their horses and cattle. Occasionally a human life was destroyed by the venom of the beasts. One summer-day, it is related that a farmer lay down on his cabin-floor at noon and fell asleep. "On waking he threw his hand over on one side, when he felt a sharp pain in one of his fingers, and, raising his hand, he observed a large rattlesnake with its fangs imbedded in his finger, and was compelled to give his hand a shake before it loosened its hold." The simple remedies at hand assuaged the suffering of the man, but the poison of the bite remained in his system, and produced his death in about a year's time.

ART-GOSSIP.

The Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris has established a gallery of plaster-casts, which is intended to include models of all the known statues of the antique Greek, and Roman, and Medieval schools of sculpture. Munich has imitated this excellent example, and now the question is being agitated of founding a similar gallery in London.

A volume of twenty-five etchings after designs by Eugene Fromentin has been recently published in Paris. A biography of the painter precedes his designs. Fromentin was born in the hamlet of Saint-Maurice, in the neighborhood of Rochelle, France, in 1820, and returned to his native place to die in 1876. He will be remembered as a vivid painter of Arab life in the deserts of Africa and Asia. He was also an author, and published a novel called "Dominique," and two volumes of travels, "Ete dans le Sahara," and "L'Annee dans le Sahel."

A complete collection of the works of the English engraver, Mr. Samuel Cousins, R. A., is now on exhibition in London. The catalogue embraces 182 examples, representing about sixty artists. His first work (1826), the "Lady Acland and Children," after Sir Thomas Lawrence, is one of his masterpieces, and gave him immediate repute. Mr. Cousins was born in Exeter, in 1801, and showed a talent for drawing at the early age of 9. He studied engraving under Samuel Reynolds, and was elected A. R. A. in 1838, and R. A. in 1855.

A study into the age of the antiquities found at Mycenæ and Spata has inclined Prof. Kohler, the head of the German Institute at Athens, to the opinion that they are the work of a primitive Carian population, of which they constitute the first definite traces on the mainland of Greece. It has been suspected that some other objects of extreme antiquity found in the Greek islands were relics of the primitive race which is known to have occupied the region, but there has never been any positive evidence determining the question, nor is there any now. Prof. Kohler assigns the culminating influence of the Carians to about the eleventh century B. C.

"INDUSTRIAL ART."

By arrangement with the English publishers, Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. will issue an American edition of *Industrial Art*,—an illustrated monthly review of technical and scientific education at home and abroad. The January part, now before us, gives a favorable impression of the periodical. It is externally neat in design, is beautifully printed, and adorned with a series of finely-executed engravings. These last represent articles of furniture, pottery, and objects of decorative art. The interest of the letterpress may be inferred from the titles of the papers, which are: Industrial Art in Australia; Prof. Huxley on Technical Education; Drawing Materials—Paper; National Gallery for Plaster-Casts from the Antique; The Laocoon; Wall-Paper—Antonier's Flock; British Weaving-Schools; Mr. Cross on Art-Education; Iridescent Glass; Japanese Art in London; and Reviews and Notes.

These articles are intelligently written, and afford practical instruction regarding the various handicrafts in whose productions the element of beauty should be present. The time is opportune for the publication of a magazine of this kind in the United States, and it is to be hoped that *Industrial Art* will be a success in itself, and the instrument of disseminating among the people a much needed knowledge of the proper application of art to the industries.

SIR WILLIAM STIRLING-MAXWELL.

In February, 1877, the Hon. Mrs. Norton was married to Sir William Stirling-Maxwell. The occasion called forth a good deal of comment, as the bride was a woman of wide literary and social fame, and had passed a life of unusual trial and sorrow. She was at the date of this second marriage in her 70th year, and unable from a painful malady to leave her rooms. Her husband was ten years her senior, and had been a widower for three years. Mrs. Norton survived her marriage but four months, and the death of her husband is now announced as having occurred at Venice on the 15th of January.

Sir W. Maxwell-Stirling was an accomplished gentleman, and highly esteemed in literary and social circles. He was the author of a number of valuable works, among which may be named "Annals of the Artists of Spain," three volumes, 8vo., 1848; "Cloister-Life of the Emperor Charles V.," 1852; "Velasquez and His Works," 1855, etc. He had traveled much in Italy and Spain, making a particular study of the former country and of its masterpieces of art. For many years he represented his native county, Lanark, Scotland, in Parliament, and at different times held high offices in various literary and fine-art institutions in England and Scotland. Sir W. Maxwell-Stirling was born at Kenmure, near Glasgow, in 1818.

ART LOAN-EXHIBITION.

The entrance-fees to the "Loan-Exhibition in Aid of the Society of Decorative Art," recently held in New York City, amounted, in about six weeks, to not less than $40,000,—nearly $1,000 daily. A correspondent of the *American Architect and Building News* calls the exhibition "a pretty show, but in no sense of the word even a temporary school of art," and concludes a critical description of the character and arrangement of the objects displayed with the following pertinent words: "One can hardly help drawing the rather painful deduction, that fashion, more than the love of art pure and simple, has made the 'Loan-Exhibition' so popular; and that the true beauty of porcelain and 'Venice point' has been less apparent to many visitors than the fact that they were looking at Mrs. A's plates or Mrs. B's laces. It is for this very reason—because with us anything stamped with the *catchet* of society becomes at once so prominent—that it is doubly necessary for enthusiastic and self-sacrificing amateurs, when they desire to assist the art-education of the nation, to go about their work not only with zeal, devotion, and liberality, but with prudence and wise severity, and with the assistance of the best professional experience and the widest professional culture."

AFRICAN MISSIONARIES.

Among the guilds existing in England is the Worshipful Company of Turners, which embraces the turners of ivory received from Africa. Sir Bartle Frere, Henry M. Stanley, and Col. Grant are members of the Society. A short time ago, the Rev. Dr. Robert Moffat, the African missionary, was elected a member of the organization. Dr. Moffat was born at Inverkeithing, Scotland, in 1795, and is now in his 84th year. He went to South Africa as a missionary sixty years ago, when a youth of 22, and has labored for the most time since, with much success, among the Bechuanas and other barbarous tribes. In 1873, a testimonial amounting to £5,800 was presented him in recognition of his life-long services in the mission-field. Dr. Livingstone, who was sent to South Africa in 1840 by the London Missionary Society, was for nine years the assistant of Dr. Moffat, and during this time married Mary Moffat, the daughter of his associate. Dr. Livingstone buried his wife at Shupanga, April 27, 1862, while making a tour of exploration on the River Zambesi, in which she accompanied him.

LITERARY ITEMS.

S. C. Griggs & Co. will publish, early in March, a new work entitled "Between the Gates," by Benjamin F. Taylor, author of "The World on Wheels." The same firm have in preparation an entirely new edition, from new plates, of Dr. Boise's First Six Books of Homer's Iliad, with references to the leading Grammars.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

INSECTIVOROUS PLANTS.

Dr. Francis Darwin, a son of the eminent naturalist, has lately reported to the London Linnæan Society the results of prolonged and careful observations upon insectivorous plants for the purpose of determining the effect of animal food upon their growth and development. June 12, 1877, 200 plants of Drosera rotundifolia (Round-leaved sundew) were set in soup-plates filled with moss. A low wooden partition divided each plate in two halves, and all were then placed under a gauze case to prevent the access of insects. Every few days the plants in one-half of each plate were supplied with animal food, in the form of one or two bits of roast meat,—weighing each about one-fiftieth of a grain,—which were placed in every leaf. The plants in the other half of each plate were wholly deprived of animal food. This process of "feeding" the plants in one-half of each plate, and "starving" those in the other half, was continued until the first days of September. Long ere this, however, the fed plants showed that they were benefiting by their meat-diet. From July 17 it was clearly evident, by the difference in the green of the leaves and in the number and strength of the flower-stalks, which were the "fed" and which the "starved" plants.

To quote from the report given in *Nature*, "The advantage gained by the fed plants was estimated in many ways. Thus, on Aug. 7, the ratio between the number of 'starved' and 'fed' flower-stalks was 100:149.1. And, by comparing the number of stems actually in flower, it was clear that the starved plants were losing the power of throwing up new flower-stems at an earlier date than their rivals. In the middle of August the leaves were counted in three plates, and were found to be 187 on the starved and 256 on the fed side,—or in the ratio of 100:136.9."

When the seeds were ripe, early in September, the flower-stems were gathered, and the plants in the plates were taken from the moss and washed. The result of counting, measuring, and weighing the parts of the two sets of plants in these plates is given in the following list. It may be mentioned that the number of the starved and of the fed plants was fairly equal:

Ratio between the number of starved and fed plants	100:101.2
Ratio between weights of the plants, *exclusive* of flower-stems	100:121.5
Total number of flower-stems	100:164.9
Sum of the heights of the flower-stems	100:159.9
Total weight of flower-stems	100:231.9
Total number of capsules	100:194.4
Average number of seeds per capsule	100:122.7
Average weight per seed	100:157.3
Total calculated *number* of seeds produced	100:241.5
Total calculated weight of seeds produced	100:379.7

The fed plants show a conspicuous advantage in all that relates to the seeds and flower-stems. The great difference in the total weight of the seeds is explained by the store of nitrogen laid by in the albuminous seeds.

These experiments settle the doubt as to whether insectivorous plants are benefited by a supply of animal food, either of meat or of insects.

MARINE ANIMALCULA.

Dr. Darwin relates, in his "Naturalist's Voyage Round the World," that, on the coast of Chile, a few leagues north of Concepcion, and, again, a degree south of Valparaiso, when fifty miles from land, the ship Beagle passed through great bands of discolored water. Placed in a glass, this water showed a reddish tint, and, examined under the microscope, was seen to be swarming with minute animalcula, darting about with rapidity, and often acquiring a rotatory motion, at the conclusion of which they exploded. The animals were exceedingly minute, being invisible to the naked eye, "and covering a space equal to the square of the thousandth of an inch." "Their numbers were infinite," says Dr. Darwin, "for the smallest drop of water which I could remove contained very many. In one day we passed through two spaces of water thus stained, one of which alone must have extended over several square miles. What incalculable numbers of these microscopic animals! The color of the water, as seen at some distance, was like that of a river which has flowed through a red-clay district; but, under the shade of the vessel's side, it was quite as dark as chocolate. The line where the red and blue water joined was distinctly defined."

At the head of the Gulf of California there has been noted, from the time of the early Spanish navigators to the present day, a body of similarly-discolored water; while at the mouth of the Gulf there have existed patches of a deeper red, which have given the waters the name of the Vermilion Sea. During the survey of the Gulf and its shores by the United States steamer Narragansett, in 1875, an opportunity was afforded of examining these waters and ascertaining the origin of their peculiar tints. Dr. Thomas H. Streets, U. S. N., furnishes an account of the investigation in the pages of the *American Naturalist*. After much careful examination through the microscope, the same animalcula were discovered which Dr. Darwin had seen in the waters off the coast of Chile in 1835. At first only molecules were visible in the field of the microscope, across which small objects darted like a flash and were gone. "Finally," says Dr. Streets, "one of the little bodies mentioned above stopped directly in the centre of the field of vision, and commenced a rapid rotatory movement, which presently ceased, and the animal was quiescent for a second or two; when, lo! a rupture occurred, its molecular contents oozed out, and its transparent envelope became invisible. This, then, was the solution of the mystery."

Dr. Streets describes the animal as "oval in outline, with a projecting lip at its broad extremity, fringed with cilia. The rotatory movement took place around the smaller end as a pivot, and it advanced the same end in its to-and-fro movements. The envelope is a transparent and apparently structureless membrane, and in its interior are greenish-yellow granules, or bodies with dark rims and bright centres. These bodies floated loosely in the cavity of the animal, for, when it revolved, they changed their places like pebbles in a revolving cask. They averaged about the 1-12,000 of an inch in diameter."

These minute animals have been known to inhabit the same localities in the Gulf of California for more than 300 years, "remaining as closely aggregated as a community of individuals endowed with reason or instinct, and not exposed to dispersing causes. . . The great Colorado River, at the head of the Gulf, constantly pours into it an immense volume of water, which has a tendency to carry things seaward, as it does logs and other drift; yet here is this microscopic animal, the 1-1,000 of an inch long, exposed to the same influence, but remaining in its chosen locality for centuries. What keeps these masses together forever in one place, in spite of the circulation of the waters on the surface of the earth?"

In certain portions of the Gulf there are brick-colored patches of water, having a caustic property, which inflames and blisters the skin of those who bathe in it. Dr. Streets encountered this water in the Bay of Muleje, "an indentation in the coast more than half-way up the Peninsula, where the whole surface of the water was of a milky-red color. The body that gives to this water the strangely-caustic properties is not a mineral, but an animal,—a flagellate infusorium,—the common noctiluca miliaris. In this well-sheltered bay they accumulate, from their light specific gravity, at the top of the water. How thick the stratum was we did not ascertain, but we may form some idea of its extent from the fact that we steamed through the tract in a straight line for four or five hours, at a speed of about five miles per hour. We dipped a canvas bucket in their midst, and, when the water was drained off, it remained half-filled with the animalcula. They resemble minute grains of boiled eggs. Every drop of water was literally crowded with them. They were so small that it required two or three to cover a pin's head. It is very easy to comprehend how, if this bay were agitated by the slightest cause, it would glow like as a broad sheet of living fire."

The sailors of the Narragansett, who bathed in this water, experienced a considerable inflammation of portions of the skin; but the trouble was of short duration.

HYDROPHOBIA IN THE FOX.

An incident is published in *Forest and Stream* which tends to confirm the theory that the fox is subject to hydrophobia, and consequently may communicate the disease to other animals. In the fall of 1834, in Northern Ohio, a farmer was aroused in the night by a commotion among his hogs, which were provided with a bed and shelter near the house, and by day were allowed to roam the woods. Armed with a lantern and club, the farmer visited his pigs, and found a gray fox assaulting them. On the approach of the man, the fox left the pigs, and, walking boldly up to him, was killed with the club. On investigation, one pig was seen to have a slight wound between the eyes and the end of the nose. It looked more like a scratch than a bite, although it was sufficient to draw blood. Apprehensive that rabies might result from the wound, the pig was placed in confinement, and, at the end of two or three weeks, exhibited the usual symptoms of hydrophobia,—frothing at the mouth, snapping at surrounding objects, and falling in spasms. The convulsions increased in severity until the animal died. A careful observation of the case produced the conviction that it was one of genuine rabies, communicated by the bite of the rabid fox.

BRIEF NOTES.

More snow is said to have fallen in the Bernese Alps during January than has been known before for a number of years.

The wolves have been wonderfully bold in Eastern France this winter, and are committing serious ravages in various parts of the country.

Science has sustained a loss in the death, on Jan. 10, of Mr. Andrew Murray, F. L. S., a distinguished English entomologist.

The American Geographical Society, which was incorporated in 1852, has 1,750 fellows, and possesses a library of about 10,000 volumes and a large collection of maps.

Mr. Guy C. Dawny, an African explorer who traveled from Natal to the Victoria Falls of the Zambizi, in 1874, left Cairo in November last on a journey southward through Kassala, Sennaar, and Fazohl. From Fazohl it is his intention to pass to Fadasi, and, if possible, to reach the Victoria Nyanza.

At a recent exhibition of the Columbarian Society, in England, above 800 birds were entered, forming one of the best displays ever made in the country. Fine specimens of a long list of varieties were shown, and the carrier-pigeons were allowed to demonstrate their powers by a flight to their respective homes.

Gen. D. Seager has been engaged for above four years in surveying the northwest coast of Africa, especially in the unknown region called Sedee Hascham. His object has been to discover the shortest and easiest route to Timbuktu, and this is now nearly accomplished. Some of his companions have twice penetrated to the place, and the General is preparing a map of the surrounding country.

At a late meeting of the London Linnæan Society, Mr. Worthington C. Smith stated that, in a specimen of Boletus subtomentosus, a species of mushroom, there are 17,000 pores or tubes. Each pore, when cut across, shows 2,000 cells on the surface. The number of surface-cells on the under side of a specimen is 36,000,000. The cells in an entire specimen are calculated to be 61,500,000,000, and the number of spores produced by the same specimen 5,000,000,000.

The Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society give the result of a long series of experiments conducted by Dr. Haynes to test the action of nicotine as a counteractive of strychnia. Dogs, cats, rabbits, and rats were submitted to the experiment, which led to the conclusions that strychnia and nicotine are in no degree antagonistic poisons, but that each increases the convulsive action of the other, and both cause death by paralyzing the respiratory organs,—possibly in different ways, but with the same result.

Some facts have been recently added by a Spanish naturalist to the knowledge previously given us by Darwin of the mode of growth of the batrachian from Chili named Rhinoderma Darwinii. The males are furnished with a brood-sac, developed as a pouch from the throat, and extending over the greater part of the ventral surface. In this pouch, in numbers of individuals, living tadpoles were found by the observer, measuring about 14 mm. How these tadpoles are first developed and nourished, is not yet known.

THEY'RE FADED AWAY.

All the friends that I had in the bloom of my youth,
The dear friends that I treasured with honor and truth,
Not one is remaining to cheer me to-day;
Like bright flowers of summer, they're faded away—
Faded away, all gone to decay—
Like bright flowers of Summer, they're faded away.

The romance of our youth, it is just like a rose,
Bright as its petals before evening's close;
But the blast it comes on like a cold, chilly night,
And withers each hope that shone blooming and bright;
Withered away, all gone to decay—
Like bright flowers of Summer, they're faded away.

O is it not so with each dream of the past?
How few of their promises ever did last!
They came like enchantment, to lead us astray;
But now, like bright visions, they're faded away—
Faded away, all gone to decay—
Like bright flowers of Summer, they're faded away.

M. J. HERBERT.

SONNET.

Fair Delia! loveliest virgin of the plain,
The thought of whom how sweet to memory!
A living emblem of true modesty,
And courted by full many an ardent swain;
Whose words and manners always entertain;
Whose daily purpose it appears to be
To sweeten life, and ever willingly
Improve each pleasure, lessen every pain.
Her habitation, with its kindred ties,
A place where each in gentle accent speaks,
And love is seen to rule in everything;
Where yet surviving bliss of Paradise.
A pretty Miss, and aged one thousand weeks:
'Tis but a cavalier can tribute bring.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill. F. H. AUGSPURGER.

THE HOME.

A Special Request for Regular Contributors to Observe This Week.

A Prominent Female-Suffragist Expounds Her Views on the Subject.

Amber's Advice to the Girls—Further on the Servant-Girl and Tobacco Questions.

A Cookery Corner, with Instructions About Omelets, Rolls, and Cake.

Letters on Literature---How to Study Shakspeare---For Bird-Owners.

An Abundance of Patterns Offered and Asked---Care of the Teeth.

News and Notes for the Amateur Florist---The Club's Lunches.

MY PICTURE-GALLERY.

I own a gallery large and wide,
  With arching roof and tinted walls,
Where pictures hang on ev'ry side,
  And softened light upon them falls.
And oft I view my dainty treasures
  And see a halo 'round them shine:
They nearly all recall some pleasures
  Connected with the "Auld Lang Syne."

Some landscapes here so bright and fair
  Are seen in Summer-sunlight's glow;
Again, the moonlight's tints so rare
  Shine on the quiet scenes below.
And portraits, too, are on my walls—
  The faces of the young and old;
Some pleasant scene each one recalls,
  Like list'ning to a tale twice told.

Where'er I go upon the earth,
  My pictures follow at my will;
And if I've sorrow, if I've mirth,
  They cause exquisite pleasure still.
My treasures I will always keep,
  For they are hung in Mem'ry's hall,
And when I wake, and oft in sleep,
  They rise before me without call.

They're richer gems than wealth can buy,
  For each has hist'ries prized by me.
I sometimes look at them to sigh—
  I often gaze in childish glee.
Not wealth of Ind could make me part
  With what I've hoarded since my youth;
Affection draws them to my heart—
  They're dear, because they're drawn by Truth.

Old age comes on with quickened strides,
  And leaves my youth so far behind
I soon shall have naught else besides
  The store that is within my mind.
Then think you not that I shall gaze
  With loving eyes upon my store?
Remembrance turns to childhood's days,
  And lives again its scenes all o'er.

MATTOON, Feb. 6, 1878. MAUDE LEE.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It has come to that pass that the conductor of The Home must consult with his friends, the contributors, and, after stating his case, ask their co-operation. The letters sent in for publication have of late very largely exceeded the space of a page and a half which The Home should confine itself to, and several hints have been given of the state of affairs. But this week things have come to a crisis; the conductor examined the contributions with the hope that he could conscientiously throw away enough to let all the survivors in. He condemned and cast out sixty-four letters, and he has now on hand fifty-seven, beside the seventy-six which are printed below. This cannot go on, and the conductor respectfully requests every correspondent who has the welfare of The Home at heart to bottle herself, or himself, up tight for one week. Don't write a single letter for publication for seven days, and let the three-score who are waiting have a chance; be charitable, and when, at the end of the week, you feel moved to write, see how much thought you can put on a few pages. One of the most valued friends, in writing this week, begs pardon because she "has no time to condense." Take time to write short letters, ladies.

⁂

There is an unfortunate discussion over the name Sunshine which was last week claimed by two ladies, one of whom has some feeling about the fact that a new name was given her. The truth of the matter is that the name was first used more than a year ago by a lady in Baraboo, Wis. Now if there are no resignations (and there seems not a chance of any) the conductor will give all the claimants a show at the coveted title, with the number after it, as the facts direct. The lady in Baraboo will be Sunshine No. 1, the lady in Paris, Ill., Sunshine No. 2, and the lady in Springfield, Sunshine No. 3. If that doesn't suit, he will wipe the name off the books.

⁂

The special request made last week to have contributors send their addresses for registry, with their noms de plume, was very generally followed, and, as a consequence, out of 116 letters received for Home friends only twenty-four remain here. The other ninety were forwarded at once.

⁂

If some of the questions asked in this issue seem necessary to be answered by you, please write the letter, for this week only, to the questioner and not to The Home. Send it "Care Home Department, TRIBUNE, Chicago," and it will be delayed only one mail.

⁂

The writer from this city who sent three answers to inquiries, and sees only one in print, is informed that her writing is too scandalously bad to inflict upon a printer, except in a special case. It is not a mark of genius to write a vile, scrawly hand.

⁂

KOKA—So long as the supply of original poetry holds out as it has, it will be impossible to reprint anything, even though it be better. Have forwarded your letter to the lady who asked for the poem.

⁂

It seemed best to stop the coming in of remedies for corns, and several letters have been passed by because, in the present crowded condition of The Home, the space could be used to better advantage.

⁂

This discussion about the doubling of names can be easily settled. Any nom de plume belongs to the person who first sent it in accompanied by the real address for entry on the editor's register.

⁂

M. O.—If you will send your address, the information will be sent you. It would take up too much space to print it in this column.

⁂

C.—You need not send your real name more than once; after it is entered on the editor's register he can find it when he wants to.

⁂

A correspondent, Bob. O. Link, wants Paul H. B. to send his address to him through The Home post-office.

⁂

MRS. L.—The matter is hardly worth while publishing any more notes or letters about. Let it drop.

⁂

B. B.—So much original poetry is offered, that it is impossible to reprint the song which you send.

⁂

The letter from Justice was deferred one week for lack of space and another through an accident.

⁂

A. J. W.—Your letter has been forwarded rather than printed.

⁂

F. L. C.—Will write you about the matter shortly.

⁂

JEANETTE—You would write on both sides of the paper.

⁂

AUNT BETSY—You wrote on both sides of your paper.

⁂

MRS. M.—You have no idea how many letters the conductor would receive if he should print your request for so simple and common a song. You had better ask for it at any music store.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters in this office for the following-named contributors. Those intended for persons living out of the city will be forwarded by mail upon receipt of address. Residents can call or send to Room 36 TRIBUNE Building and get their letters:

Glory McWhirk,
Jerusha Pepper,
Zoe, of Chicago,
Mrs. Warren,
Anxious,
Cupid,
Tonic,
Alla Miller,
Reca,
Ella W.,
That Peddler (4),
Denver,
Utility,
J. Mack Beth (2),
Lucile, of Chicago,
Amy,
Charlotte,
Georgina,
Priscilla, the Puritan Maiden.

TO THE GIRLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HIGHWOOD, Ill., Feb. 7.—I feel impelled to say something to young girls to-day,—not the young girls happily sheltered in loving homes, under the watchful care of parents whose tenderness is the shield ever interposed between them and sorrow. I write for the host of girls who have no home outside the cheerless portals of the boarding-house, who know nothing of any human watch-care, and experience naught of any earthly oversight kinder or gentler than the interest their landlady feels as to the settlement of their board-bills. My heart yearns over all such with a great sympathy, for I have been young, and situated just as you are in many ways. I know all about the pitfalls dug for innocent feet, the false friends, the specious promises on every hand; the allurements of pleasure,—where no restraining hand can bar the way,—the dust and ashes of all such experiences; the lack of charity for young folks that other folks so often show; the stings of wounded pride, the struggles, and heartaches, and overthrown hopes! I know so much of all this, girls, that I am always saying to Isaac, when talking over the uses to which we shall put our vast fortune,—"when we get rich,"—"I shall look up no less than one dozen girls per annum and brighten up their humdrum lives a bit." There are plenty enough charities that deal out bread and butter and second-hand clothing; we need a few to take hold of the "other horn of the dilemma," and freshen up the inner life a little.

There is many an overworked young woman to-day toiling behind the counter, in close, illy-ventilated school-rooms, fingering the telegraph, or even drudging in the kitchen, who stands more in need of a happy holiday than of any charity all the "homes" and "institutions" of Chicago have it in their power to offer. I have seen the time myself when, next to an immediate summons to Heaven, I should have welcomed a proffered trip into the country, or leave to lie unmolested upon a comfortable lounge and devour the book of my heart. The eternal grind of a young life doomed to the fate of self-maintenance admits of no such recreation. If one attends a lecture, a play, or any evening entertainment, it must be after a hard day's toil, when mind and body clamor for rest; or all too often with an escort whose influence portends the direst danger to peace and honor. For, in these strange latter days of ours, when principle and honor seem crowded out of the hearts of men, I tell you there is no debatable ground between good and evil. The Devil and the angel of the Lord camp over against every one of us, and I sometimes think the former is the hardest worker. There are very few scions of that amiable old lunatic, King Cophetua, abroad in these realistic days. Beggar maids, be they ever so lovely, are at a discount in the matrimonial market; so, if any gentleman of leisure, any of those silver hooks of the adversary's fish-line, "fascinating men"—heartless, emotionless, cruel travesties of manhood, who browse like disguised wolves in the midst of every fold of lambs—drop into your life with proffers of flowers, operas, oyster-suppers, and moonshine, have nothing to do with them! Your reserve, if by any chance your hero be genuine, will enhance your charm—if not, butterflies do not daily long above a shut rose. The sooner the despicable trifler takes himself off, the better for you. Nomadic youths, also, those peripatetic infesters of boarding-houses, who exist with no visible means of support; whose whole aim in life, purpose of creation, and future hope seems centred in the desire to establish claim to the reputation of lady-killers; whose grammar is only a little purer than their morals; whose ambition and honor are a trifle brighter and more genuine perhaps than the stones in their shirt-studs,—these young men, while not so dangerous in the main as the first-mentioned class, for the reason that idiots can do little real harm—still it is better to hold yourself aloof from them, for the whitest rose that ever bloomed would gather defilement if thrown in the common dust. Your life, young girl, be you the poorest little shop-clerk or the most poverty-stricken toiler of them all, was given you from the hand of impartial Love as was ever accorded to Princess or dowered lady. It is left for you to present it without defilement by and by to God, or drag it through impure depths to the feet of Satan. See to it that you carry it within your bosom unspotted by little sins, unblighted by shadow of vice, until the happy holiday from earthly toil shall dawn for you and me. Flirting is as natural to a young girl, I think, as song to birds, or fragrance to roses; but indiscriminate flirting is sure to end in blemish and regret. Some day, when you are a good man's wife, or Time has gently led you through the wilderness, and past the pitfalls, into the serene uplands of middle life, you will thank God, I believe, that you were enabled to hold yourself above the sport and pastime of ribald men. Bear the reputation of prudes, and count it all joy that you are accounted worthy. Remember that no externals can make your life sordid, or commonplace, or of no account. You have it within your power, through books, to consort and live on familiar terms with infinitely nobler, sweeter lives than can be met in Mrs. Grundy's court. The furbelowed lady who looks upon you with contempt would stand poor show of recognition in that society thrown open to you within the covers of good books. You can afford to be snubbed by daylight when lamp-light ushers you into the presence of Shakspeare's heroes, when Henry Esmond waits to tell you his fascinating story, when Col. Newcome attends you, and poor Maggie Tulliver pleads for your loving sympathy. What need of your staying at home all through the dusty summers, when "Prue and I" invite you to Italy on a magnolia bough, or show you from the housetop their wonderful Western possessions.

Cultivate, then, a taste for books. Do not be afraid of good novels; they stand in the same relation to other books that strawberries do to beef,—both good if not followed exclusively.

Some day I shall find a second "Boffin's Bower" full of good cheer, good fellowship, and the sparkle of life, as well as its granites. There I invite you all. AMBER.

THE OTHER SIDE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Jan. 21.—While indorsing what Amber says of the duties of mothers to their children, instead of "patting her upon a supposable shoulder," I must enter a protest against her "when she draws straight and black the line between the wife and mother on the one side, and the female orator and suffragist on the other,"—or between the wife and mother on the one side and the church-goer on the other.

Are there no mothers who neglect their children but woman-suffragists and church-goers? and does Amber know that the children of these are neglected. What of the devotees of fashion, who spend their days in novel-reading, shopping, calling, and studying new styles, and their nights in a round of fashionable dissipation at the opera, the theatre, the hop, and other fashionable parties? Why single out a few woman-suffragists and leave this class uncensured? Are not their children left "to the care of hirelings"? What of the vast number of mothers who each year leave their homes for weeks or months on excursions for visits to distant friends, a season at a fashionable watering-place, or a session at the National Capital? Who is expected to care for the children of these? Are not their "poet infants" left "to the care of hirelings, absorbing ideas anything but poetical"? These women have not the merit of being "champions of their down-trodden sex," or of "gracefully presiding over momentous conventions."

Alas! it is too clearly apparent that Amber, with all her goodness of heart and correct ideas in the main, is prejudiced against woman-suffrage and church-going mothers above all others; and she deplores their occasional absence from home, and magnifies their offenses above and beyond those of any other class of mothers. Knowing personally many of the prominent champions of the equal rights of woman, and being conversant with their sayings and doings for a score and more of years, I cannot hear them slandered or held up to censure in The Home without a protest. I know of no greater sticklers for the faithful discharge of a mother's duties to her children than these same woman-suffragists. I know of no more devoted, true, and faithful mothers, no happier and better regulated homes, than those of these earnest pleaders for woman's emancipation from the barbarous laws that so long enslaved her. It is owing to the "babblings" of these "eloquent champions of their down-trodden sex" that Amber has a right to the children she bears, or to her own person and womanhood. If she is at all conversant with the common law of the country as everywhere existed before and at the commencement of the woman's rights movement, and is still in force in some of the States of the Union, she knows very well that under that law the person, the property, the earnings, and the children of the wife belonged exclusively to the husband; and that the right of the wife to either was ignored and denied. Blackstone says that a mother has no right to her children, but only to their respect; and that, in the eye of the law, she is only the agent of her husband in caring for his children, and he may bind them out or give them away as he pleases, without her consent.

Little the careless, thoughtless women of these days realize the great changes in the laws in their favor, brought about by the "babblings" of wives and mothers who, years ago, devoted their lives to the freedom of their sex from the slavish laws which a barbarous age had subjected them to; and who, having accomplished so much, still demand that women be recognized as citizens, with all the rights and privileges of citizenship, that they may the better protect themselves and their children from the snares and temptations which surround them, and receive the respect and consideration that is ever awarded to power.

Few mothers, I think, leave a young family to "babble on the rostrum," or attend conventions. I know of none such; and, as to church-goers, I think the cases are very rare where a mother of young children attends church seven days in a week. I never knew one such. But, if there be any, the church service is short, and would take her from home but a brief hour—no longer time than she needs for relaxation or a breath of fresh air, to refresh and strengthen her for the discharge of duties to home and children. I hold that a mother's organism demands change and pure air, and the more she gets of both the better she is fitted for the duties of life.

Amber might have instanced the members of The Home Club as well. They are holding conventions in public halls, meetings at the Sherman, and getting up public "lunches." Has the editor no "opinion" about them? What becomes of the "embryo poets" born into the homes of these public workers? Are they not left "to the care of hirelings"? Their work is worthy and commendable, but why discriminate against woman-suffragists who have done, and are doing, a work a hundred-fold more deserving the praise and thanksgiving of every woman in the land, for having made it possible for women to engage in such works of necessity, usefulness, and benevolence as are everywhere opening before them?

Amber has chosen a worthy subject for her pen, but her counsels will be received in a better spirit if she fails to "draw straight and black lines" between two classes of her readers, or bestow censures upon some of the wisest and best women of the country. No line can be drawn "between the wife and the mother on the one side, and the female orator and suffragist on the other"; for of the thousands of suffragists a large number are wives and mothers, and every way worthy of the "encouragement, cheer, and help" of The Home. Sorry, indeed, I am that our Home editor has expressed his aversion to these, and his wish to keep them at a distance. All they ask is an equal right to life, liberty, and happiness with himself, and at the hands of the members of The Home. JUSTICE.

REPORTS FROM THE LUNCHES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 9.—Ladies and gentlemen: The first thing I have to offer in my report is this: To-day closes our charitable dinners for the season, and, unless you wish to be obliged to answer in the negative when asked if you tried the quality of The Home Club dinners, you must visit our dining-hall to-day and purchase one of the tickets the President will be only too glad to hand out for your acceptance. Bring on you forces and give us a grand benefit to-day,—the only opportunity of testing The Home recipes this season.

We have been favored with the most lovely weather for our lunches, for which we feel like giving a cordial vote of thanks to that terribly-abused clerk that holds sway over that particular commodity. However, we will let that pass. We are exceedingly well pleased with the manner in which the dinners have been conducted, and would here say to the ladies who have so freely given their time, funds, and energies to carrying them to a successful issue, that a host of compliments have been tendered us in reference to the general good feeling that has been manifested throughout our long and close relationship. Perhaps the reason for this pleasant state of affairs lies in the fact that there are no office-seekers in our midst who are bound to either rule or ruin; no ladies but what are willing to be led by those who have been honored by their choice. At any rate, we have the credit of being the most genial-hearted family for one so large that the world has ever produced.

Everything is moving in perfect order, as "merry as a marriage bell." Our thanks are due to all those who have so kindly assisted us in furnishing our tables with choice and delicate viands. The friends in the country who so kindly responded to our call will please accept our thanks for their generous donations. But to our grand-hearted citizens—those who are continually reaching out the helping hand—is due our most heartfelt gratitude. I will only name a few of the parties who have donated in my report, leaving it for Widow Bedott, the irrepressible, to offer thanks in her own name. She is a power in herself, and we have much to credit her for in regard to our most generous donations. Long may she live to give us her active co-operation in the inevitable lunch season. The ladies of Wethersfield and Burns, Henry County, Ill., will please accept our grateful thanks for a bountiful box of provisions by Mrs. D. M. Smith; also Mrs. L. A. Swift, of Pacific, Colorado County, Wis., will please accept a host of thanks. Myrtle, your box was received, for which we are under lasting obligations. Frank B., of Warsaw, N. Y., your beautiful donation came to hand, but not yet disposed of, on account of so much business to attend to. Mrs. F., of Lemont, your donation received. Many thanks, dear madam, and when you come to the city, join us by all means. One of the persons you mention is not with us in our work, but we have a host of others just as good and perhaps better. Mrs. W. N., Oneida, Ill., we will bring the question before our next meeting, which will be held on Valentine Day. (I don't believe any one will forget the time.) Accept our thanks for the offer.

The ladies who presided over the lunch-tables have donated freely, and it has all been done in such a genial spirit that we cannot sufficiently express our admiration of them, for, while they gave of their money so liberally, their time and strength were being exhausted, but not their patience, which is a remarkable trait that has been noticeable in every department.

Our monthly meeting will be held at the Tremont club-rooms next Thursday, the 14th, at 2 o'clock p. m., the sociable on the evening of Friday, the 15th. We hope to have a full meeting, as we have become so well acquainted during our close companionship that we have a full appreciation of the kind hearts that beat for us. Mrs. Leonard, we would tender you our thanks for loaning us those pleasant faces that greeted us day after day in our labors. Other "homes" will be blessed with their presence when the marriage-bells shall peal forth their silvery chimes. May their lives prove as full of blessings as their hearts are of the rich treasures Nature has given them. The President has called a meeting for Tuesday, the 12th, at the Tremont House, and she requests a full attendance to decide on entertainments for the future, as we have the offer of assistance from five different musical and dramatic clubs. Please be at the club-rooms at 2 o'clock sharp. Remember the regular meeting Thursday, and the sociable Friday evening. ORLENA, Secretary.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Allow me, through the columns of The Home, to return thanks to the many contributors to our Home Club lunches, and especially the hotels, for their great liberality. The Gardner, Grand Pacific, Palmer, Commercial, Tremont, St. James, Sherman, and last, but not least, the Clifton House. Our lunches have been very successful, notwithstanding the hard times, and hard work, which generally falls upon a few, that is, the few who worked with us. No doubt the assistance of all will be enlisted in the good cause when we get our "Home for Working Girls" under way. We also wish to return sincere thanks for the generous contributions from the country, which is evidence that our prospective "Home" will not want for supplies from abroad. WIDOW BEDOTT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Please allow me a small space in The Home columns of this week to thank those outside of Chicago who have assisted us during our lunches by contributions of money. Dear friends, the funds forwarded for that purpose have aided us materially in purchasing what was not otherwise donated; therefore, we thank you all most heartily. Our worthy Secretary will give a full account of the affair, so you can judge of our success. MAINE.

THE HELP QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 4.—I have been a constant reader of The Home for two years; but, as I am a hired girl, and thinking that the contributors are most too high up for me, I have never stepped in. But when I read Chic's letter on the hired-girl question I could not refrain from taking up my pen in self-defense, and I hope that you will not commit this letter to the waste-basket, but honor it with a place in The Home. I think Chic would do well to take a little care how she expresses her opinion about hired girls in public. I think it very odd that a woman could hire girls of all nationalities for years and years and in all that time not get one good, reliable girl. And she does not speak of one exception. Indeed, she says they differed only in form and name. It is self-evident that there is something wrong in the mistress. My opinion of her is that she is cross and very hard to please. She says: "We need more intellect in the kitchen." So we do. That is just what we do want; but where are we to get it? It is not to be found in the mistresses; they have no intellect. They know nothing about roasting beef or broiling beefsteak. There is not one of them in fifty that can make a loaf of bread, or tell when the teakettle is boiling. Again, she speaks of its being necessary, in order to get a meal, to have a fire in the stove and a lump of coal in the house. Wonders upon wonders. How did Chic learn so much? How did she find out that such preparations were necessary? What child is there that has not sense enough for that? The complaint she makes about her sour stomach is sufficient to show that her girls have all been good cooks, and she has eaten too much. It is dyspepsia that bothers her, not the girls. As for going down town to ogle the blacksmith's apprentice, the most of them have a good example set them by their mistress.

Women that do their own work get along with one-fourth the work that they require done by their help. And yet they do all that is necessary to be done. So that, if they would ask no more of their help than they would do themselves, their work would be done and done nicely. But no. It would not do at all to let your girl be out of work one minute. They must work, work, work, from early morn till late at night. The truth is, if the women think that hired girls are such a hideous evil they had better let them alone and do their own work. Women who have so much trouble with their help are the ones that are not willing (or, which is more likely, not able) to pay enough to secure a good girl. My advice to Chic is, get an American girl, pay her good living wages, and, my word for it, nine times out of ten, you will get a good reliable girl. SERVANT-GIRL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JOLIET, Feb. 6.—I am opposed to the discussion of the servant-girl topic, and am doing all I can to make the good people of The Home sick of it. I know, of course, that the proper inference for any one to draw, after reading my lady's tirade upon the luckless class, is that my lady was born with the proverbial silver spoon in her mouth; that she has fortune upon her side, and the jade (fortune) is bound to her (my lady) by process of blood, mannerisms, and social position, which can't be dissolved; that Bridget, Gretchen, or Nancy will always remain thus and so, and be just what their respective names are supposed to imply. It also implies—what, may Heaven forbid!—the possibility of Biddy's ever becoming Mrs. B. O'Reille, wife of the distinguished statesman, Senator D. O'Reille, or that Gretchen's phlegmatic young man, Hans, could ever lead her to fortune through the portals of a successful beer-garden, or that Nancy's feller, sharp-eyed and keen, discovers the golden path in field, forest, or mine, puts her in full possession of wealth. The whirligig of time works strange revenges, and stranger things than these are happening every day. And oh! perish the thought of my lady's ever coming down to decayed gentility, or perchance to abject poverty. I know that we should all read my lady's communications on this and kindred topics, and come to conclusions as above; but I also know that all too often just such things do occur as are here deprecated, and, in view of this truth, I would ask for great latitude in the treatment of the class that now ministers to our comforts, not so much for the reason of right (that is always the last reason) as that of policy. If you dislike policy, my lady, do right for principle's sake: what's nobler, or, in fact, what's more politic, in the long run than principle; what savors more of "noblesse"?

I can see no reason why the arguments put forth in defense of smoking can't be equally well employed in defense of drinking, or even stealing; don't get Quixotic any of you because of my unfortunate bluntness, and try a tilt against a windmill (that's a metaphor). I am sure this time you can't impute high philosophy against, nor yet low, nor ja—

'Twas ever thus I never sent
A thing I thought of good intent,
But what so soon's I found the bent
I spoiled it all and—let her went.

F. F.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—In such depressing times as we are passing through, when thousands of heretofore well-to-do people are struggling for their daily bread, with scarcely any work and paltry wages to the strongest man, the question comes up among housekeepers, Why is it there is so little said in the newspapers in regard to the wages demanded by the ordinary servant-girl? There is scarcely any abatement in the price paid to them since the War, and they are now by far the best paid of any of the wage class. From $3 to $5 per week and their board is more than eight out of ten men receive, and is entirely out of proportion as compared with the cost of all other productions. A general reduction of this class of wages should at once take place to help to reduce the burden that all, except themselves, are compelled to bear. A little agitation of the subject in The Home would soon be the means of reducing this class of overpaid labor to a level with other things, and help the housekeeper to keep her expenses within the means provided. Most of us indeed have only Hobson's choice left, either to do our own housework or pay less wages. But many women, though they can hardly find the money to pay a servant, are so burdened with the care of growing families that they even stint food and clothing to pay the mistress of the kitchen. Cannot something be done? HOUSEKEEPER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JOLIET, Feb. 4.—In The Home of Feb. 2, Chic expresses views to the effect that a sort of animal instinct will answer as well as intelligence in the culinary department,—that is, if a girl knows that to bake bread heat is required, and to produce the heat fuel is necessary, and acts on these most remarkable promptings of reason, she is equal to and competent for the situation as maid-of-all-work. Later, she complains that those same kitchen girls, though thorough and active at the beginning of their term, soon become careless and slovenly. Is that the practice of an intelligent employe? In every branch of industry careful superintendence is one of the richest sources of income; and it is more than probable that in many cases the mistress knows but little of what she attempts to oversee.

The servant, not being intelligent, does not see that her employer's interest is her interest, and, not having her work subjected to close examination, she knows her advantage over her mistress.

Now I wish to present no plea for the worker in any department who does not do his work in a systematic and workmanlike manner, but I wish to put in my voice for intelligence in the kitchen,—intelligence everywhere.

People frequently say that there is such an opprobrium resting on those who do housework for a living, while it seems to me to be, not because they do housework, but because of the person and the manner in which their work is done. It is not the workingman or woman with whom we object to associate; it is the low, ignorant, shiftless class, be they employers or employes. Let housework become a profession, girls taught to do it systematically and economically, and housewives to know what their servants are to do, and the war between them will cease. Amber, I like your views; woman's sphere is now almost unlimited. Who can influence the voter to such an extent as the mother, by instilling right principles and cultivating thoughtfulness and judgment? Verily, her bread cast upon the waters will return. Wait R. C., I fancy I know you. Sarah, if you will send to me, care of Home, I will send you clove-bag pattern and directions for making. Reca, write me and I will send directions for skeletonizing leaves. TRIPATAGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 6.—"Any honest confession is good for the soul." And when one is fairly beaten in argument, it is not only magnanimous but graceful to acknowledge the defeat, so I hasten to announce to Queen Mab the result of her letter headed elevate kitchen work. Her last argument was too much for me; if it be true as she states that by elevating the kitchen (I wish I understood exactly what that means) we can obtain girls who would otherwise voluntarily enter upon a life of shame, let us elevate it by all means and take these girls into our companionship. Are not these the kind of girls we are all so anxiously looking for? I can foresee, to be sure, a continuous existence of demand and concession; these factitious ladies will always be able to hold a sword over our heads in the form of threats of adopting a disreputable career unless they are sufficiently elevated, and who knows to what height their ambition may soar? But doubtless in these emergencies we may be supplied with wisdom how to act, through the columns of The Home. But let us not pause here in our philanthropy. With all the zeal of a new convert, I am not content to rest here, but would rush on to new fields. I believe we have hold of the thread which unravels the intricate and knotty labor question. I see before me a solution of the tramp nuisance. The country is full of lawless and desperate men who will not work for a living; they live by begging and stealing. These are principally men who are adapted to manual labor,—generally to menial labor. Obviously we must elevate their professions; we must invite our coal-heavers, stable-boys, and street-scavengers to dine; then, when these employments are elevated so that their professors may move in the best circles, these idle men will have some encouragement to make an honest living. We cannot blame thieves and tramps for living as they do, because, in the line of Queen Mab's own argument, we would about as soon associate with them as with the garbage-man who cleans out our back alleys. Let us leave the girl question, then, for a brief season, and take up the case of the poor vagrant men who would be honest were it not for the inexorable laws of caste, which alone prevent merchants and bankers from smoking their after-dinner cigars in the congenial company of their coachmen and butlers. BRITO MARTE.

FLORAL LORE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PEORIA, Feb. 5.—I notice in The Home of Feb. 2 a communication in which some inquiries are made as to the cultivation of the amaryllis. Having had very pleasant experience in the culture of this admirable plant, and having been quite successful, I venture to give your correspondent my method. It seems to be a plant whose nature it is to grow continually. This I have read in articles by florists, and I have found it to be true. When put into the cellar where it receives but little light and moisture, it will grow if the cellar is not so cold as to freeze it. I never take mine out of the pot to give it rest; neither have I ever removed the small offsets, or bulbs, that form; it cannot be done without breaking the roots of the larger bulbs, and thus retarding the growth of the plant. It should be carefully repotted every spring. May is said to be the best time, and the pot should be larger than the one from which it is taken. Last spring mine had reached such size and proportions that it required a fifteen-inch pot. I obtained some leaf-mold from the woods, which I think is the best kind of soil for all bulbous plants, as it combines richness, lightness, and porosity. I transferred my amaryllis from the old pot to the new, and, when the blooming period arrived, in August, was amply rewarded for my care by the abundance of its elegant lily-like flowers of the richest scarlet, six flower-stalks, and six or seven flowers clustered on each stalk. If Milwaukee will treat hers after this kindly, generous manner, I think she will be rewarded in the same beautiful way. P. R. M.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 5.—I was much pleased with the article upon conversation by J. D. It had always seemed to me that no true lady could indulge in the constant quizzing and teasing of others, which is so common among some who lay claim to that title. Amber, too, writes so convincingly upon the suffrage question. How much less culpable than the fashionable mother were those women who devoted themselves day and night to the Moody meetings, leaving their children to play uncared for in the streets, and their homes cheerless and neglected? But my principal object in this letter is to stir up, if I can, an old-time contributor to The Home, whose sensible, well-written articles I have looked for in vain for many months,—Susan, of Princeton. I suspect that I know who is lurking behind that unpretending nom de plume; at all events, I remember her as the first to introduce the subject of window-gardening in these columns before Fern-Leaf ever made her appearance, and I want to ask her what I shall do to save my precious primroses. I had a fine assortment of thrifty plants in the fall. They commenced to show buds in November, and I flattered myself that I would have flowers in abundance, and I have not had half a dozen blossoms on twice as many plants. Worse than all, I fear I shall lose the plants themselves now, as the leaves are wilting and some of the stalks seem decayed. I have stimulated them just the same as my other plants, which are all looking finely, and have taken the best of care, but these that were my especial pets are a complete failure. I received much useful information about the care of house-plants from the letters written by Susan, Hyacinthe, Aunt Fanny, and others, last year, for which they will please accept my thanks if they are still readers of The Home. That I have found their advice good where I have followed it is my excuse for asking for more. Success to the ladies of The Home Club and their noble cause. I am trying to do something in a small way to assist them. IRENE L. S.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 6.—Can Fern-Leaf, Aunt Fanny, or some one tell me when I should plant flower-seed in the house, and what kind of soil to use? Also why don't my fuchsias bloom? They grow rank, and look finely, but do not bud. Would Sam North send to my address some ferns? I do so much wish for some for spatter-work, and if he could send me a few roots, could I make them grow in a shady corner this coming summer?

Mrs. R., I wish to thank you for the oxalis and begonia; the oxalis has bloomed such a sweet little cluster. I think of one who is very generous, although a stranger to me, when I see it. Have any of The Home sisters any primroses to spare? Would like to exchange slip of fuchsias or geranium for them. Also, have any the yellow oxalis or pinks, or the running strawberry vine for baskets, to spare?

I will send two recipes for frosting fruit: Take nice, perfect fruit, such as clusters of grapes, dip in gum arabic, lay on a platter, and sift fine white sugar to cover; when dry, eat. Another way is to take the fruit after washing and drying, dip in whites of eggs beaten to a froth, lay on a dish, sift fine sugar on them, stand in a warm place to dry. If you wish to send, my address is QUESTIONS, Care of Home.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MUSCATINE, Ia., Feb. 6.—I should like to exchange seeds with Gertie or any one wishing it. I should like some primrose seeds very much. I cannot find any at the stores. I started slips of geraniums last September; will they bloom in the spring? Could any one send lily-of-the-valley bulbs? Also, a slip of rose-geranium? For these I will send stamps or slips. Do not throw away all the recipes. I take a great interest in them and transfer them all to a book. Any one complying with my offer will please address MILDRED, Care Home.

LITERARY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

TIFFIN, O., Feb. 6.—Somebody has asked how to read Shakspeare. I would advise him first to read stories from Shakspeare by Charles and Mary Lamb, issued in cheap form by Harper Brothers. This explains the plot, and saves one reading,—for a person must always read this bard's productions once to find out the plot. By the way, which is the authorized manner of spelling Shakspeare? I have seen it Shakespeare, Shakspeare, Shakespere, and many other ways.

I have been reading Poe,—not that there is anything so very wonderful in that, but it prompted me to ask how many of The Home's contributors admire him. He is my favorite author and poet; his stories are so horrible, yet they fascinate the reader as he peruses them, and haunt him in his dreams; and how beautiful is "Annabel Lee," and "The Raven," that masterpiece that so well tells of the grief that forever haunts the poet; I can believe him when he says that poetry was with him a passion, not a purpose, and all others must after perusing his productions. Poe has had an army of enemies, and has yet, but every day adds to his list of admirers. We are just finding out how wonderful a man he really was.

The tobacco question is exciting quite a controversy among The Home contributors; and in this connection allow me to quote from Bayard Taylor: "There is nothing more remarkable in history than the colonization of tobacco over the whole earth. Not three centuries have elapsed since Knightly Raleigh puffed its fumes in the astonished eyes of Spenser and Shakspeare, and now find me a corner on the earth, from Nova Zembla to the mountains of the moon, where the wonderful plant is unknown. . . . It is idle for those who object to the use of tobacco to attribute this phenomenon wholly to perverted taste. The fact that the custom was at once adopted by all the races of men, proves there must be a reason for it in the physical constitution of man," and thus on for another page. What think ye of this, anti-smoking advocates?

Can you tell me how to copyright the name of a paper? MR. SHEARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—I noticed in The Home an article on a course of reading. I wish to suggest one of a more substantial character, and at the same time very interesting. Believing, with Prof. Swing, that a mind unacquainted with history is in its infancy, I recommend the histories of Prescott: The conquest of Peru and Mexico, his history of Charles V., and of Ferdinand and Isabella, all of which I deem as interesting as fiction. Read Motley's history of the Netherlands, Cromwell, by Carlyle; Frederick the Great, by the same author; Headley's history of the United States, and Bancroft's also of our country. Biography of Napoleon, by Headley, is intensely interesting. Humboldt's Cosmos is good. I will not give a longer list unless requested to do so. I fully agree with Joseph Cook that history is the illuminated garment of God. VERITAS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Will some Homeite kindly furnish your correspondent with a list of light, instructive reading for a beginner?

I think the males are poorly represented in The Home. One scarcely ever sees a letter from them, except it be from Chat. *En passant*, if Chat will sit with his mouth full for a couple of days nature will show him how to dispose of it. RAVENSWOOD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Will some one of the ladies of The Home inform me where "Tyche, the Fireside Oracle," can be found? I wanted it before Christmas, and inquired of all the principal bookstores, stationers, and variety stores, but could not find it.

Fern-Leaf, have you any bulbs of the golden-band lily, or any artillery plants? JESSIE.

TOBACCO.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Feb. 8.—Fifty-one years ago a small boy sat quietly enjoying a blazing wood-fire under an old-fashioned chimney fire-place, the old folks and young folks at home forming a half-circle around the same. The father of this circle was slowly filling a clay pipe from a pound-paper of tobacco, which was just now being emptied, while a neighbor, who had dropped in for a chat, was telling some amusing story or news item, then the latest gossip. This paper, after being closed out, was dropped in the corner by the fire. The boy took the paper and began slowly to roll it in the shape of a cigar, which, having done, he lighted and proceeded to smoke as pompously as any full-grown boy, holding it in the most approved style, and as closely imitating the cigar exquisite as natural tact permitted. Soon among the coals he saw visions of floating things and swimming darkies, such as he never saw before,—anon the boy himself seemed floating in mid-air, and drifting with swiftly-accelerating speed as on the verge of a vortex; darkness seemed to come down upon him, and violent spasms wrenched his stomach, while a deadly paleness and awful sickness came over him. Well, there was some commotion in that house for a short time until the truth was found out. I always thought that the father and mother of that boy were glad he was sick at that time, while the boy ever after thought that if mankind will use the nauseous weed they ought to be sick every time they use it; and if he had to violate nature so much in becoming used to it, he never would be a slave to the habit or custom, and even dare to be unfashionable all his days. That boy is now 60 years of age, never used any more tobacco except for medicine, and he never was drunk but once, nor does he need stimulants; he goes in for tonics.

He don't believe, with Deronda, "That it is a historical truth, universally observed, that all races and generations of men, in all stages of civilization, have sought and found some stimulant to satisfy a natural want," but some other want of an immortal mind.

Stimulants to keep us in tone presupposes we are poor, weak, deluded, unstrung beings, just ready to kick the bucket, and we need something to arouse us—presupposes disease, intemperance, our radical condition. Why not eat and drink stimulants, and live on them as for bread and beef and all things nourishing; chew them and spit the juice? Tobacco is a medicine and nothing else,—a nasty one at that. Chewing it forces expectoration—this robs the stomach of its natural supply of gastric juice—weakens the powers of digestion.

Fragrant weed, indeed! Yes, after being disguised, scented, and petted,—ornamented and promoted by woman who embroiders pouches, smoking-caps, lolling chairs to help it and coddle it. A woman must want a man awfully to stand it. It leads to the use of ardent spirits,—in fact, they almost invariably go together. Tobacco to slow the blood and alcohol to quicken it. I am the boy of SIXTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

POLO, Ill., Feb. 4.—Miss True and Slyghdyggs, a word with you. I am pleased with the expressions of gentle rebuke you administered to the smokers last week. They were kindly uttered and no doubt kindly received by all of the guilty,—so much so by me that I would gladly "Kiss the rod" that smote me, were I in reach; but halt! I remember since writing the last reckless sentence, your pointed objections to the lips and breath of a smoker!

I hasten to repeat that I am no apologist for a filthy tobacco devotee. The man who has not the ability and the decency to keep his teeth like pearls and his lips like rubies, is unfit for the society of ladies. He who is filthy in the use of tobacco would be filthy without it,—in some other way equally offensive. Some individuals are filthy by nature, and it seems that their education has only intensified their propensity,—filthy in manners, in talk, in thought, in everything; yet you would not advocate the infliction of the death penalty upon such, even for their incorrigible nastiness.

With such persons tobacco is an excellent disinfectant or fumigator to smother more offensive odors; hence it should be recommended. It has been urged frequently, as an argument against the use of tobacco, that man is the only animal that will partake of it. If the argument is good for anything, it is equally potent against the use of tea; for what other animal than man will, of its own volition, imbibe a strong decoction of Ah Sin's staple? Is it not a mere logical conclusion, that, inasmuch as the Almighty made nothing in vain, He created these abundant vegetable products for not only the use, but the sole use, of the genus homo? If so, why are we railing at each other for obeying the fiats of Jehovah? Slyghdyggs says, with much force and truth, that Northern gentlemen would consider the practice of "snuff-dipping" by the ladies improper. True; yet I can hardly tell why, except that it would be such a novelty among Northern ladies,—the same reason, I apprehend, that would make you ladies think it improper for Northern gentlemen to put their clothes on over their heads!

I am told that Southern gentlemen who are accustomed to dipping, do not object to it; yet I am not fully prepared to say that I shall go South solely for the reason that the fair damsels of that sunny clime indulge in that habit.

You complain just a little because I classed tobacco with tea; therefore I must explain. I group them together for the reason that I think them alike in most respects; at least, about as many objections can be reasonably urged against the use of one as the other. While it is true that tobacco-smoke tends to make our teeth "saffron-colored" and our lips "bilious-looking," it is equally true that the use of tea tends to cloud your fair complexion and to bring languor in your bright eyes—to all of which we do most solemnly object. One of your objections to our indulgence in the use of the fragrant weed rapidly passes off in smoke; while at least one of the evil consequences of your habit does not vanish so soon. Did Miss True, who asserted that tobacco is the "genius of vulgarity," not remember that her "innocent and unoffending" tea is the very deity of gossip?

Well did Colley Cibber apostrophize:

Tea! thou female-tongue-running, smile-smoothing, heart-opening, wink-tipping cordial, to whose glorious insipidity I owe the happiest moments of my life!

Now listen to Lord Byron:

Tobacco! divine in hookas, glorious in a pipe,
When tipped with amber mellow, rich, and ripe;
Like other charmers, wooing the caress,
More dazzlingly when daring in full dress;
Yet thy true lovers more admire by far
Thy naked beauties—give me a cigar!

The slight discolorations upon carpet or floor accidentally produced by the smoker are evanescent, and may be easily removed by water and soap, while the reputations blackened by the exhilarating effects of the "female-tongue-running, wink-tipping cordial" may not be whitened again by the mop and scrub-brush of a lifetime.

Now, ladies, let us all join hands and circle around, and, in our neighborly journey through life, let us forgive and forget the little, innocent faults and frailties of each other; but when some real "offense cometh," may we all see to it that there be "woe to him by whom it comes." DERONDA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DUNDEE, Ill., Feb. 4.—Much of late is being written on the subject of ruminating bipeds. But what doth it all avail? Do any of our tobacco-loving friends ever give up the habit when once thoroughly formed? Will Slyghdyggs' home-thrusts cause Deronda to forego the pleasure of one cigar? Nay, verily! But what a pity that he does smoke; it is his one fault I am sure. What can we, then, who oppose the use of tobacco do? Nothing, I take it, but to use our strongest influence, public and private, with the youth of the land,—with our brothers and sons who have yet a pure breath and clean lips, and with our sisters and daughters that they shun the company of those who persist in its use.

Does Fern-Leaf know of any book on plant-culture that she can recommend? MYRTLE NO. 1.

QUESTIONS OF COOKERY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

EVANSTON, Feb. 6.—Ladies, like Paul Pry, I hope I don't intrude, and if you don't mind I'll tell you how I made a Welch rabbit; but first let me say I am a widower and not in the market, for I am too poor to be sold and am fond of ease, with small means to gratify it, so on a small income I have to practice economy without much study of it. I am also fond of cheese, and not of your mild, leathery kind either, but of good old crumbly sorts, strong enough to feel that I have to eat more bread than it to modify its strength. I am a cheese cook, if you will, and know how to fix it up in fifty ways, to suit my taste and means. But I set out to tell you how I once made an extra Welch rabbit. I had company one Sunday from Chicago,—six men,—and they had walked some four miles to my house on the prairie, so that they had lots of room to stow away victuals when they got to me. I had no meat in the house but pork; this would have taken quite a chunk to satisfy them. I had good, old cheese with plenty of eggs, so I resolved to give them a first-rate W. R., and here is how I made the animal: Firstly, a lot of slices of pork were nicely fried, the pork was lifted out of its fat, or lard, and put on one side; then a lot of onions and tomatoes were fried in the fat; then I put onions, tomatoes, and pork all in one tin-dish, with a lot of eggs (unbeaten), crackers, and enough of fluid to float the whole, and some good old cheese, a little pepper and salt, and set the whole in a hot oven for a quarter of an hour, then called dinner; ten of us sat down to a tinful that was large enough to hold a good batch of dough for bread, but there was not enough left to saver a knife point. Some of the boys had never had W. R., but whenever I meet any of them they wish for another dose. The Welch rabbit, or, rather, rarebit, is made in many ways and of many kinds of material, but cheese is the invariable thing to put in it, and if the cheese is strong, put less in and use more crackers or stale bread to modify it. Onions, cheese, eggs, and pork, with a little beer, ale, or milk, stewed up together will make a dish fit for a King. I have seen children who would eat the W. R. before they would touch either beef or mutton of the best quality. No one need be without a good meal if they have some old cheese and fat of any kind around them. I am not going to quote Liebig, Johnson, or any other chemist to show you how much bone, sinew, and fatty matter a pound of cheese has in it, but if you want a good, square meal that won't hurt your pocket or your stomach get a W. R., and don't waste your money on mild, genteel-looking cheese, but get what is called scrumbly cheese, the stronger the better for me, but suit your tastes. UNCLE JOHN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NORTH POINT, MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4.—M. L. G. wishes a recipe for crullers. Will send her mine, which is good, but cannot vouch for its being the same as her respected mother-in-law's.

Crullers—Four eggs, seven ounces butter, ten ounces sugar, half-cup sweet milk; knead very stiff, and fry same as doughnuts.

Cookies—One cup butter, two cups powdered sugar, two teaspoons cream tartar, one of soda; rub the butter, sugar, and cream tartar into three cups flour; have the soda dissolved in one cup cold water; mix, adding sufficient flour in addition to roll out. Add carraway-seed if desired; roll thin and bake a handsome brown.

Mrs. M. requests directions for French rolls and omelet. Will send but one to-day.

Omelet—Four fresh eggs carefully separated; beat the whites to a stiff froth; then beat the yolks and carefully mix, adding one tablespoonful of milk and a little salt. They should only be prepared in time to place upon the table. While beating the eggs have your spider heating; it should be hissing hot, but not so as to burn; butter it smooth, and pour in your eggs. Allow it to come to a rich brown, then turn half over and take up immediately, and you will have a delicious breakfast or lunch relish.

Will M. L. G. kindly send pattern for silk bed-quilt to me, and I will return compliment by sending directions for applique work, directions for knit shoes, or most any pattern for ordinary-fancy work? MRS. D. K. G., Care Home.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LITCHFIELD, Mich., Feb. 7.—In answer to Kitte's request for a recipe for rolls, I send the one I have. Vienna rolls: Have ready in a bowl a tablespoonful of butter or lard; make it soft by warming a little and stirring around with a spoon; take one quart unsifted flour, add to it two heaping tablespoonfuls baking-powder, then mix and sift them thoroughly together, and place in the bowl with the butter. Take more or less sweet milk, as you may think necessary to form a dough of usual stiffness, according to the flour (about three-fourths of a pint); put into the milk half-teaspoonful salt, and then stir it into the flour, etc., with a spoon, forming the dough, which turn out on a board and knead sufficiently to make smooth. Roll out one-half inch thick and cut with a large round cutter. Then fold each one over to form a half-round, wetting a little between the folds to make them stick together. Place them on buttered pans so as not to touch, wash them on top with milk to give them a gloss, and then bake immediately in a hot oven about twenty minutes.

Will some one please tell me how to ornament cakes nicely after they are frosted? Also how to make variety-cake? Would like a good recipe for spice-cake; will some one oblige? I could send recipe for French rolls, but fear it would make my letter too lengthy. D. B. H.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4.—Being indebted to The Home for several valuable recipes, I offer my recipe for white sponge cake to Sponge White. It is the best one I have found.

White sponge cake—One and a half goblets of powdered sugar, one goblet sifted flour, one teaspoon cream tartar, one-fourth teaspoon salt; stir all together and sift into a dish. Beat the whites of ten eggs to a stiff froth, and stir in the flour carefully, flavor with bitter almond, one-fourth teaspoon; bake in a sponge-cake tin very slowly; do not jar it while in the oven, as it will make it fall.

For Mrs. M., Neoga, Ill.—Egg omelet: To the well-beaten yolks of eight fresh eggs, add one coffee-cup of sweet milk, two tablespoons flour, mixed with some of the milk, one teaspoon of salt; beat the whites to a stiff froth and add to the milk, etc., stirring it carefully; place a tablespoon of butter in a large frying-pan, set on the stove until the butter begins to get brown, pour in the mixture and bake in a hot oven about twenty-five minutes; try with a broom splint, as for cake; if browning too fast cover with a paper. Serve hot. Slip a knife around the edge and slide out on a large dinner-plate. To be eaten with butter. MRS. H—N.

PAXTON, Ill., Feb. 6.—Here are some recipes for M. L. G. and Sponge White:

M. L. G., my husband's mother (prospective) will make crullers by this recipe after she has once tested it. Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one-third cup of butter, a little salt, flour enough to make a stiff dough, roll out, cut in short strips, join the ends round, and fry in hot lard. Now, if I have helped you, pray don't feel so much obliged.

I shall be satisfied when Mr. G., after eating one, shall say, "These are as good as mother's."

Sponge White, come nearer and I will whisper (so H. V. need not hear) a recipe for white-sponge cake. Whites of ten eggs beaten stiff, two and teacups of sugar, one and one-half of flour, a teaspoon of lemon extract.

I have written several letters to The Home, but in mercy to the editor, did not send them. This time I come, thinking to help some one. May I come again? AUNT NELLIE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 5.—If Georgiana or any one else can tell Alla Miller how to keep house on $6 a week, I, for one, should like to know how they do it.

Polly Perkins asks for some pretty instrumental pieces for young misses. Nothing could be prettier than "Wilhemina Schottische," or "Little Dot Polka." The first, however, requires considerable practice.

Will some one give me a good recipe for orange cake—not too rich? It is the custom to wind up with a recipe, but I am doubtful whether I could give anything which has not appeared in The Home already. MABELLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BELOIT, Feb. 4.—Mrs. M. asks for recipe for omelet. The following is "the boss": Six eggs, one cup of milk, one tablespoon flour, a pinch of salt; beat the whites and yolks separately; mix the flour, milk, and salt, add the yolks, then add beaten whites; have a buttered spider very hot; pour in. Bake in a quick oven five minutes.

Will some one please give us as good a recipe for brown bread? and oblige TOPSY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Howard, here is a good recipe for soft ginger cookies: One quart of molasses, one pound of butter and lard mixed, three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of ginger, the same amount of saleratus. To make them brittle, use a small piece of alum dissolved in hot water. Amy, the corn-beef fat will be good in biscuit or pie-crust. Will some one give me a recipe for lady-fingers? and oblige LUNA C.

FRECKLES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—I want to add my mite to your vast store of useful knowledge, but please keep a good birch gad in pickle for that compositor who, in the article in your last Saturday's issue on the scientific treatment of Croup, made "tincture chloride of iron" read "chloride of opium," thereby marring the unity of a very fine prescription, and also laying himself liable to be charged with the sins of many of my brethren in the pill business if it ever befell any of them to have to put up that prescription as printed in your columns.

I have noticed in several of your late issues requests for a wash for freckles. In the course of quite a number of years I have had a great many similar inquiries made of me over the counter, and give you herewith the result of a number of experiments. In the first place, perfect cleanliness, using soft tepid water, and no soap, but, in lieu of that, take a lump of carbonate of soda (washing-soda) the size of a walnut, dissolve it in a teacupful (four to eight fluid ounces) of soft water. When performing ablutions, moisten a rag with some of this solution, and cleanse the face, using in place of soap. This will remove all the fatty excretions from the pores of the skin; then bathe the face plentifully in clear water,—cold water, if the face will stand it without chapping the skin,—dry the skin thoroughly, and apply the following:

Sulpho-carbonate of zinc, one drachm.
Distilled water, four fluid ounces; mix.

Apply this with a sponge (small one) after each ablution, using gentle friction.

Another very good formula, which suits certain skins subject to the little black-headed worms very common to some faces, is the following:

Carbonate of potash (sal tartar), three drachms.
Chloride of sodium, two drachms.
Distilled rose-water, six fluid ounces.
Distilled orange-flower water, two fluid ounces.
Mix. Apply same as the preceding.

Hebra, one of the most—if not the most—noted dermatologist in the world, advises the use of just as little soap as we can possibly get along with, and what soap we use should be of the best kind, like the old-fashioned white Castile soap that comes in bars, avoiding all fancy, highly-scented soaps, as they are more injurious than otherwise to the skin.

The use of all patent lotions, like ——'s moth and freckle lotion, and all other nostrums of that ilk, is to be avoided, or else only used under the direction of a competent physician, as the basis of almost all freckle lotions is corrosive sublimate, which is a deadly poison in very small doses. If those members of The Home who are afflicted with freckles will try these prescriptions faithfully (they are both harmless) for a short time, and report no success, I shall be pleased to give others which may properly follow in course, but which must be used with caution. VAX.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Please grant me space to inform my friends Vattie and Jack, of all Trades how to remove freckles. This is one of the best I ever used: Take beef's gall, half an ounce; saleratus, borax, and gum Guaiac, of each a quarter of an ounce (pulverized); alcohol and rose-water, of each a quarter of a pint; mix and let stand ten days, shaking occasionally. Use as a wash twice a day. You can get this wash made up at the drug-stores; it will cost you about 30 cents. MRS. M.

THE ROUND-DANCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 6.—The round-dance is your grievance, Adair, and a true one when you know not the use as well as the abuse. Our society does not say that you shall throw yourself into the arms of gentlemen promiscuously. There is a choice in the matter, and it is sometimes the gentlemen's choice, and, rest assured, were you one of us, and not a choice partner, you would remain a wall-flower while your presence graced the room. I will not pick you all to pieces, as I believe, had you the partner of your choice, and sweet music, you would go "Round, round, round, to the music's thrilling sound," more delighted than you were with your last new bonnet. You say, "The round-dance is not scientific." Let us see: (1) The room or hall where you dance must be constructed on scientific principles; (2) the musicians must play in accord, i. e., play scientifically; (3) you and your partner must keep time with the music, and move in unison; (4) the atmosphere must be pure and invigorating; (5) the company and etceteras select and refined, your own mind and body in perfect health, and you will enjoy the greatest pleasure possible. I really feel sorry for you, Adair, that you should fall among so many hollow heads. Give us the round-dance, with the best accompaniments, with dads' dollar to pay the fiddler, then "Adair may never sleep."

Will some one of The Home please give the day of the week of the 1st day of January of the beginning of each century of the Christian Era?

I will make it of interest to any one to give the exact days, and proof how to find them, through The Home. MEDIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 6.—I read The Home eagerly this week in hopes that some one would answer Adair's last. As I found no answer from older and abler pens than mine I determined to venture. I cannot agree with Adair that a lady has no choice. Is there no such word in society language as no? We country(?) girls very often use it. Certainly a gentleman will hardly dare ask a second time after a decided refusal; he will more likely be offended, and, if she "hates, hates" him, she cannot care for his friendship, so that no is exactly what will relieve her of his hateful presence. I'm inclined to think that Adair's self-confessed maneuvres to fill her progamme with shoulder-straps must be the reason of her disgust. I know not how the waltz is danced in the city, but in our little town it is the quietest and most staid of dances, and as far from the can-can as anything can be that keeps time to music.

Oh, Adair! how can you say it is spooney? I never thought of such a thing, and I enjoy the reputation among the boys of being too prim. Unscientific! If you would look a little deeper you would find that the many new avenues constantly opening to women, which they may and do choose instead of marriage, is a better answer to the decrease of marriages. Now, Adair, come out here and I'll introduce you to AN ELEGANT WALTZER.

FLORIDA MOSS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—In reply to L. E. C. "How to grow Florida moss," I will attempt to explain and give a description of the moss so far as my knowledge extends. It is a beautiful silver-gray color, with long waving fibres covered with a soft feathery growth. It has no root or connection with the tree for its supply of vitality. It hangs in luxuriant drooping clusters from the limbs, gathering its increase and life from the atmosphere. It is most frequently found on the live-oak, but is also seen in profusion on the pine and other trees. As the growth increases portions of the cluster become detached, and, falling on the lower limbs, thus continue until the entire tree is hung with a beautiful drapery, swaying to and fro in the balmy southern breezes.

The question, "Will it grow North"? I believe can be answered in one word, Yes. I have decorated roses, picture-frames, etc., with this moss (in well-ventilated rooms) and find, after a short period, the trailing ends have increased in length and the general appearance is as healthy as when in its native clime.

I was told when in the South that where it was used for certain purposes, in which it was necessary to destroy the vitality, it is necessary to bury it in the ground for weeks. From this fact, I am led to believe it is a very hardy growth, and would thrive in this clime. I have hung several clusters (obtained from source mentioned in previous letter to Home) on the limbs of trees in my yard, and in a few weeks will be able to give the result of my experiment. ROLAND.

LAVA-WORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 4.—I have noticed the request for directions in lava-work; also the answers. I will now give my way. I make the lava this way: Two teaspoonfuls of coach varnish, two of Demar varnish, one of Japan dryer, four of burnt umber; linseed-oil enough to make a stiff paste; mix all thoroughly together, and mix it to two pounds of putty. This is dark, and I use it for trimmings, leaves, grapes, medallions, moldings, etc. The lighter, used for groundwork, is made this way: To two pounds of putty add the same as above, excepting no oil, and only two teaspoonfuls of umber; wet the hands, and knead this for the groundwork; roll out with rolling-pin, and spread where wanted. Lava-work is pretty, durable, and can be of any color. I have seen beautiful shades of sea-green with medallion heads of gray on vases and brackets. On brackets and what-nots first, of course, is the plain wooden frame; on the front of shelves use stiff pasteboard lambrequins; cut out and spread the front with light shade all over. Tack and bend to shelf while the lava is still soft; before it is quite dry, add the trimmings; leaves can be formed from the metal ones used in wax-work; for designs, old belt-buckles, medallions from old sheet-iron stoves, and many other articles, will do to make casts in plaster-Paris; for grapes, simply roll up little balls and stick on groundwork as near like Nature as possible; tendrils and stems are just rolled out in the hands proper size; for moldings, a watch-chain pressed on narrow strips of lava will do; this is placed all around the edges. For whatnots and brackets the grape pattern is pretty; use large leaves and cluster of grapes for centre of front piece, and smaller leaves and vine twined around the supports, as you would in leather-work. Any directions wanted in ornamental work I can give through The Home if desired and permitted. Coral-work is very pretty also, but my sheet is full. Many thanks to the kind friends who have remembered Aunt Clo. Will next week speak of birds. Mrs. H. L. J., your postal came too late; don't send postals, minus stamp for return letter; they will not be noticed. AUNT CLO.

CATARRH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Knowing that almost every one suffers more or less from colds in the head, sore throat, asthma, sore nostrils, etc., I would like to avail myself of the columns of The Home to inform the sufferers from the above complaints of a simple and immediate cure. The remedy is crushed cubebs berries smoked in a pipe, emitting the smoke through the nose; after a few trials this will be easy to do. If the nose is stopped up so that it is almost impossible to breathe, one pipeful will make the head as clear as a bell. For sore throat, asthma, and bronchitis, swallowing the smoke effects immediate relief. It is the best remedy in the world for offensive breath, and will make the most foul breath pure and sweet. Sufferers from that most horrible disease, ulcerated catarrh, will find this remedy to be unequaled, and a month's use will cure the most obstinate case. A single trial will convince any one. Eating the uncrushed berries is also good for sore throat and all bronchial complaints. After smoking do not expose yourself to cold air for at least fifteen minutes. The berries are perfectly harmless, and there is no use going to "catarrh doctors" while you can procure this remedy. They can be procured at any drug store, and you can crush them yourself. Almost hearing the sneezing millions say "much obliged," I sign myself EXIT CATARRH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MORRISON, Ill., Feb. 5.—Anxious, you want a cure for catarrh. That may depend upon whether you are faithful in using the remedy. It is nearly nine years since I began using brimstone, and I still use it occasionally. Take a piece the size of a large pea; burn it on the stove. I have found that the most convenient way. Close all doors and windows and stay in the smoke for a half hour, breathing through the nostrils. Do not get over it while it is burning, but move about, that you may get the full strength of the smudge. If the room where you use it is small, commence with a slightly smaller piece, using it twice daily. A cold aggravates catarrh. Increase the dose when you have taken cold to two or three smudges daily, until you break it up. I only use it now to break up a cold. Do not be afraid of a little fresh air at night. A close room is as bad as a cold for CATARRH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—To cure catarrh, take mullin-leaves and make a strong tea, let the tea get cold before using, sweeten, and drink a glassful every morning, noon, and night before eating, and it will cure it entirely. Smoking a little mullin-leaves in a pipe occasionally and blowing the smoke through the nose will go a great ways in quickening the cure. C. G. JUMBO.

CARE OF THE TEETH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Feb. 6.—Will some one tell me through The Home how to do fancy knitting, such as edges, fancy wrists for mittens, and especially clockwork? I have looked in vain since Aunt Bell has written, and only Bijou Berry has responded. I tried her trimming, but could only work as far as narrow four, etc., which would leave only five to begin again. Now where lies the fault?

An excellent remedy for catarrh is to take equal parts of camphor gum, salt, and sugar, beat well in a mortar, bottle, and use as a snuff. It is superior to carbolic acid, and sure cure in time.

Ruth E., let me caution you against using any preparation to whiten the teeth, as they are mostly composed of sulphate and carbonate of lime, and anything that produces this effect acts on their material, and will ultimately seriously injure or destroy them. Keep the teeth clean and they will be as white as Nature intended them. By no means use powdered charcoal or pumice-stone. These substances are the same as are used to polish the surface of iron and steel; they are insoluble, and so acrid in their nature that, no matter how fine you reduce them, their little grains will not only insinuate themselves between the neck of the teeth and the gums, causing great irritation of the parts, which in the end will destroy the investing membrane, but also scratch the surface of the enamel. It would be well, before using any tooth-powders, for all to see if it will scratch glass, moistened and rubbed over its surface: if so, it will produce the same effect on the teeth. A good dentrifice to remove the tartar caused by acidity of the stomach or biliousness is to take one-third salt, two-thirds cream-tartar, mix, and use frequently. For a wash, use prepared chalk and orris-root to flavor. Better still, a good stiff brush, and pure cold water, and a good toothpick; cleanse well morning and night. CORABELLA P.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Ruth E. will find Lyon's tooth-tablets, or Buck & Rayner's, or Todd's pearl white tooth-powders very beneficial and harmless. Brush the teeth after every meal from the gum on to the teeth and not across them, as is usually done; some teeth, generally the best, are naturally dark or yellow, and no amount of brushing or powder will make them white.

Will some one please tell me what can be done to restore the color to a seal-brown silk stained with apple juice? and oblige D. D. S.

READING ALOUD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Feb. 5.—Says Hawthorne in the Marble Faun: "It is a delicious sort of mutual aid when the united power of two sympathetic yet dissimilar intelligences is brought to bear upon a poem by reading it aloud, or upon a picture or statue, by viewing it in each other's company." Though this is no new psychological truth, the subject is worthy of practical presentation. How few persons can read prose according to its worthiest interpretation, much less poetry. Again, how many poems are endeared to us through the memory of a voice in whose utterance there was exquisite harmony.

Reading aloud is too apt to be regarded as an unnecessary accomplishment. Lillian must play the piano until fingers and heart ache for respite; sketch until angles and curves distract her vision; dance with the grace of an airy fairy Lillian; but as to reading aloud, the thought had hardly occurred to her. I once heard a lady read a touching little poem about a mother sending forth her child to meet the world's strife and danger. The pathos of the line, "God bless thee, boy! Farewell!" was quite destroyed by her manner of rendering it: "God bless the boy, farewell," as if the mother by this summary dismissal had banished him from her thoughts forever. Children are most appreciative auditors, and never fail to find the full measure of delight in poem or story, and these intellectual bequests from the lips of a sweet-voiced mother are a most potent influence for good in the character of a child. No mother can afford to lose these opportunities for inspiration and culture. Dr. Talmage, in one of his lectures, gives an amusing account of the effect produced by a letter when read by different individuals. The letter was from a son, away from home, ill, and in need of money. Vainly the parents tried to decipher its contents. "Let us take it to the butcher," suggested the father, "and he will read it for us." The butcher was a rough man, and began most savagely, "Dear father, I am very sick; please send me some money." "How dare he address me thus! He shall never have a cent," exclaimed the indignant father. "Oh! but," replied the mother, "maybe the butcher didn't read the letter aright; let us take it to the baker and see what he says." Now, the baker was a very mild man, and began most plaintively: "Dear father, I am very sick; please send me some money." "Oh!" said the tearful father, "if he writes that way he shall have all the money he wants." MRS. C. I. B.

CLEANING STATUARY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Little Nell: If your statuary be plaster of Paris, you can apply a coat of white calcimine, which renders it as pure in color as Carrara marble. Last summer I was rubbing very familiarly the grand features of Daniel Webster, pushing a tooth-brush and Indian-meal into his cavernous eyes (which by the way is a splendid process for cleaning plaster of Paris), when a calciminer who was working in my kitchen said to me, if I would allow him, he would calcimine the bust, which would make it like white marble. I not only allowed him to whitewash Webster, but gave him Douglas also for a subject.

The result was, two clean statesmen, a rare consummation in these degenerate days. Please do not breathe my secret beyond The Home; my models of perfection do not fulfill all the commandment; they have no hands to "grab" with, nor hearts to be filled with covetousness, so they cannot have clean hands, and pure hearts; n'importe, they are white. Try calcimining. COUSIN BESS.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—My heart has been deeply touched by the noble work being done by the generous band of workers in The Home, and I want to help them if it is in my power to do so. Now, everyone has, or ought to have, some forte, and mine is music. I compose it and teach it in all its branches, and I have had much experience in training quartettes and choruses, and the thought occurred to me that it would be a good idea for the singers in The Home to form a chorus to take part in entertainments for the purpose of helping along the good work. If the singers of The Home would like to form such a chorus, I will cheerfully donate my services and train them one evening in each week free of charge, and if they desire to send me their address in care of The Home I will appoint a place for the first meeting, and afterwards some permanent place could be secured.

Fern-Leaf, Amber, and Edith Lyle, I echo your noble sentiments. It is just such elevating influences that society needs.

If canaries are kept from cold windows and the cage nearly enveloped with a light covering at night the result will be found most satisfactory. MAUD MULLER.

MUSIC.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEWTON, Ia., Feb. 4.—Winnifred, I have always taught to find a key-note (if one is not transposing), we took a fifth above, but to transpose it, we take the fourth and sharp it. We do not transpose after finding the key-note, merely arrange the scale. The same in flats. I have never found it perplexing; even the little ones understand very readily. I do very much talking in my lessons, and the pupils continually ask questions. It pays both teacher and pupil. I, too, am disgusted with the quack advertisements of "A complete knowledge of music taught in twenty lessons." It shows the vanity of both teacher and pupil. Maud Lee, I am glad if I have answered you understandingly. I have enjoyed your letter. In writing these letters, dear friends, I do not by any means do so feeling that I am all authority, or that my way is better than yours. I write for information as well as to give it to whom I can. If I have benfited any one, my object is accomplished. I am open to criticism, and am ready to answer all questions on the subject within my knowledge. I sincerely hope and trust, with several years of successful experience, I have some redeeming features, and can help those of less experience. Here let me say to teachers, in your teaching aim for your reputation; make your pupils do you justice; if they are hard ones, your success is so much more to your credit and reputation; labor; leave nothing undone, even if it takes extra time. With your reputation comes your money, and, greater reward still, the advancement of your pupil. I find many mistakes in my letters—words omitted, etc. I make no complaints. The editor is kind to us. If you don't understand, write to me.

Amber, I am sorry you are so criticised. I enjoy your letters very much, and you often echo my own sentiments.

I shall not resume music again till I am settled in my new home. I have something pretty for church entertainments, and white and yellow sponge-cake recipe. You shall have them next time. SMARTWEED.

CAVEATS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PARIS, Ill., Feb. 6.—In the last issue of The Home I see that my nom de plume has been assumed by a Springfield correspondent, and, as we each had letters published in the same issue, the conductor took the liberty to change mine and allow the other to retain it. For this I am sorry, as I have found many warm friends among The Home readers, by whom I am known as Sunshine. Many of them I should like to clasp by the hand and see their smiling faces. As I first wrote under the name above mentioned, I shall continue to do so, and hope the correspondent from Springfield will assume another name in the future. She offers instructions for leather-work; I can send her a recipe for Yankee sauce if she desires. K. T., I heartily indorse the sentiments expressed by you. I will give recipe for light rolls: Half cake quick yeast, one quart water, half cup lard, half cup sugar, knead well, let raise, and bake in a quick oven, and you will be well pleased with them. SUNSHINE No. 2.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—As you say merit and brevity are the chief requisites for an admittance to The Home columns, I do not see how this little note can possibly be snubbed.

I have a grievance, and, though to some it may seem very trifling, yet, like little children's troubles, it is to the one particularly interested a big thing.

Now in The Home last week my nom de plume was stolen. Some one sailed under false colors. There is but one Aunt Lucy, and that is myself. Besides, I do not want anything to do with rats or hulled corn. I would close with a recipe, but am just now too busy with the lunches, so please publish this, and oblige the genuine AUNT LUCY.

CARE OF THE HAIR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

GALESBURG, Feb. 7.—Avoid as much as possible the use of a comb. It irritates the skin and causes dandruff. Procure a brush made of good, stiff bristles (not whalebone) and brush the scalp (rather than the hair) vigorously, especially at night before retiring. Count the strokes and give fifty, 100, or more, as you have time. This creates a healthful glow in the skin, removes dust, brings out the oil Nature has provided, and promotes the growth and beauty of the hair.

Occasionally wash the scalp with soft water and a little ammonia, applied with flannel. Avoid drenching the hair for obvious reasons. Frequent clipping of the ends of the hair is conducive to its health and growth. Some do this once a month. It is said that a hair with the end split will not grow. I believe that brushing can hardly be recommended too strongly, as I have seen dry, unmanageable hair made soft and glossy in this way. It is better to brush and dress hair in a warm room. Do not use a fine-comb; it will cause dandruff where (there being no disease of the skin) it would not otherwise appear.

I wonder that our young people have any hair after they are 20 years old,—they subject it to such barbarous treatment. I fear my rules will not do much for them. Let the mothers try them for the little ones who can do without "frizzes," and have no use for hot slate-pencils, bits of lead, and crimping-pins. LEAH.

FOR NEURALGIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Virginia Hawthorne, thanks for your kindness in answering my question about the washing-fluid. To Fern-Leaf, or any of the sisters who are so unfortunate as to suffer with neuralgia, let me recommend horseradish, grated and slightly moistened with vinegar, and put in a bag, or between cloths, the same as a mustard-poultice, and applied to the seat of pain. Care must be taken not to place it too near the eyes or nostrils, as it will thereby cause a very unpleasant sensation. I awoke one Sunday morning a few weeks ago suffering terribly with neuralgia. I thought I was "booked" for a day of it at least, and I did not know how much longer. I had tried so many things that I was about discouraged. All of a sudden I thought of the horseradish, and I determined to try it. I did so, and in about fifteen or twenty minutes the pain was very much relieved, and in a very little while after I was able to get up and dress, and attended church in the evening, without having any return of the trouble. It did not blister, and only caused a slight redness and tenderness of the skin, which soon wore off.

I have been tempted to give my experience because I saw by the papers that Fern-Leaf had been detained at home by neuralgia, and that the ladies of The Home Club were very much disappointed at her absence. IDALIA.

KNITTING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ENGLEWOOD, Feb. 7.—Having received much benefit from The Home, I feel called upon to contribute what I can. Several have asked for patterns for knitted lace. I shall send one to begin with. Use such kind of needles and thread as are suitable for the purpose wanted for.

Explanation of signs—P stands for plain knitting; B, for back-stitch; O, bring thread forward; OO, twice forward; T, take in. Cast on 7 stitches:

First row—P, 3; O; T; OO; T.
Second row—O; P, 2; B, 1; P, 2; O; T; P, 1.
Third row—P, 3; O; T; P, 4.
Fourth row—P, 6; O; T; P, 1.
Fifth row—P, 3; O; T; OO; T; OO; T.
Sixth row—P, 2; B, 1; P, 2; B, 1; P, 2; O; T; P, 1.
Seventh row—P, 3; O; T; P, to the end.
Eighth row—P, 8; O; T; P, 1.
Ninth row—P, 3; O; T; OO; T; OO; T; OO; T.
Tenth row—P, 2; B, 1; P, 2; B, 1; P, 2; B, 1; P, 2; O; T; P, 1.
Eleventh row—P, 3; O; T; plain to the end.
Twelfth row—Cast off 7; P, 3; O; T; P, 1.

In reply to the lady who wished a pattern two inches wide, would say that this can be made as much wider as she pleases. I will send some others if desired.

Who will tell me what ails a smilax which has grown like a thread, more than a yard long, without a leaf? SCOTCH THISTLE.

HISTORY OF A BIRD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—My canary, one of five which I raised myself over a year ago, I feed simply on rape and canary seed, give fresh water to drink every day, also bathing-water, always keep a piece of cuttle-fish bone hanging in the cage, wash the cage frequently with soap and water, particularly the perches. I don't put sand in, as it is liable in hot weather to breed insects. Each time I buy new seed I sprinkle in cayenne pepper. My bird has never been a day sick, is plump, beautifully feathered, and a fine singer. If a change of food is necessary as medicine, I would give boiled potato and softened bread. I think cake, sugar, and such things are not necessary.

Will somebody be kind enough to publish a recipe for making scrapbook paste—something that will not sour? DEBUTANTE.

SOFA-PILLOW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Feb. 5.—Some one asks for a pretty pattern for a sofa-pillow. Here is the description of one I think she will like: Take a half-yard of white silk canvas and a yard and a half of ribbon (satin ribbon is pretty), blue, scarlet, or cardinal, according to taste; have the ribbon three inches wide; cut it in three pieces and baste on the canvas, one in the middle, the others on each side, half way between the middle and edge; feather-stitch the ribbon down on each side with pale yellow floselle or any harmonious color; in the spaces left between the ribbon work any pretty pattern in colored floselle. The cushion can be made up in any material; I like farmer's satin of good quality. Finish with cord and loops.

My bird is sick,—I think it has the gapes,—and it makes a queer noise like a cough. I have given it pepper, rusty nail in the water, saffron, lobelia, salt pork, and everything but a spider. I feed it nothing but seed, as the bird-fancier directed. Will not some one advise me, in care of The Home, what I can do for it?

Lucille, I would like to exchange point-lace patterns. DAME DURDEN.

SOAP.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Feb. 6.—As The Home goes to many domestic women, let me give them a rule for making a barrel of soap without the "big kettle." The "ladies" may skip it. As the soap-grease accumulates, try it out into little cakes and lay them away. If there are ham rinds and bones, boil them up from time to time in a kettle of water, and when cool take off the grease. In this way you have clear fat, when ready to use.

When ready to make soap, draw off five pails of lye strong enough to bear an egg, and put in your soap barrel. Then take one pail of clear grease and heat boiling hot, turn it into the barrel and stir thoroughly. Let it stand a few days, then add six pails of cold water and it is done. The soap will be very white and thick, and certainly very much more easily made than in the common method. GUDEWIFE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Please allow me space to thank Irah for recipe for Dolly-Varden cake. Have not had a chance to try it yet, as we have had sickness in the family. Also have a request for Dew Drop; will you kindly tell me where you get Adams' mineral soap? Have inquired in two drug-stores and several grocery-stores, but cannot find it; would also like to know the price. Drop a note to OLIVE, care Home.

ODD THINGS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BUFFALO, Jan. 30.—Has Polly Perkins tried a bit of salt pork in the cage of her canary that won't sing? This treatment was recommended by a bird-dealer. I tried it a year ago, and my canary commenced singing like a young bird. Now he is in full song.

Amy, to utilize the fat of boiled meats, obtain at your grocer's or druggist's concentrated lye or potash. A pound can and three pounds of fat will make several gallons of very nice soft soap. Directions for boiling the soap will be found on the can.

For Howard and wife I send recipe for ginger-snaps used on our own table: One cup sugar, two cups molasses, one cup sweet milk, one cup butter (scant), four cups flour, four teaspoons baking-powder, one tablespoonful ginger. FRIEND.

MESSAGES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 5.—Sarah, I have a pretty air-castle made of black card-board, embossed pictures, silver beads, and zephyr that I will send you pattern of, if you will write me with stamp inclosed.

Dills, many thanks for point lace pattern.

Would some one like to know how to make a neat and serviceable tidy? Take scraps of unbleached muslin, cut them round, turn down the edges, and gather with a strong thread; the open space left in the centre fill with scarlet worsted, knotted as in comforters; sew them together until you have ten each way, then crochet a simple border with tidy-cotton, and put on fringe.

I would say to those I sent corner bracket to that there should be three of them in a corner.

Would any one like a recipe for potato salad? MATTIE.

A SHADOW PICTURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Feb. 7.—May I claim a little corner to ask some one to send me a shadow picture of Christ or the Madonna? In exchange, I will send one of the following patterns: Bracket or shelf-lambrequin; slipper-case,—will hold two pairs; tidy-pattern, to be worked on Java canvas, design: a cluster of strawberries, leaves, and blossoms, natural size; ditto, a pair of roses, buds, and leaves; three designs for the corner of fruit-napkins, embroidered in half-polka stitch, viz.: a cluster of grapes with leaves, ditto strawberries, ditto cherries.

Zeni, I have sent Mrs. A. the applique patterns you wish. Please give her your patronage, if possible, as I think her both worthy and obliging. I have also sent Mrs. A. the pattern of slipper-case, bracket-lambrequin, and patterns for boys' clothing, for ages 6 and under. MARGUERITA, care Home.

TO DYE FEATHERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JOLIET, Feb. 6.—Will any of the kind sisters of The Home tell me how to dye feathers for feather work? Also what kind of dye to use? I can make the flowers, but do not know how to prepare the feathers.

Em, your gingersnap recipe is splendid; I tried it with perfect success.

Walt R. C., I am afraid you will not find many single ladies in Joliet like Smoked Tongue; generally it is the double ladies who are like her, because they have to. You may find a single lady of her mind, but then she must be one who uses the weed herself. Miss True, I am on your side of the question; stand firm, girls; if they find out that they can't kiss you till they stop smoking, I have good hopes of a change. STORM.

ANSWERS AND WANTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., Jan. 30.—Polly Perkins, starve your canary, which I have heard is one way to make them sing. Here are the titles of several nice instrumental pieces: "Empress Henrietta Waltz," "Evergreen Waltz," "Sunrise Schottische;" if the girls are farther advanced than these pieces, then get "Silvery Waves," "Pensee Celeste," "Harp at Midnight," "Visions of Paradise," all of which are very pretty pieces, as I play them myself. Where is Moss Agate? I sent to her some time ago for Chinese air-castle, but never received any answer. I would like pattern of this air-castle very much; will some one send it to me? Will return stamps. Will Kitchen Devotee send pattern of floater, for which I will return stamps. OLD HALLELUJAH.

WRINKLES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Will Paul H. B., from Madison, Wis., please inform a few readers of The Home department how to prepare the mixture of white of eggs, sweet-almond oil, and alum, used by Mme. Vestris to retard wrinkles, mention of which appeared in his first article to The Home Jan. 3, 1877?

Will some kind friend tell me where I can find the poem where these lines appear?

What to me are gates of pearl,
If they parted thee and me?
What to me are streets golden,
If I wandered seeking thee?

LAURA MESSENGER.

A CARD-RECEIVER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 4.—I wish that some one would tell through The Home how to make a card-dish from cardboard. I have seen one, but forget how it was made. I tried the handkerchief-box, and think it very pretty. Here are some autograph verses; if they are published, will send more:

May happiness ever be thine, and peace thy steps attend,
Receive this tribute of respect from one who is a friend.

Remembrance is a silken tie
That binds true hearts together,
And if you never break this tie
We will be friends forever.

ALLIE RAY.

RECIPES WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—I have been a constant reader of The Home for some time, and am very much interested in it. Will some of the ladies please send me a recipe for promoting the growth of eyelashes? I would also like to know what is the best cure for inflammatory rheumatism, as my husband has been a great sufferer for years.

Floret, you wished the words of the "Golden Stair." I will send them to you next week. AUNTY SPANK.

VARIOUS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Will some one of The Home circle be kind enough to tell me whether drinking coffee twice a day will make the complexion dark? I would also like a recipe for making Italian cream. Polly Perkins, I would like your recipe for caramels very much, if they are not too expensive. I can send a pattern for a cotton-batting doll in return. I wish some one would give a cure for bashfulness. I saw one given for a gentleman, but none for a lady. TUBEROSE.

EXCHANGES WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SOUTH EVANSTON, Feb. 6.—Noonday, I have several patterns. Would you exchange brackets with me? Mattie, I have a pretty pattern for a wall-bracket which I should be glad to exchange for your corner bracket. Will some one exchange a letter-rack for an easel? How can I make a cheap book-rack? If some of you scroll-sawyers are troubled to get good saw blades, I could advise you where to send to get the best. SCROLL-SAWYER.

EYEBROWS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Will some one be kind enough to tell me what I can do to produce heavy eyebrows? I go in society and would be quite pretty but for this deficiency. Please answer, and you will confer a great favor upon MAUDE Y.

MISCELLANEOUS ANSWERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Feb. 5.—Applique, I have a number of the patterns you ask for, that you can have by sending stamps for them. Zeni, I also have butterfly patterns. Jeannette, this is the best mode of making chocolate icing that I have ever found: Melt slowly two squares of chocolate; when melted, add three tablespoonfuls of milk, and one of water, and one cup of white sugar, and boil together. Pantomime, have you any tuberose bulbs to exchange for tulip bulbs? Sarah, I am afraid it will be hard work to tell you how to make an air-castle, but I will try, if no one else does. LENO.

EVERGREEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NILES, Mich., Feb. 2.—I am a new comer, but do not slight me, as I am in trouble. I have just received a quantity of ground-pine, and am desirous of having it retain its vivid green, but have lost the paper containing the information I want, and I would like very much to have the lady send it again. Will some one tell me how to treat English ivy successfully; also, how to make a pretty card-holder? VARIOUS WANTS.

TO RENEW ALPACA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 6.—I come asking Dew-Drop if she will be kind enough to send her recipe for renewing old black alpaca to me? I am afraid I have nothing to send her in return in the shape of fancy fixings, but am willing to pay her for her trouble, if she will be so kind as to send the recipe and her charge to MRS. J. W., care Home.

PATTERN OFFERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MURRAY, Ia., Feb. 6.—Mrs. M., I have an excellent recipe for French rolls which I will send to you if you will give me your address. I should like to exchange fancy work patterns with any who wish to; I have scrap-bag, jewelry-boat, Cupids, butterflies, cross and crown, and a good many applique patterns.

Has any one an apron pattern? I should like something suitable for afternoon wear. ESTELLE.

MOTH LOTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Jane S. G.: Some time ago tried a moth lotion recommended in The Home Department of your paper. Will she kindly furnish the recipe through The Home again, or will Jerusha, who first sent it, please send it again and greatly oblige a regular subscriber? F. Y.

A STRANGE DESIRE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CAMANCHE, Ia., Feb. 6.—Allow me to ask for information through your columns: Can any one tell me where I can procure "Prof. Tice's Almanac" for this year? Some time ago I saw it noticed in the papers as being a valuable one, but I have been unable to get a copy. If any one can tell me where they are for sale, please answer through The Home. S. E. D.

MAGAZINES WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LYONS, Ia., Feb. 6.—Will you please ask the members if any of them have the following numbers of the *Young Ladies' Journal*: January and March, 1873; July, 1874; April and May, 1875, to dispose of. I will pay them the price of new ones, either with or without the supplements. I would rather have the extras, but am not particular, and if they are soiled I do not mind. BROWNIE.

SANDALWOOD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Noonday, if you iron your lace, I suppose you iron it on flannel with a piece of muslin between the lace and the iron. Will some of the kind ladies or gentlemen please tell me where I can get a card-case or receiver made of sandalwood, and the probable cost of one or both of the articles? LADY DEDLOCK.

TO CLEAN MATS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—I want to ask you for a good preparation for cleaning woolen mats. Mine are moss mats of green and white worsted, and are frightfully dirty. Also, how to cure violent hiccoughs. Please don't say "sugar or water," for I have tried both without success. FEZ.

BLEACHING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HYDE PARK, Feb. 4.—I have a strange question to ask, but hope some one will take pity on me and answer it. Am anxious to know what I can put on my hair to turn it light. I would like to have it dark, but it is more inclined the other way. The present color is a reddish brown. Please some one give me an answer next week. M. L. B.

LAMBREQUIN PATTERNS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Feb. 7.—I have a number of handsome patterns for both table and bracket lambrequins, also a pretty pattern of broom-holder, which I will exchange for new design for toilet mats and instructions for knitting bed-spread. EVENING STAR.

HAIR ON THE FOREHEAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Can any reader of THE TRIBUNE answer the following question: What will remove hair that has grown too far over the forehead? MRS. T. J. S.

TO MAGGIE.

Remembrance of departed friends
Perfumes and glorifies the past,
And to the cheerless present lends
Sweet Recollection's rosy cast.
Thus often, when the tempest lowers
And shrouds the azure of my sky,
On pleasant scenes of bygone hours
I turn and cast a wistful eye.
O Maggie! dearest friend of mine,
The Fates decreed that we should part;
But all my fondest thoughts are thine,
And all the empire of my heart.
And should we never meet again—
O it is Hell to think it even—
I hope—O do I hope in vain?—
That we may meet at last in Heaven.

"SIOUX" BRUBAKER.

'TWAS EVER THUS.

The moonlight clothed the scene in glorious guise,
And, as I gazed, the ladder of mine aspirations rose
High up toward Heaven. I fixed my eager eyes
Upon the topmost round, and climbed aloft.
Alas that mortal frame so little can endure!
My weariness o'ercame, I slept, and dreamed:
Therein I conquered all things good and pure,
And Fame rang out my name in one loud clarion note.
With soul o'er full, I woke! A cold possessed my head!
Again that note ineffable—burst from a rooster's throat!

M. F. ROBINSON.
WATERLOO, Ia.

Starvation in Erzeroum.

Correspondence London News.

ERZEROUM, Dec. 7.—Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha suffered a severe loss on Wednesday, when, owing to a dense fog, 217 of his best cavalry were surrounded and taken prisoners. A few, whose horses, overcome with cold and hunger, were unable to keep up with the main body, perceived the enemy in time, and managed to escape. Different accounts are given of the strength of the Russian force, varying from 200 to 800; certain it is that the Turks quietly laid down their arms without firing a shot, and are now, I suppose, on their way to Tiflis. Yesterday twenty-three more were taken. This loss leaves the Turkish commander only about 2,000 horse, 800 being regulars, the rest Bashi-Bazouks.

The infantry and artillery suffer very much from exposure and cold, nearly 200 a day being unfit for duty, while about fifty a day are sent from the hospitals to their regiments, weakened by illness, and quite unable to resist any real attack. This morning I saw the bodies of three poor fellows who had been on outpost duty last night being brought in on an araba, stiff and cold, frozen to death. Such a strain as this on an already small garrison must materially affect the chance Mukhtar has of holding out. He himself takes the greatest trouble with his men; and even now, when the thermometer is below zero, has no fire in his room, simply, he says, because if he had it, all the other officers and men would demand it also. Firewood is also very scarce, and the few trees which are planted in the town are rapidly disappearing; the roots of old uninhabited houses are also torn off by the famishing poor, and burned.

The Armenians of the town are many of them in a starving condition, and Mr. Cole, American missionary, has been doing his utmost to relieve the distress, and from want of funds to buy flour, which is nearly 100 per cent dearer than in former years, begs for help. He says the amount of misery he has seen within the last fortnight among the poor is frightful, and this is only at the beginning of winter. What the state of things will be in two or three months I fear to predict. Numbers are now wandering about begging, famished with cold and hunger.

Victor Emmanuel.

The last hour of Victor Emmanuel's life was filled with peculiarly distressing scenes. The Princess Margherita was wild with grief, and had to be taken forcibly away from the couch. The King in a feeble voice said to her: "Why do you weep, my child; don't you know that sooner or later all must die?" A little later, as the members of his civil and military household passed before him to bid him farewell, he saw the strong men convulsed with sobs, and said, with much dignity: "Don't cry. Kings, as well as other people, are mortal!" Shortly before the King breathed his last, the physicians endeavored to prevent his wish to be seated in a chair. They advised him to remain in bed, but he said: "I beg of you, my friends, let me die in my own fashion." And they concluded that they would. To Prince Humbert he said (this version of his words has been authorized): "Hold firm and good, and love with equal love country, liberty, and religion."

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their *noms de plume* addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published the following week.]

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

A
A N L
E I E
R H M
O A
R E T A C A T C H
R A
U H L
M A L
B R A
M

No. 115.

PITTSBURG
REGULAR
OUIDA
VAT
I
FED
IRENE
EVASION
DESIPIENT

No. 116.

M
BAT
HADES
MADEIRA
RHINE
ART
A

No. 117.

Barley—Exod., ix., 31.
Apple-tree—Song of Sol., ii., 3.
Gentleness—Psalm, xviii., 35.
Salt Sea—Joshua, xv., 2.
Theatre—Acts, xix., 29.
Eagle—Ezek., x., 14.
Red—Zech., i., 8.
Behold the sun—Eccl., xi., 7.
Iron—II. Kings, vi., 6.
Bosom of fools—Eccl., vii., 9.
Living dog—Eccl., ix., 4.
Ends of the earth—Isa., xlv., 22.

No. 118.

Portia, Duncan, Cassio, Caliban, Lear, Iago, Thisbe.

No. 119.

Light, F-light, P-light, S-light, A-light, B-light, De-light.

No. 120.

Weevil, We, Wee, Evil, Vile, Live.

No. 121.

Cain, Lucifer, Childe Harold, Manfred, Mazeppa, Herman, Haidee, Myrrha, Don Juan, Suwarrow, Medora.

No. 122.

Annunciators.

No. 123.

Metempsychosis.

ENIGMATICAL SENATORS—NO. 124.

1. To study and to adhere. 2. One of Noah's sons and a city in Massachusetts. 3. Part of a wheel, to mistake, and a preposition. 4. A boat. 5. To revolve in thought and across. 6. Exactly suitable, concise, and a preposition. 7. Fond glances and an insect. 8. A blotch. 9. A song and to sully. 10. A jacket.

CHICAGO. ANGELINA FIDDLESTICKS.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC—NO. 125.

A city in Nebraska; a city in Spain; a city in Denmark; a city in Holland; a town in Massachusetts. The initials spell the first city and the finals spell the town.

CHICAGO. A. R. M.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 126.

An exhibition; a celebrated Spiritualist; a sign; a verb.

ENGLEWOOD, Ill. T. M. C.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 127.

A language; a passage; a philosopher; a town mentioned in "Martin Chuzzlewit."

KANKAKEE, Ill. G. & A. B.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 128.

A thicket; provision for successive relief; extreme; a Scripture name; a cluster of stars.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. INFANT.

DIAMOND PUZZLE—NO. 129.

A consonant; to catch; an animal; life-like; quite wet; scolded; subsequent; guided; a consonant. The same words are read downwards.

WEST LIBERTY, Ia. HARRY.

A RHYMING ENIGMA—NO. 130.

My first, a bird, throughout the year
Is seen in countries far and near.
My second is indefinite,
Yet is defined as first by right;
While both emit the same harsh sound
Which in my first perhaps you found.
My third I call my lady dear
(A short, pet name, though looking queer).
My second, with my third combined,
Existence is therein defined.
But take them all,—I mean the three,—
And in a jar pray look for me;
Or feel me in a crowded car;
I sometimes also leave a scar.
If to the third a fourth you add,
You'll find me out, and, looking sad,
Because my fifth is brought to use
When uttered by a silly goose.
My whole, the name of one well known
Who, seated on a monarch's throne,
Was noted for his cowardice,
His pedantry, and prejudice.
Another ranks among the scribes
Or novelists; while to the tribes
Another wrote some good advice
Not followed by our Indians nice.

CHICAGO. HAZEL.

A PI PUZZLE—NO. 131.

A Biblical quotation knocked into pi:
Plithewavneoyaecel.

CHICAGO. URSA MINOR.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 132.

I am composed of sixteen letters.
My 5, 6, 14, 12, is a fish.
My 13, 9, 1, 16, 5, is a seal.
My 10, 2, 4, 14, 15, is a bird.
My 8, 12, 7, 4, 12, is a chemical substance.
My 3, 11, is an animal.
My whole was a celebrated nobleman of the sixteenth century.

PAXTON, Ill. GARTH.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 133.

I am composed of twenty-six letters.
My 16, 8, 12, 15, 24, is a species of flower.
My 5, 13, is a unit of measure.
My 2, 18, 1, 23, 14, is strength.
My 17, 21, 9, 20, 19, is to get even with.
My 10, 1, 3, 11, is a boy's nickname.
My 22, 9, 26, is namely.
My 7, 1, 4, 6, 12, 25, is an insect.
My whole is used by all our writers.

WHITINGS, Ind. J. P. B.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Nos. 122 and 123 are the missing answers in Dandelion's letter. And yet how easy they appear this week.

Ursa Minor, city, solves correctly the whole Corner, excepting the Biblical and Metempsychosical ones. That last floored almost too many.

Hedge Row and Shake Rag, Shirley, Ill., have two failures,—Nos. 117 and 123. There is evidently a scarcity of Bibles in Shirley, as they state they are four miles from a Bagster.

Le Basi, Highland Park, Ill., sends a rhyming answer to Dorah Yarron's enigma:

The answer is neither "gas" nor "dumb waiters,"
But simply the little "annunciators."

Bobolink, Freeport, Ill., seems to have missed nothing this week, not even Metempsychosis. The answers are all correct, and the Biblical one is according to Bagster. No letter was received last week.

Frances Constant, city, says Belle Bobbin knows the answer to No. 123, and she knows all the rest, for the proof of which she incloses her solutions, and they are O K.

Dorah Yarron, of Grand Crossing, Ill., annunciates her answers in a note to eight of the ten puzzles,—the Bagster Bible and the Belle Bobbin twisters being the unsolved ones.

Green, city, starts off by remarking, in the language of *Mr. Eccles*, "This ees 'ard," and then answers all but No. 123. This is what Green says of that: "After Bobbin around the whole week, I give it up."

J. B. C., Galena, Ill., is an early bird this week, and solves correctly Nos. 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120, 121, and 122. Nos. 117 and 123 were only partially found, and the answers were not sent. J. B. C. has a word of praise for "the latest thing out."

Garth, Paxton, Ill., is the only correspondent sending the hour-glass precisely as it appears this week, deficient being sent by nearly every one instead of desipient. The answers to all are correct, and Garth is entitled to the front rank among the good guessers.

Percy Vere, Coldwater, Mich., answers all the riddles of last week, with a single exception,—the transmigration of souls, with which Belle Bobbin bothered so many solvers. Percy Vere incloses a beheaded riddle, incited thereto, our correspondent says, by "E. C.'s clever puzzle, which was not as transparent as its answer." Please yourself, as far as writing on both sides is concerned, in answers to The Corner.

T. M. C., Englewood, Ill., complained a few weeks since that the puzzles were too easy, but after a good deal of labor on the last batch there are three missing answers in his letter. D. Y., E. C., and B. B. were the authors of the puzzles that are skipped.

Tally one for Oshkosh. Poplar is the first and one of the few to send answers to the ten puzzles, from Nitsan to Belle Bobbin. Webster is The Corner's lexicon, but if an answer is sent to a puzzle that is justified by any dictionary, it is usually allowed, and is no more than fair.

From Maud M. R. and Mamma come the first answers to The Corner. Saturday evening, in one hour and a half, nine of the ten puzzles were solved, and on the centre-table there was neither map, Shakspeare, Byron, geography, nor Bible. The missing one was No. 117. This certainly was extraordinary guesswork.

Herr Tenco, city, thus answers Belle Bobbin's enigma:

Psyche, Tim, and the holy Moses,
Give the answer—Metempsychosis.
It was a tough one,—I tell you freely
I scratched my pate most ungenteelly,
And almost wished that I were dead
Before I got it through my head.

Fritz, city, eschews poetry this week, finding the work hard enough in prose, and sends answers to all but the two Dixon twisters, and for these he sends his congratulations and regrets—presumably to B. B. and E. C. The answer to the diamond is different from the authors', but it is certainly as good. Hades is a good enough name for the place the preachers are all tore up about.

Peggy's Brother, city, muses in this fashion on No. 119:

I worked on that puzzle—"the latest thing out"—
I certainly think it was two hours about,
Till all my dull thoughts of a sudden took flight,
Just clearing my mind from stupidity's plight.
I found 'twas not easy that one word to alight,
And was e'en a'most stuck when I came to alight;
But those little "pull-backs" my hopes did not blight,
And the transcendent beams of a happy delight
Spread over my face when I found the true "light."

E. C., of Dixon, Ill., sends a note answering the whole list correctly, but announcing her proposed retiracy from The Corner because she has "not the courage to confront the stings and arrows of revenge with which her adversaries threaten her." The Corner can assure Miss E. C. that every contributor has had nothing but words of praise for both the Dixon correspondents, and The Corner would very much regret that the slightest hint should be given that would cause either a momentary pang. Please remain in The Corner you've done so much to brighten.

P. P., Urbana, Ill., misses the Belle Bobbin kink; the remainder are answered correctly. The divine afflatus has struck the Urbana correspondent, as witness the following:

The latest thing out? Aye, answer me that!
The latest thing out! Why a "love of a hat."
No. A darling—hic—husband! But I'm in doubt.
In my darkness comes light. I see the way out.
Decapitate flight—how plain 'tis to see!
And plight, when unturbaned, no bad fix will be.
Slight, if unhooded, no warm heart can chill.
In a cowl what is there to blight or to kill?
Your night-cap, Enena, so brilliantly bright,
Makes, even in darkness, the lamps seem alight;
And delight will reveal the "latest thing out,"
When its two-story hat shall have stepped down and out.

Apollo, city, sends answers to nine of the ten twisters of Feb. 2, and the letter has the appearance of engraved script, so perfectly formed are all the words. In the answer to the Biblical enigma the chapter and verse are given, showing that Apollo studied the Good Book to advantage. No. 123 was the enigma that wrinkled his forehead. As was to be expected of the presiding deity of the Muses, he strikes his lyre in answering No. 119, and these are the words of his lay:

If "the latest thing out" will endow us with light,
The mystery then will be routed in flight,
Though suffering sore from poverty's plight,
Though creditors bore, and acquaintances slight,
When the Angel of Peace on our hearts doth alight,
Causing sorrow to cease, wiping out every blight;
Then, Enena Chanagra, will shout with delight,
And thank the good Lord for His blessed light.

Answers have been received to the puzzles of Feb. 2 from the following contributors: Benoni, Avery, Mich., to Nos. 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, and 120; H. B. D., Oshkosh, Wis., to Nos. 118, 120, and 121; Cora L. K., Lawrence, Kan., to No. 120; A. Johnney, Appleton, Wis., to Nos. 118, 119, and 120; Naughty Will, city, to No. 119 (a rhyming answer, a la Sweet Singer of Michigan); R. Edney, city, to Nos. 114, 115, 116, 118, and 119; J. P. B., Whitings, Ind., to Nos. 114, 115, 116, and 122; Express, city, to Nos. 114, 115, 118, 119, 120, and 121; A. H. B., Oshkosh, Wis., to Nos. 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, and 121; J. A. H., city, to Nos. 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, and 121; Poverty, Itasca, Ill., to Nos. 114, 116, 120, 121, and 122.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ia., Feb. 5.—Several of us who live in a town where there is no reliable jeweler wish to buy watches. We have noticed several advertisements of outside parties offering very "great bargains," etc., which have a "snide look." Will you do us the favor to give us the name of some firm from whom we may safely order, and depend upon getting the best goods at the lowest prices? INQUIRER.

ANSWER: We should recommend great caution in buying watches of parties not known to be responsible. There is no branch of trade that offers so rich a field for the operation of swindlers. We would recommend the firm of Giles Bros. & Co., No. 268 Wabash avenue, an old and well-known watch house, offering standard lines of goods, and it is generally conceded that their prices are lower than those of other houses.

THE RUM-FIEND.

Fill high the glass from fountains pure:
My country, I would drink to thee!
And naught that's poisonous would I use
In mirthful joy of social glee.

The wine that sparkles in the cup,
Though garnished with fictitious name,
Hath many a luckless victim robbed
Of health and fortune, and of fame.

And O what anguish wrings the souls,
By sleepless night and cheerless day,
Of wrong'd and bleeding hearts who mourn
For loved ones rudely torn away!

Go ask that wife, in anguish bowed
O'er husband slain, in manhood's prime,
By Rum's diseasing influence vile,
What are its woes to womankind!

Those tender youths, of care bereft,
And generous father's guiding hand,
How crushing falls their grievous loss!
What stern redress their case demands!

And yet—great God! can it be true?—
An hundred thousand yearly go
Down this polluting drunkards' path,
Through darkest crimes and deepest wo,

Of our own country's favored sons!
And yet we hesitate and fear
To raise our *legal* arm of power,
And crush this Rum-Fiend's vile career.

Behold the black man! once crushed down,
Now standing upright, strong and free!
'Twas law that made him what he is,
Redeemed from curse of Slavery!

Enact, my countrymen, just laws,
To rule this fiend with "iron rod,"
And show your love for humankind,
And reverence for Nature's God!

And millions in our own fair land,
With hands upraised, shall bless your name;
And millions more, across the seas,
Shall see your acts, and do the same.

With peans grand from shore to shore,
The World, redeemed, its voice shall raise,
Until the farthest peopled land
Shall shout in rhythm your glorious praise.

And Angels, from their home of bliss,
Shall twine a wreath around your brow
Of laurel and of immortelle,
To bloom forever bright as now.

DR. W. N. HAMBLETON.

KALA-KOMA.

KALA-KOMA
FOR THE HAIR.

Containing no Sugar of Lead, Sulphur, or Nitrate of Silver, produces new hair on bald heads, and restores faded hair to its original color. $1.00 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
EDW. A. ROSENE,
Manufacturer, Chicago, Ill.

BIRDS.

BIRDS Imported CANARIES, Talking Parrots, and other Fancy Birds. Goldfish & Aquariums. FRED KAEMPFER, 127 Clark-st.
Taxidermists' Materials, &c.

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
IS THE ONLY POWDER
Indorsed by Eminent Chemists and Physicians for its PERFECT PURITY and HEALTHFULNESS, and USED IN THEIR OWN FAMILIES.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed
INDORSING
Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES
After Using Them for Several Years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.—DEAR SIR: Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing their efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "relief." Truly yours,
(Signed) THURLOW WEED.
DR. RADWAY.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is
The Only Pain Remedy
That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organs, by one application
FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!
Strong and pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured to all.
DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent
has made the most astonishing cures: so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that are continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.
Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for
Kidney and Bladder Complaints,
Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth
Cured by Radway's Resolvent
DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

PRICE, - - $1 Per Bottle.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.
ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30, 1875.—DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Regulating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief about one year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College pronounced incurable.
They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 273 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Resolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four boxes of pills. I got the medicines from G. Grenvill. Please send me your book "False and True." MRS. C. KRAPF.

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.
DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have had a great many calls this summer to inquire of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, one from Ohio, one from Canada, three from Jackson, and quite a number from this place. Yours with respect,
MRS. C. KRAPF.
We are well acquainted with Mrs. Krapf. She is an estimable lady, and very benevolent. She has been the means of selling many bottles of the Resolvent by the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afflicted with internal tumors. We have heard of some wonderful cures effected by it. Yours respectfully,
EBERBACH & CO.
Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18, 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS!
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney, Bladder, Nervous diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight of the Stomach, Sour Eruptions, Sinkings and flutterings in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking and Suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat burning in the flesh.
A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.
READ FALSE AND TRUE.
Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

How He Looks, and Some Things He Says Concerning Africa.

The Story in Detail of That Bumbireh Fight---Getting Out of a Tight Place.

Edward King's Paris Letter in Boston Journal.

Stanley arrives in Europe in much better condition than his friends had expected. But he has grown old in thought and feelings, as well as in body, with great rapidity during his terrible journey. When he came down to the mouth of the great river which he has so thoroughly explored, he could scarcely stand alone, so weak was he from constant privation and from anxiety. There were thousands of wrinkles in his face, which had grown so thin that he was scarcely recognizable. In his picturesque way he told me: "You could have counted a wrinkle for every second of my life. My eyes were so heavy that I could not keep them open long at a time; the eyelids persisted in dropping." His hands were in a terrible condition, and still show marks of the tremendous fatigue which he had undergone, and of the lack of proper nourishment. When he reached the coast he weighed but 118 pounds. For fifteen days thereafter he gained half a pound of flesh daily with the most curious regularity. He was compelled to be extremely careful with regard to the use of food. The first glass of wine which he took put him to sleep, and anything like a decent meal seemed to him the acme of gluttony. For three months he and his followers had lived on nothing but cakes prepared from the cassava root. For eighteen months they had been from day to day uncertain as to food on the morrow. Often obliged to fight for it, they were wont to make it the study of the day, and to be profoundly thankful when they received it.

Mr. Stanley's hair **HAS BECOME QUITE GRAY** from the extreme fatigues to which he had been subjected, and his step is slow and heavy, like that of a man accustomed to carrying a great load. But not one jot or tittle of his immense enthusiasm is in any sense abated. He is just as vivacious in conversation, as earnest in action, and absorbed in his work, as he was at the end of his first journey. I observe with a certain sense of regret that he mentioned, in his Marseilles address, delivered before the Geographical Society there, the possibility of a future return to Africa. The vast unknown continent has fascinated him; its wonders, which he has unveiled at the expense of such deadly peril, seem to tempt him to come once more among them. In conversation, however, he has not expressed any opinion as to a third journey. To him, for the present, everything in Europe is new and strange, and he is getting acquainted with civilization once more by slow degrees. For three years previous to his arrival in Europe the other day he had not received a line of handwriting or a paper of any kind from any person, either in Europe or America. The outside world was an absolute blank to him. Sometimes, when struggling in the forests or wandering along the banks of the great stream which will be forever associated with his memory, the image of the great world which he had left behind him came up with startling vividness, and was so enchanting that he was compelled resolutely to put it away. Mr. Stanley made up his mind to accomplish all that the expedition had been planned for, or **NEVER TO RETURN ALIVE.**

He said yesterday, "When I started up through the immense empire against which Gordon Pasha was at that very time making war, I found the most frightful obstacles in my path. The whole region was in a state of extreme lawlessness; armed bands were wandering in every direction in search of plunder, and murdered whoever they captured. But my way lay right through that country to even greater dangers beyond. I had only 280 men with me, and my first need was allies. I got 2,000 men as helpers, and we walked straight across the dangerous ground. I arranged it so that I could not be surprised or ambushed. I knew every foot of the ground ahead, by means of scouting expeditions, before I moved a step on a day's march. I had 250 scouts on either side of the way, ahead, a rear guard, and then the main column, and so we traveled for weeks and weeks, never certain of living through the day, but determined not to be surprised and cut off. I lost only five men out of my 2,000 allies in that march, and those five were mysteriously cut down when they were on picket duty. It often seemed to me as if the expedition must certainly be protected by the hand of Providence, for we were frequently in positions where it seemed as if no human effort could prevent our destruction."

Stanley says that King Mtesa, of whom we have read so much in his correspondence, at one time **OFFERED HIM 50,000 ALLIES.** He told him that he had not come to fight tribes, unless they attacked him. His mission was one of peace and good-will, intended to do good to every tribe through whose country he passed; but he should not hesitate to defend himself and to punish any people who beset him by the way. This simple statement was doubtless spread abroad among numerous peoples, and may have done something to smooth the explorer's difficult and tedious pathway.

I have spoken of Stanley's enthusiasm, and it seems to me that this splendid quality is the one above all others which has given him his complete success. It is like a fine breeze, all the time freshening and stimulating his soul. He had his moments of profound discouragement, perhaps, but I doubt if they were many. The goal was always the thought uppermost in his mind. "I had taken thousands of pounds from two great journals," he said to me, "to invest in an expedition, of the end of which I could not be certain. But of one thing I was certain,—that I should do all that mortal man could do to succeed. Until the aim was accomplished I should not reappear in Europe. I might die and never be heard of more; but unless I did, I felt that I had pledged my honor not to come back unless completely successful."

STANLEY'S UNTIRING AND COLOSSAL ENERGY would be of less avail were it not allied to this enthusiasm, which he carries into the smallest details of daily life. He cannot write a private letter without displaying it; and his conversation overflows with it. For him life is no dream, but a season radiant with hopes and triumphs, because he never admits the possibility of obstacles which would frighten other people into their graves.

His energy seems to me to have been shown to most marked advantage in one of the earliest of his battles on the river, when he had begun to believe that he was really on the way to the sea, and when he fancied that he could make very rapid progress, if it were not for the immense difficulty of obtaining food. For weeks the little band with him had been fading away, for lack of proper nourishment, and death now and then loooked in on them with an ugly grin. They were among hostile tribes; every man was an enemy. Stanley says: "I could have taken the bit in my teeth, and charged through the country, striking down every person who dared to refuse me anything, and perhaps that policy might succeed, for my followers were well armed; but that was not my desire. I sent word expressly to each Chief through whose country I had to pass, 'You must let me go unmolested on my way to the sea. If you do, I can confer an immense benefit upon you. I can teach you how to be more comfortable, and I can rid you of the terrible raids of the slave-hunters. But if you prevent me from passing, **THEN I SHALL FIGHT MY WAY.** My heart is filled with love for you, but I know how to punish my enemies.'" This had much the same effect here as it had had elsewhere, except in certain cases, and that which he related to me is a typical one.

He was working his way down the great river—in the boat which he had had specially constructed in England for the purpose, and which had been carried in sections on the heads of men for hundreds of miles—when he saw a fertile island accessible by a pretty cove, and tempted by the hunger, which became hour by hour more insupportable, he resolved, after much solicitation on the part of the ten negroes with him, to tempt fortune. The inhabitants had assembled on the bank, seeing this curious boat filled with strangers approaching; and Stanley's men said they thought the cries, which were almost deafening, of a friendly nature. But Stanley thought not. To him the cries seemed warlike. However, visions of eggs, chickens, fresh milk, and, perhaps, goat's flesh for his exhausted men, flashed before his eyes, and he gave the signal to put into the cove. No sooner had the boat reached the sloping bank than it was hauled fifty yards up on the shore by a hundred hands; and before Stanley and his astonished men could realize where they were, they found themselves the centre of a circle of savages, each of whom was aiming an arrow directly at the unlucky wights. There were several hundred of these people, called the Bumbireh, after the name of their island, on the shore, and Stanley says that he **EXPECTED TO BE INSTANTLY MASSACRED.** His gun and those of his men lay in the bottom of the boat, and to stoop to pick them up would have brought a shower of arrows and instant death. So he endeavored to reason with the savages, and showed them some cloths and beads, which they accepted. They crowded around the boat, however, and one man took hold of Stanley's hair and gave it a violent wrench, thinking it was a cap and would come off, disclosing wool. This was hard to bear, and, meantime, one of Stanley's men received a stunning blow from a spear-handle. Then the explorer made another little speech, asking for food and to be allowed to continue his journey, promising more cloth and beads. The savages then made several ferocious demonstrations, rushing down upon him, gnashing their teeth, and shaking their spears in his very face; but they did not kill him, and finally retired to consult. This mortal agony of suspense lasted from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, during which time Stanley did not get out of his boat, nor did he take his eyes off the islanders. At last, seeing no chance of anything but death, he gave the signal to his men to be ready at a certain cry to drag the boat into the water. Presently the islanders began to return, and something told Stanley not to wait. So he shouted the word of command, and the boat flew down the slope into the water, his men diving all around it like so many muskrats in their eagerness to escape the javelins and arrows which they knew would come. Stanley picked up his elephant-gun, and, as an islander, bounding on to the beach, was preparing to fire an arrow after the boat, **HE SHOT HIM,** and the immense bullet, passing through the savage's body, killed another behind him. Meantime it was discovered that the oars were lost, and Stanley's men were paddling with their hands as fast as they could to get out of arrow-range, when they were horrified by seeing thirty-six savages put off from Bumbireh in three large canoes. The men in Stanley's boat were anxious to fire at once, but he ordered them to allow the canoes to approach, and succeeded in sinking two of them by firing into their sides at the water-line. In two minutes two dozen savages were struggling in the water, and beating away for the shore with vigorous strokes. The third canoe renounced pursuit, and Stanley and his men found themselves safe, but still half dead from hunger, when they joined the main body of the expedition. The young explorer had thirty-two adventures of this kind before reaching the much-desired sea. In one day he lost twenty-three men by an attack of hostile tribes. He seems much moved by the loss of little Kalulu, who will be remembered by a great many Bostonians. Kalulu was drowned, and, as the telegrams have stated, all Stanley's white companions perished.

BLANCHARD EXPLAINS HIS STEAM FORCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 1.—Please do me the favor, as also the justice, to publish the following explanations in answer to a friend, who drops me a few hints and questions that may also haunt the minds of some other of your readers:

Mr. Blanchard—DEAR SIR: I was considerably interested in your communications to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE on the subject of improving the construction of a steam engine, to secure effective power with but a small amount of consumption of fuel and water, but freely admit that I do not quite reconcile all your assertions as consonant with philosophical laws. Furthermore, there is an ambiguity of terms, language, or expression, that makes some portions of your description enigmatical. You assert in your theory, that "water as steam may be compressed below its space as water, reacting with like force." And further on declare it, "the steam. will not return to water under pressure," there being a "chemical contradiction."

Now, it is well known that steam *will return* to water by the simple mode of condensation or reduction of temperature, under the common atmospheric pressure. You also assert that a "measure of power,"—for that is what I understand by your ambiguous expression of the "revolution of *power* on a small diameter being equal to any larger one," reference being held to ratios, etc.; illustrating by comparison of a cubic inch of water and a barrel of the same—is as effective to move a load in the dimensions of a cubic inch as that of a barrel, or that a cubic inch of water as steam will move as great a weight as a barrel of water, of, I suppose, like temperature. Do you not overlook the fact that, although the "measure of force" of a cubic inch in the barrel is the same as that of a cubic inch isolated, there are 400 cubic inches in the head of a barrel, each one yielding the same "measure of power"? You also propose to determine the strength of a cylinder head by "statistical rules." Had you said *statical* rules I would admit the propriety of the latter. Do I understand you to use "statical and dynamical forces" as interchangeable terms?

If you can show that a cubic inch of water, even as "superheated steam," can move as great a weight as a barrel of water at ordinary temperature of steam, can you show that it will *move it as far?* If you care to answer oblige, respectfully,

G. B. D.

First, with regard to assertions "contradicting philosophical laws." Philosophical theories are subject to revision and modification as new discoveries of forces appear or phenomena arises requiring the consideration of previous unknown agents and influences. This is illustrated in the recent discoveries of the savans of Paris and Geneva in the liquefaction of all the gases. Inferring the rigidity of matter, the mobility of liquids, and the elasticity of gases to be caused by conditions of temperature. And this confirms my theory of the capability of compressing superheated steam below its space as water. It is also illustrated in the exhibition of electrical phenomena exhibited in the action of superheated steam. I am well aware that superheated steam can be returned to water by condensation, by using either cold air or water, and very quickly, too,—as I recommend ice-cold air for the purpose,—but I deny that it can be returned to water by mechanical pressure without first reducing the temperature. The temperature remaining, the elasticity and capability of compression remains. I need not defend the law of "reacting forces," friction, and other modifying effects allowed for, action and reaction are equal,—or in equilibrium as to force.

As to "ambiguity of language." I use those words or terms that occur to me to convey the meaning, without reference to scientific technicalities of expression.

By the revolution of power on a small diameter, etc., is meant not only a measure of power, but a measure of space as well, that establishes a ratio that is inseparably connected with it, as also the expression, revolution, reaction, or expansion of the power. It is assumed that a cubic inch of superheated steam has for its expression of power four atmospheres, or sixty pounds pressure to the square inch of surface. The diameter of its power is one inch, equivalent to four atmospheres; its space of revolution one cubic inch. It is a reacting power, acting with the same pressure on all the six sides of the cube, also with the same reacting pressure within on itself, making a complete *revolution of power on its diameter.* Increase the space, the power diminishes in a regular series of ratios. Diminish the space, and the power increases in ascending ratios.

The "measure of power" being the same in a cubic inch, whether isolated or in a barrel,—the ratios observed as to revolution of power, the effect will be the same. To illustrate, you may fill a solid iron caldron, of sufficient strength to stand the explosion, with molten iron of one ton in weight, and I guarantee that one drop of water injected in the bottom will empty the vessel. Now stand from under. A barrel of water won't turn round or revolve any quicker in its revolution. If a barrel will raise the metal to a greater height, it will only be in proportion to its greater space of volume, and if a cubic inch will produce the result desired, what is the use of your barrel or large boiler?

"Statistical rules" was a typographical error. I do not use "statical and dynamical" as of similar meaning. Statical or statics treats of forces in equilibrium, the strength of a bar of iron, rigidity of a beam of wood, or its power to resist force or pressure to the breaking point. Dynamics refers to moving forces, velocity, and angles made by contending forces, etc. I would make some exceptions, as, being a red-ribbonman, I think the statical force of a brick is dynamically absurd in a man's hat. The statical forces of the bondholders are being bared by the dynamical forces of the people's silver bills.

Hoping the above and foregoing will assist experiments to improve the steam-engine, I remain respectfully yours,

H. S. BLANCHARD.

THE KINGDOM BY THE SEA.

I have, in a kingdom by the sea,
A castle fit for an earl;
Its glistering towers and shining domes
Are made of purest pearl;
And over it all the sunlight falls
With a splendor warm and bright,
Like the golden glow of the setting sun
As the day fades into night.

And there, in that kingdom by the sea,
Is a river deep and wide,
And on its fern-bound banks there droop,
Low over the rippling tide,
The fairest lilies that ever grew;
Each chalice is filled with crystal dew,
They stand like queens in their stately pride,
As they bend and wave o'er the flowing tide.

Over my kingdom by the sea
Floats music sweet and rare,
Like the musical echo of fairies' song,
Like silver bells in the air.
So I sit and dream in the gloaming,
As the music comes faintly to me,
Of the castle so grand that awaits me there,
In my kingdom by the sea. NINA.

French Wit.

New York Evening Post.

A Prussian General not long ago twitted Princess Metternich on her admiration of French wit and ingenuity, declaring that he failed to find those traits so strong as they had been represented. "Give what you will to French people, and I wager they will make of it something pretty, elegant, and witty." "Well, Princess," said the General, with scornful complacency, "here is a white hair I find on my uniform. I give it to you carte blanche; send it to Paris." The lady accepted the challenge, and sent the hair straightway to a Paris jeweler, telling him it was to be made into a gift for a Prussian. A week afterward she received a casket which she presented to the General, saying ironically: "Pray to God that your hair may not break." It contained a massive gold necklace, with a medallion on which were enameled the arms of Prussia; to the medallion were suspended by the white hair two smaller lockets in black enamel on which were inscribed, in tricolor letters formed of rubies, sapphires, and diamonds, these words: "Lorraine-Alsace."

SILVER.

A PAPER REPRESENTATIVE OF COIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—To remedy some of the inconveniences arising from a large circulation of silver coin, it has been suggested that the Treasury Department be authorized to issue certificates to persons depositing silver coin or bullion, which certificates may be used as money. While this subject is under discussion, would it not be advisable for Congress to go still further and authorize a Government currency based exclusively upon coin and bullion. The official machinery required for the management of such a currency would not be greater than that required by the mints, and not a tithe of that called for by the present currency department.

There should be a Department of Issue, independent of the Treasury, but in the same building. The notes should be the best that can be produced by the engraver's art—$5 the lowest denomination, with $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 notes. These bills may be paid out to all having demands against the Government whenever they are preferred to coin.

The Department of Issue may be under the management of a Superintendent and assistants, and a Board of Control, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Superintendent of the Department of Issue, the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, and the Finance Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, or a sub-committee appointed by the same. This Board of Control to meet twice a year, and thoroughly examine the management of the Department of Issue.

No note shall be paid out by the Department of Issue except through the Treasurer of the United States, on the delivery of coin or bullion by the Treasurer; and each note to bear the impress of a seal of the Treasury Department.

The Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurers of the different cities may receive coin or bullion in exchange for the notes.

The Government to establish assay offices at all important mining points, where crude bullion can be refined, made into bars of standard fineness, and stamped with their real valuation. When so refined and stamped, the owner shall be entitled to a certificate calling for the amount of such bullion in circulating notes, payable at the office of any Assistant Treasurer; or, in lieu thereof, the owner of such bullion may have the same coined at the public mints, at the regular charge, including transportation.

The circulating notes of the Government should not be a legal-tender except for all claims (customs included) due the Government.

For obvious reasons there should be notes representing silver, and notes representing gold coin. The gold currency might be executed on golden-hued paper similar to the notes of the California Gold National Banks; while the silver currency might be on paper like that of our present circulation, but so distinctly marked that one could not be passed for the other. The amount of silver on deposit would then represent the amount of silver notes paid out; and the amount of gold on deposit would show the amount of gold notes paid out.

These notes to be redeemed, on demand, in coin, at the Treasury in Washington and by the several Assistant-Treasurers.

As a rule, these notes will be preferred to coin. The bondholder, the soldier, the sailor, the shipbuilder, the contractor, and the thousands of employes of the Government will receive these representatives of coin in preference to the coin itself. The Custom-House, the Paymaster, the Post-Office, the Land Office, and all departments of private business will be largely rid of the burden and risk of coin by the use of this currency,—based on coin, dollar for dollar,—for not a note would be issued without its equivalent in coin to redeem it.

All will concede the convenience of such a currency. Some will object because each dollar in circulation imprisons, until it is called for, a dollar in coin. Others will object because the paper is not a legal-tender. There is no reason why it should be a legal-tender when the coin is ready to redeem it. And by allowing it to circulate on its own merits, instead of forcing people to take it, all question as to its constitutionality is put at rest. It would become the money of the people, and few would ever think of demanding coin.

In issuing these coin notes the Government will incur none of the hazards of banking. There will be no loaning or discounting, but simply paying out notes and holding an equivalent in coin for their redemption.

One of the advantages of using the notes would be the saving of 1½ per cent caused by the abrasion and clipping of coin when in actual use. This estimate may be too high, but it is stated on good authority. On $400,000,000 this saving to the public would be $600,000 per annum,—more than sufficient to cover all the expense of the issuing department. And for the reason that coin wears away, and is risky in moving about, and may be lost, and is expensive and dangerous in carrying in large amounts, there should be something to represent it,—something that will represent it in good faith and without fail. Drop a coin into the sea, and you and the world are that much poorer; burn a paper note and you lose individually, while the Government gains by the extinction of its liability for the note.

If the coining of money is a prerogative of sovereignty so sacred as to be prohibited to States, it seems strange that the business of providing paper money should have been so long left to the caprice of private corporations. Bank currency, when secured by bonds, cannot be permanent in volume, or always redeemable on demand, so long as these institutions are liable to the hazards of business, panics, and failures, and to the many vicissitudes that have always attended banking in every country.

Secretary Sherman, in his late report, speaks favorably of a Government currency based on limited specie reserves. He thinks that $300,000,000 of notes could be safely floated on $100,000,000 of coin. Without indorsing this system, so often tried by banks, the public will agree with the Secretary when he says that the Government is a better place in which to concentrate the reserved coin of the country than having it distributed among thousands of banks. In the vaults of the Government it would always be available to the importing centres of trade, and coin could be easily obtained.

Those who want to "expand" the currency on wind or water; those who think a "promise to pay" is good enough money for them; those who believe the Government ought to speculate on its credit, and supply to order all the money the people want, are not expected to favor a currency based on an equal amount of coin.

People should remember that it is not the volume of money, great or small, that creates business, but rather the volume of business that gives life and energy to the circulation of money. It is not more money that we so much need, but more employment, more prosperity, more business to animate the sleeping energies of capital which is idle for want of something to do. We are suffering from excesses born of an overdose of that we now crave so much. When the glow of health returns again, as it surely will, millions of money will come from its hiding-places to seek employment at the forge, in the mill, in forest and field, and whenever labor lifts its giant arm, then we will learn the simple lesson that there is always an abundance of money whenever there is an abundance of employment for labor.

E. M. C.

SILVER IN OHIO.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 8.—During the holiday recess of Congress I sent you an interview with the Hon. Amos Townsend, the Representative of this district in Congress, upon the silver question. At that time Mr. Townsend said that he had not fully made up his mind upon the subject, but that he was open to conviction. He desired to talk with his constituents more fully, and act according to their desires. Mr. Townsend is a leading business man of this city, and was elected on account of his sterling business qualities. He took much pains, I have no doubt, at the time referred to to ascertain the feeling of the better class of business men here, and went back to Congress with his mind made up how to act. At any rate, he was ready to act, and did act, when the vote came recently. He voted for the bill, and now there are being made the most bitter attacks upon him by both the Republican journals here, which formerly supported him.

Congressman James Monroe, of the Oberlin District, who was formerly a Professor in Oberlin College, and who is a very careful thinker, and withal somewhat of a financier, also voted for the bill, and receives his share of the general condemnation bestowed by the Republican organs of this city.

These instances are mentioned to show how the measure is growing in favor even in the northeastern portion of the State, where it was insisted that there could be no foothold obtained. The entire State may now be said to have substantially repudiated John Sherman and his demonetization scheme, and is patiently waiting for the period when silver shall legally circulate again.

The fraudulent Mexican dollars which were sent on here by the Eastern bankers in such quantities as to almost flood the city, with the avowed purpose of making the public tired of the silver currency, has had the opposite effect. As well might the attempt have been made to flood the city with counterfeits of a good currency. The people would have soon cause to reject the spurious, but be more unalterably attached to the genuine. The Mexican dollars simply pass for the 90 cents which they are worth, and no more, while the people by comparison are more desirous than before to obtain the good American dollars.

That Mr. Townsend and Mr. Monroe paid a large amount of attention to the subject of silver, there can be no doubt, for there are no Representatives in Congress who are more careful to ascertain the exact feeling of the better class of their constituents than they. Besides, they had the best of opportunities for so ascertaining opinions. The holiday recess was long enough, and they took particular pains to circulate around and talk with all. At the time referred to Mr. Townsend said:

"I think the silver question one of the greatest of the present time. It includes all the others of importance, such as resumption, repudiation, inflation, etc., and the way in which it is decided will decide all the others. This is the reason why there is so much said about it. It is a question of such magnitude, and affects such varied interests, that I want to consider the subject very fully. There are those, I know, who claim to have fully mastered the subject on short notice, but they have probably been only surface-thinkers after all. But I want to talk with my constituents quite freely, and act, so far as consistent, with the desire of the majority."

That Mr. Townsend has acted conscientiously in the matter no one can reasonably doubt; still, his constituents who favor the Shylock currency have devised various false stories to account for what they consider his unjust action. They say that he has an interest in a silver mine, and thus acts selfishly, but he has repelled the slander with the statement that he owns but a small portion of stock in the mine referred to, and that that has never paid him anything. He also says that he was not influenced in the least particular by this ownership.

The rapid strides which this demand for the restoration of the silver dollar has made in this State is truly remarkable. When the Cincinnati *Commercial* began the agitation, a few months ago, it was scoffed at by Republicans and Democrats alike. The editor of that paper was deemed a lunatic, and his utterances condemned accordingly. It was thought the most impossible thing in the world that it should become a popular measure. But, one after another, powerful editorials and carefully-written letters appeared, setting forth the history of silver, and pointing out the swindle by which the American people, in the present time of most utter need, were deprived of this truly American money; and how the deprivation was simply a move upon the part of the Eastern Shylock bankers to bring the country into the most hopeless bankruptcy. One after another, however, the papers of the State took up the cue thus furnished, and began an earnest advocacy of the measure in one form or another. All that has been said by the opponents of the restoration has availed absolutely nothing. It has been urged that the restoration is contrary to history, and can but work evil, but the people with true common-sense have simply replied that they had had experience with the silver, which is better than all arguments against it. They said their earliest remembrances, long before the War, were those of the circulation upon an equality of gold and silver coins, and that was satisfactory. All they desire is that the old plan may be restored.

Well, the only proper standard of correctness in political matters may be applied here, viz.: complete success. The doctrine has spread all over the State, finally cornering its opponents in the northwestern portion, and now, when the real time of trial has come, it is ascertained that the Representatives of this section of the State, who have taken the most pains to ascertain the views of their constituents, and expressed the most desire to act in accordance with those views, have voted for the measure.

I have taken considerable pains to ascertain the opinions of the leading bankers of this city upon the great question, and while I find considerable diversity of opinion, still there seems to be fully as many who favor as oppose it. One man, whose opinion is of considerable value, said in private conversation that he believed that Cleveland should act as a sort of umpire as much as possible between the extreme Eastern and the extreme Western idea. It is very fortunately located for so acting. It is actually not far from half way between the East and West, so far as railroad connections and lake navigation is concerned, and no other position naturally can be assumed in finances and commerce.

It is now understood that Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster, both Representatives of the northern portion of the State, are preparing speeches which will soon be delivered in Congress defending their action in voting for the Bland bill.

G.

BELMONT'S THREAT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Feb. 6.—Belmont's epistle to the New York *Herald*, considering its source, its purport, its intention, and its power to depreciate our bonded obligations, deserves not only the closest attention of the Western Democracy, the Northwestern people, but also the closest scrutiny of all the small bondholders here and abroad.

At the first glance it is natural for us Republicans, as "Westerners," to suppose that the distinguishing feature of the product of Belmont's fertile brain is simply to annihilate Gov. Hendricks' chances as a Presidential aspirant before the great and coming contest of 1880 has fairly begun, and, though this is in part correct, I surmise that the unscrupulous goldite chieftain's endeavors have a far more deplorable end in view.

To my mind, the chief underlying feature of this controversy between Belmont and the Governor are aimed to disclose to the public Belmont's rage and scorn against what he terms the "silver lunacy" in general, and his hatred of those in and out of Congress who manfully defend the masses against the unjust claims of Wall street in particular.

His disreputable insinuations against Mr. Hendricks are aimed as well against the honor and integrity of our Government, and aware of his financial and political powers, to either crush the aspirations of Gov. Hendricks and depress the market value of bonds by false charges and representations, he sails in with flying colors, ostensibly to scare the Governor, but in reality to scare every unsuspecting bondholder in both hemispheres.

No individual in this wide world knows better than Belmont that the act of 1869 pledging "coin" in redemption of bonds meant silver as well as gold, and hence it is but fair to presume that his pretext, silver being demonetized in 1873, abolished that metal as money forever, is nothing but a scarecrow, a cheap device to reduce the value of bonds.

His denial of the constitutional right of Congress to remonetize silver and use it in payment of our obligations, is, to say the least, laughable, and the reasons he quotes in support of the scheme, namely, "that a supposed verbal promise supersedes a written and legal contract, more binding in law than the law creating and authorizing the contract itself," portrays the arrogance of the money-lords, several of which he represents in due and ancient form.

Declarations and insinuations, though unholy and unrighteous, from such a source as Belmont, the agent of the shrewdest and most cautious banking family that the world has ever produced, must of course produce a paralyzing effect upon our credit, as well as poison the minds of the holders of our securities, and mark the consequence: A depreciation of the value of bonds amounting to millions for the benefit of the richest and shrewdest speculators in our country's misfortune!

Such a disaster is invariably the consequence when powerful schemers are at work at their trade, and, with all due respect for free and unrestricted commercial intercourse, such a gigantic power, when bent upon mischief, is to be dreaded as well as deplored.

Acknowledging as I do the strength and influence of all rich corporations, backed by a press under their control, I claim that our Government possesses yet far greater strength, far more influence, and, above all, wields the sceptre of authority; but the sad spectacle of our Government treating nine-tenths of her people as step-children almost vanishes the hope that the Government will come to the rescue of the nation's honor, the nation's weal.

A single declaration of the present Congress that the Government will maintain its integrity at all hazards, will faithfully act in conformity to the pledges as plainly expressed upon the face of every bond, will redeem in gold where gold alone is promised and specified, will pay in gold and silver of the standard value of 1869 where "coin" is promised, and will pay in either gold, silver, or greenbacks where lawful money is pledged in payment of bonds, would at once counteract the aims and ends of Messrs. Belmont & Co., save the small unsuspecting bondholders their property, and our people its reputation.

These impertinent and imperious demands of Wall street must and should be checked for all time to come. Such a course would revive the fast-failing confidence in the stability and power of the Government to maintain the equilibrium between capital and labor, restore the commerce of the land to a basis, providing bread and meat for all willing to work; assist the Government in the purification of the elements of which it is composed; and, finally, strengthen the "bonds" between the people, between the States, and between the various sections, in their grand and onward march toward the pinnacle of man's ambition—wealth, prosperity, and a genuine form of republican government. Most respectfully,

M. B. SADLER, Mayor.

O CONSISTENCY, THOU ART A JEWEL!

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his Tabernacle lecture on Monday evening, declared with apparent self-congratulation "that there was not a drop of blood in his veins but what came from the working people,—on his mother's side from workers in leather, on his father's from workers in iron. He was proud of this, and had always sympathized with the downtrodden and oppressed." One would naturally expect that such devoted attachment to the memories of his ancestry, and such constant sympathy with the "downtrodden and oppressed," would constrain him to become the champion of the people in the desperate struggle now waging between them and the insatiate moneyed power of the country. But what are the facts? The Shylocks, goldites, and bondholders have bound the industrial masses of the people, and hold them stretched on the rack, and Henry Ward Beecher, certain college Professors, Jayhawk Gould, and the *Nation* are endeavoring to drown their cries of distress and appeals for relief by thundering accusations of dishonesty. Says Beecher and his colleagues with chuckling side-whispers to Inquisitor Sherman, "Turn the screws," and then, addressing the quivering victims, this champion of labor berates them soundly because their bones crack, and because, in the agony of their despair, they will persist in uttering cries of expostulation and wrath.

How singular that this sympathizer with the "downtrodden and oppressed" should discover that the "downtrodden and oppressed" of today are not the vast throng in actual destitution, nor the hundreds of thousands who would work but cannot, nor the great host of sturdy and enterprising workers with willing arms and active brains, who, despite their energy, have seen their fortunes swept away by the insane method of our financial policy,—nor even the millions, comprising probably more than nine-tenths of our entire people, who insist that silver shall be restored to its former rank as money, from which it was infamously dethroned without their knowledge or consent,—how strange that all these, constituting the great mass of the people, are haughty tyrants, the oppressors of the downtrodden, from whose cruel despotism the $15,000 salary pastor flees in abhorrence, while he hastes to the protection and vindication of the small minority of abused and oppressed unfortunates who comprise the bondholders and money kings of the country. He gallantly hastes to their defense to save them from the tyranny of receiving for their bonds the same kind of money as the maimed veteran receives for his pension, or the honest laborer for his hard day's toil.

What a wonder, also, that the awakened conscience of the American people, the fine sense of honesty, the delicate aroma of commercial honor, is all contained within the limited ranks of the bondholders, goldites, and money lords, including our distinguished champion of labor, certain wise Professors of colleges, Jayhawk Gould, and the *Nation*, while all the remainder of the people have suddenly become destitute of every principle of business integrity or common honesty so far as the question of national finances is concerned.

J. T. DALE.

THE GREAT FLOPPER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Some few weeks ago you published in THE TRIBUNE two editorials from the Chicago *Times* of 1868, advocating the payment of the 5-20 bonds in greenbacks, and denouncing as "Shylocks and robbers" those who advocated the payment of said bonds in *coin*. May I ask you to publish the inclosed editorials from said paper upon the silver question, and, if you can do so, that you will explain how the two editorials can be made to harmonize with each other, in view of the fact that no change has been made in the value ratio between gold and silver in Europe or America since the date of the first of said editorials, to-wit: Jan. 10, 1877. The editor says:

> We cannot expect the nations of the Latin Union to abandon the ratio of 15½ to 1. It would be folly, therefore, for us to adopt the ratio of 16 to 1, as proposed by the measure now pendent. This course *would result in the exportation of all our silver*, except the subsidiary coins, to countries where it has a higher value in the coinage.

The other editorial is from the *Times* of Jan. 29 last, to-wit:

> The House passed the Matthews resolution yesterday by a vote of 186 to 79. That leaves no doubt about the fate of a veto in that body. The only wonder is that the repudiationists, with nearly three-fourths of the House at their back, propose to be content with robbing the public creditors of 10 per cent of their money. They might as well, so far as the principle of the thing is concerned, resolve to put ten cents' worth of silver in a coin, call it a dollar, and make it legal-tender for the payment of the Government debts.

Now, Mr. Editor, in my great ignorance of financial affairs I am quite puzzled to know how the Government of the United States can be justly accused of robbing its public creditors of 10 per cent of their money, when it offers to pay its obligations in dollars of the lawful weight of 412½ grains of standard silver, which contains 3 per cent more silver than the dollar would contain if we adopted the same ratio as England and the nations of the Latin Union, which is 15½ of silver to 1 of gold, whereas our ratio is 16 to 1, and makes our dollar of 412½ grains of standard silver so much more valuable than gold that, according to the *Times* editorial of Jan. 10, 1877, we may expect that all of our silver dollars will be bought up as fast as they are coined for exportation to countries where silver has a higher value in the coinage, and we will necessarily be obliged to use the gold that is paid for our silver dollars in payment of our obligations to our creditors. Can you, Mr. Editor, explain, or else get the editor of the *Times* to explain, how our public creditors are to be robbed out of 10 per cent of their money?

SILVER.

THE UNIT OF VALUE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—It is not a good rule that will not work both ways. The Shylocks contend that the silver dollar should be equal in value to the gold dollar. Why not let the silver dollar of 412½ grains still remain the unit of value and provide that after a certain time fixed, if the gold of present standard should be of greater value than the silver dollar, then the gold dollar should be reduced to the value of the silver dollar. Then our creditors could take such coin as would suit them. Yours,

W. W.

A QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—All books on chemistry teach that gold is one of the primary elements, the same as oxygen and hydrogen. Has this idea not been exploded by some French chemist, who has manufactured it by the union of some of the known or newly-discovered elements, and who was prevented from manufacturing it on a large scale by finding that the materials were more costly than the gold itself?

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE "TIMES" AS A BULLDOZER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—I was surprised to read in the *Times* this morning what purported to be a dramatic criticism, but what was really a brutal and uncalled-for attack, upon Mr. Den Thompson's show at the New Chicago Theatre. As I had been to see "Josh Whitcomb" only the evening before, and was heartily pleased with the piece, I could not for a few moments understand how it was that the *Times* "critic" had allowed his judgment to run away, as it evidently had. Then I remembered that on last Sunday THE TRIBUNE contained a big pictorial advertisement of the New Chicago Theatre on its first page, and that the *Times* had only an ordinary advertising notice. Can it be that the "dramatic critic" of the *Times* pitches into "Josh Whitcomb" by order of Mr. Storey because the *Times* did not get the big advertisement? Having mentioned this coincidence to several business acquaintances, I have been astonished at being assured that this kind of "moral suasion" is often practiced by Mr. Storey. One of our prominent merchants showed me a letter written to him by Mr. Storey's business manager, personally suggesting that he had better advertise in the *Times* or take the consequences. In behalf of honest journalism, I think these facts should be known, and I hope you will not allow any scruples for the honor of the profession to prevent you from publishing this letter. If necessary, you may publish my name. I think it is high time that advertisers should be permitted to exercise their discretion, and if they decide that the known influence and circulation of your paper affords them the best medium, that they should not be coerced into putting their advertisements also into the *Times* by means of threatening letters and such base articles as the one in today's *Times*.

MERCHANT.

NOT YET.

O sleep of Death, stay thou from happy eyes!
Not yet would I be fain to lie
Beneath thy ilex and thy cypress-tree;
For me not yet Eternity.

My hands are full of golden rose-bloom and
Fair stems of silver lily-bells—
So full I cannot hold to-day, O Death,
Thy pallid stars of asphodels.

And O the rapture that doth fill my heart,
The story that shall surely be!
Ah! ask me not quite yet, O Death, to give
My Edenland in charge with thee.

LULU M. W.

Monstrous Telescope.

Mr. Lick, of California, bequeathed a few years ago in his will nearly a million dollars for a great telescope. One of the trustees, Mr. A. Floyd, has just returned from an extended tour, during which he collected all the information he could obtain in regard to the construction of great telescopes. The conclusions he has arrived at are these: Two telescopes should be constructed—one a great reflector of the largest possible size, the object glass at least forty inches in diameter; the other a reflecting telescope, of which the mirror would be at least four feet in diameter, adapted to use two kinds of mirrors, one a speculum metal reflector, and the other a silvered glass reflector. As the observatory and mounting of such instruments costs about as much as the instruments themselves, it is contemplated to use one-half of the funds donated for the instruments and the other half for the observatory and mounting.

SPELLING REFORM.

Great Movement in England to Simplify Orthography—A Hundred School Boards Demand a Commission.

London Times, Jan. 19.

Yesterday afternoon a very large deputation, representing the London School Board, the Liverpool, the Birmingham, the Manchester, the Leeds, and other School Boards, and a conference held in May last of scholars and philologists, waited upon the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Lord Sandon to urge that their Lordships should advise her Majesty's Government to recommend the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject of English spelling, with a view to reforming it in the interests of education. The London School Board was represented by Sir Charles Reed, Sir John Bennett, Prof. Gladstone, F. R. S.; Mr. Freeman, the Rev. Dr. Angus, the Rev. G. M. Murphy, Mr. Heller, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Sidney Buxton, and among other gentlemen present were Mr. Rathbone, M. P.; Mr. Torr, M. P.; Mr. Backhouse, M. P.; Mr. Pease, M. P.; Mr. H. Richard, M. P.; Mr. Davies, M. P.; Mr. McArthur, M. P.; the Rev. W. Arthur, M. A.; Mr. T. Pagliardini, Dr. Hurley, F. R. S.; Mr. E. Chadwick, C. B.; Mr. E. R. Hill, Dr. R. Morris, etc.

Sir Charles Reed stated that this large deputation represented School Boards of England and Wales, as well as other bodies interested in the educational progress of the people. In August, 1876, the London School Board passed the following resolution:

"(1) That this Board is of opinion that a great difficulty is placed in the way of education by our present method of spelling, and that it is highly desirable that the Government should be moved to issue a Royal Commission for considering the best manner of reforming and simplifying it. (2) That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Society of Arts and the various country School Boards, inviting them to unite in a joint representation to be addressed to the Education Department on the subject."

Upwards of 100 School Boards in England and Wales assented to the proposition, but before action could be taken to ask the Government to issue a Royal Commission the Board came to an end. Under the new Board, in 1877,—a Board largely composed of new members,—the propositions were distinctly reaffirmed, and 131 other School Boards of the country gave their direct assent to the proposals, sixty-nine signing a memorial to be laid before the Department. Some Boards, such as Birmingham, Bradford, Chigwell, Kingston-on-Hull, and Southampton, had either sent in separate memorials or transmitted separate resolutions, and a conference of eminent scholars and philologists, meeting at the Society of Arts, had also concurred in the appeal to the Government for an inquiry by Royal Commission. They came simply to ask for this inquiry, and they begged to point out that the question of reforming the English spelling affected not only this country, but every country where the English language was spoken. This was not brought before the Department as a matter of finance; although, no doubt, it would be a saving to the ratepayers and a saving to the parents if there were a simplified spelling.

Prof. Gladstone stated that it was found on comparing the progress made in education by English children with the progress made by children in some Continental countries, where spelling was more simple, that the foreign children learnt to read and spell with striking rapidity. If, for instance, the English language had a spelling as simple as the Italian or German, there would be a saving in the school-life of every English child of a year's time, and this time might be occupied in the technical education acknowledged to be lacking in our artisans. The spelling of English had always been changing, as was seen in our literature, and it was a well-founded complaint that various systems were adopted in the country. It was not for the School Board to say which of the systems of spelling should be adopted, or what changes should be made; but they simply asked for an inquiry into the subject in order to point out a remedy for the present anomalous condition of the spelling.

The Rev. Dr. Angus observed that elementary education, and, to some extent, higher education, were public questions, provided for by the rates and taxes, and that, therefore, it was a question for the Government whether there should be any factitious difficulties created in the way of education by an imperfect system of spelling. Then, too, parents who had hitherto had the control of their children were now forbidden to send their children to work until these children were efficiently educated, and if nothing was done to lessen the difficulties of education the working classes would turn against the pressure now placed upon them. The Government, by reason of the examinations under Commissioners, had become the examining body of the Kingdom, and the rules which the Government chose to lay down in regard to spelling would be followed everywhere, so that the Government had a distinct power in this matter. The educationalists of the country desired to teach knowledge, and they urged that the acquisition of knowledge should not be barred, as at present, by the anomalous spellings of our language. The difficulties presented by these various spellings were seen in the reports of the Civil Service Commissioners, who stated that a large number of failures to pass the examinations were due to spelling, so that this was a proof that rich and poor were alike interested in the settlement of a standard system.

Dr. Morris drew attention to the points which had come before the meeting of philologists.

Mr. Ellis read a letter from Prof. Max Muller, who said. "I fully authorize you to state that I have never changed the opinions which I expressed in the *Fortnightly Review* on the scientific aspects of phonetic spelling, and that I am as fully convinced as ever of the advantages of a spelling reform."

Mr. H. Richard, M. P., stated that there was a great desire upon the part of the Welsh people to acquire the English language, but they were greatly debarred from it by the arbitrary spelling.

The Rev. W. Arthur, M. A., and Mr. T. Pagliardini afterwards addressed their Lordships.

Lord Sandon had to leave before all the speakers had finished, and he expressed himself as greatly interested by what he heard.

His Grace, the President, in reply, said that all present were agreed upon one point, and that was on the very great importance of the question which they had brought before the Department, as one affecting the education of the people of this country. The question was of such great importance and large extent that those represented by the deputation considered it could not be dealt with in any satisfactory way other than by the Crown being advised to issue a Commission to inquire into the matter; and so grave a subject was it, and one pregnant with such an amount of difficulty, that the honorable member for Liverpool had guarded himself and the Board he represented from venturing to assert that such a change was practicable. This fact would show how considerable and difficult the subject was. The deputation would well understand that he could not venture to express his own opinion upon the subject, but he would place fairly before his colleagues the views which had been put before him with great clearness by the speakers.

Sir Charles Reed, in thanking the Minister, observed that the Liverpool School Board had signed the memorial of the School Board for London, asking for a Royal Commission.

The deputation then retired.

BULLION VALUE OF SILVER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—In the financial columns of your paper of Oct. 24, 1873, you said that the bullion value of half-dollars and smaller silver coins was 91 cents in gold, and that of the silver dollar of 412½ grains was 97½ cents in gold,—greenbacks then being worth 92¼ cents in gold. Has silver bullion decreased any in value since that time? If so, why is not the dollar of 412½ grains still worth 97½ cents in gold? If it is only worth 92 cents, as the goldites claim, then the half-dollars and smaller coins are only worth 85½ cents in gold,—though they circulate on a par with the trade-dollars, which are worth 10 per cent more, and which you thought would never come into general circulation unless silver declined very largely from the prices of 1873. Meanwhile, greenbacks have gone up to 98 cents in gold. With the present difference of six cents between the gold values of silver bullion and greenbacks, what is to hinder capitalists from buying up bullion and having it coined into the subsidiary coins which circulate on a par with greenbacks, thereby making a profit of six cents on every dollar less the trifling cost of coinage? Will you please enlighten a constant reader of your valuable paper on these points?

D. W. S.

[If an article in the financial columns of THE TRIBUNE of October, 1873, estimated the bullion value of subsidiary silver at 91 cents in gold, and the silver dollar of 412½ grains at 97½ cents, it was an erroneous calculation. The price of silver in the London bullion market at that time was 59¼ pence per ounce, and the gold value of the American silver (whose co age had then been stopped) was $1.00½, or cent above par of gold. The gold value of ounce of silver in London is now 54⅛ pence per ounce, and, at the par of foreign exchange, the gold value of the silver dollar is $0.91.7 (or 92 cents, nearly), and the gold value of the subsidiary silver is $0.86. The reason why capitalists cannot buy up bullion and make the difference between the bullion value and legal-tender value of subsidiary silver is, that the Government, by law, pockets all this profit.—ED.]

THE METROPOLIS DISASTER.

Exhibition of Courage and Heroism.

Norfolk (Va.) Dispatch to New York Herald.

Among the many soul-harrowing incidents attending the wreck on Currituck Beach, it affords sympathizing humanity pleasure to record a series of incidents and accidents illustrative of a degree of cool courage and unparalleled heroism which cannot fail to shed a glorious lustre over the names of the participants therein, and from them reflect its glory upon the American people. One of the chief instances of heroism, well worthy of record, was that manifested throughout the entire day of the wreck by Mrs. Anne Huet, who, being early assisted from a dangerous position on the main deck to one comparatively secure in the starboard forerigging, remained there until the closing scene a spectator of the principal horrors, yet calmly awaiting whatever fate Heaven might have in store for her without a murmur. And surely her experience during the trying day was of a kind seldom encountered by her sex. Scarcely secured in her new position she witnessed the death of Mrs. Harrison, who, when washed from the pilot-house, was grasped by Quartermaster Poland and almost immediately torn from his arms by a ruthless breaker, which drowned her there and then, at the same time washing her husband from the wreck to safety, a strange ruling of Providence, the same wave proving the harbinger of death to one and of life to the other of this wedded pair. The fall of the mainmast and the instant rending of the after portion of the ship, with the violent death of several who had clustered in the slight shelter afforded by the saloon to the starboard waist, must have been most horrifying to a woman, since it forced tears to eyes that had witnessed death in various forms on many decks and on many fields, but only prayers passed her lips, and those were for the repose of the souls of the departing.

Again, when a father and son were torn asunder beneath her gaze, the comely lad of perhaps 15 sinking to his final rest within a few feet of her, no outcry escaped her but a fervent prayer that God would have mercy on the soul so suddenly called to judgment. Several times during the day she had clasped the hand which had aided her to secure position with the murmured hope that he would not desert her, while the bronzed son of the sea, his own heart aching for the dearly-loved wife that he might never see again, could only answer:

"We are in the hands of God, let us trust in Him."

But most touching of all her manifestations during the day were her prayers that her husband might be admitted to a secure position by her side. This prayer her protector was obliged to decline, in view of the paramount claims of the sick and injured who had found refuge there.

Again was her heroic fortitude most manifested when the unclouded beams of the fast sinking sun flashed brightly over the last group of despairing survivors of the wreck in their struggle for life, as the last vestige of the ill-fated ship sank beneath them, torn asunder and borne down to the bottom by the resistless surf. The foremast had fallen, and the deck beams, torn from their fastenings, had permitted the sides of the ship to separate, the starboard side going deeper and deeper down as each successive surge passed over until all that clinging group of over forty were forced into their battle with the waves. Then my informant, who had been throughout most deeply interested in the lady's fate, saw her and her husband submerged by three heavy seas in rapid succession, the last one washing them clear of the forechains among a small mass of wreck. Amid the smothering foam he managed to breathe again the advice he had so often uttered during the day, "Trust in God and your life-preservers," and, relinquishing his last hold on the wreck, now entirely engulfed, joined them in their battle for life. A few minutes later he saw that husband and wife together, yet separate, both evidently the playthings of the surge and despairing of their safety, was borne on toward the shore. Again he saw her when struggling in the undertow, distant some ten yards from himself and without her husband, and, though almost in the jaws of death himself, could not repress the fervent "Thank God! thank God!" that spluttered from his lips through the breaking foam. A few minutes later the friendly hands of Timothy O'Brien aided others in placing him in safety, and a few minutes later bore the form of the heroic woman from the surf insensible, but alive, a monument of the Almighty Providence that had borne her all unaided through that terrific scene, and also saved her husband, the last that was rescued of all that band of sufferers.

Prominent among the heroes of the Metropolis tragedy stands this humble and unpretentious-looking Irishman, Timothy O'Brien. By his own unaided exertions he rescued from the breakers and surf nearly fifty persons. Timothy is a native of the County Limerick, Ireland; is about 34 years of age, five feet six inches high, very stout built, a Hercules in strength, and of the greatest physical endurance. This is the second wreck from which he has escaped with his life, the first being that of the steamer Golden Gate, which was lost off Acapulco, on the Pacific coast, in 1863. She was burned to the water's edge, and O'Brien was one of the twenty-five persons who swam ashore, a distance of seven miles. Soon after the Metropolis struck on Thursday morning and began to break up, there was a general rush for the rigging. O'Brien secured a position high on the mainmast, but when it became apparent that the only chance for his life was to swim ashore he boldly jumped from the rigging over the heads of the others and struck out for the beach, which he reached safely, the fifth man from the wreck. Realizing the peril of his fellow-passengers, O'Brien hastened over to the Currituck Club-House, three-quarters of a mile distant, where he procured a pair of overalls and a quantity of dry matches. He returned, built several fires, after which began the work which marks him a hero. The sea was full of the struggling victims buffeting with the breakers, and, one by one, they were sinking, never to rise again with life, when O'Brien, at 10 o'clock, plunged boldly into the rescue. One by one he brought the nearly exhausted and, in some instances, half-dead victims ashore and placed them in the hands of others at the fires. He never halted until 5 o'clock in the evening, when the last survivor had reached the shore. In the seven hours during which he was thus engaged O'Brien had saved nearly fifty people, many of whom would have perished but for his great coolness and his manly aid.

The last and crowning act of this great feat of humanity was the rescue of Mrs. Anne Huet, the only surviving female of the wreck. She was struggling feebly with the breakers, supported only by a life-preserver, but evidently exhausted and about to sink. O'Brien saw her awful position, and, calling to a man named John Doherty to help him, he started through the surf for the dying woman. Twice the treacherous waves snatched her from his friendly grasp, but at last he caught her, and, with Doherty's assistance, brought her ashore in an unconscious condition. She was alive, however, and was at once subjected to the somewhat barbarous remedy of being rolled upon a barrel to get the salt water out of her, and then placed upon a bed-tick beside one of O'Brien's fires. In about thirty minutes she revived to find her husband beside her. He had washed ashore about forty yards below on the beach, and when dragged out his first exclamation was:

"Is my wife drowned?"

He was told she was saved, and, overjoyed, was carried to her side, where he remained until she opened her eyes to realize that both had escaped watery graves.

New Theory Concerning Fever.

A series of experiments have been made by Dr. Horatio C. Wood, Jr., of Philadelphia. The expense of the investigation is borne by the Smithsonian Institution. The experiments indicate that the rapid fall of animal temperature which takes place after section of the spinal cord is due to peralysis of the coats of the arteries, causing their expansion; whence results an increased flow of blood to the surface of the body, and a consequent reduction of the interior heat. Fever, under this theory, is a disturbance of equilibrium between the heat-producing and the heat-cooling powers of the body. The difference of medical practice that may result from adopting the theory can be exemplified by the treatment it suggests for sunstroke. If the patient is in collapse, the hot bath should be applied; if thermic fever has supervened, the cold bath is required. In the first case, enveloping with a higher external temperature may save life: in the second case, cold surroundings may be similarly effective.